Environmental Assessment for Bike & Hike Trail Realignment at Brandywine Road

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Appendix H

Cultural Resource Inventory Report

Report on the Phase I Archaeological Inventory for the Proposed Bike and Hike Trail Connector on Brandywine Road in the Township of Northfield, Summit County, Ohio

By

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Report on the Phase I Archaeological Inventory for the Proposed Bike and Hike Trail Connector on Brandywine Road in the Township of Northfield, Summit County, Ohio

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ABSTRACT

Under contract with Metro Parks Serving Summit County, the Community Archaeology Program at the University of Akron, Department of Classical Studies, Anthropology and Archaeology conducted a Phase I archaeological inventory for the proposed Bike & Hike Trail – Brandywine Connector located on private property and on property owned by Metro Parks and the Cuyahoga Valley National Park near Northfield Center, Summit County, Ohio. The purpose of this investigation is to provide information for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) in consultation with Metro Parks Serving Summit County, the National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley National Park and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. The goals of this investigation are to determine if archaeological sites exist within the project area and if so, provide an opinion as to whether the cultural resources meet the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation and, as warranted, make recommendations for further archaeological investigation.

The project area consists of three alternates and two options. Six possible combinations of these alternates and options totaling approximately 47,051 ft (14,341 m) in length and 20 ft (6.1 m) in width are being considered. The project area is located in an area of gently sloping to very steep end moraine with moderately eroded silty clay soils on rough broken lands, knolls and side slopes in the vicinity of the falls on Brandywine Creek. Land use included parklands, residential, and a commercial horse carriage trade farm that were mostly in woods, as well as grasses, scrub, lawns and pastures. The project area was dotted with wetlands and intermittent streams that were wet at the time of the survey.

No prehistoric archaeological sites located in the vicinity of the project area are documented on the Ohio Archaeological Inventory or in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park site files. Several previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the vicinity of the project area. An historic archaeological resource was located and described during one of these investigations; however, it was not documented in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory. This site, 33 Su 446, is the only site inventoried during the current study. It is located in Alternate D and consists of the remnants of the George Y. Wallace house, barn and store located within the Brandywine Mills/Wallace Farm NRHP property. The site is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B and should be evaluated as a possible contributing resource to the existing NRHP property. Additional archaeological research is recommended to fully document the property and evaluate the site.

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INTRODUCTION

During the summer of 2006, the Community Archaeology Program (CAP) at The University of Akron, Department of Classical Studies, Anthropology and Archaeology (CSAA) conducted a Phase I archaeological inventory for the proposed Bike & Hike Trail connector on Brandywine Road, Northfield Center, Summit County, Ohio (Figure 1). This project was conducted under contract with Metro Parks Serving Summit County.

The purpose of this investigation is to conduct an archaeological survey of three alternatives (A, C and D) and two options (1 and 4) of the proposed trail connector on Brandywine Road for the presence of prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites (Figure 2). Six combinations of these alternates and options totaling approximately 47,051 ft (14,341 m) in length and 20 ft (6.1 m) in width are being considered. The goal of this investigation is to determine if cultural resources are present within these areas and it so, a determination will be made regarding if it meets the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation, suggesting further investigation may be warranted. Archaeological sites identified during the survey were inventoried on Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms and the forms sent on to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO).

The project area is characterized by gently sloping to very steep end moraine in woods, grassy areas, wetland and pasture (Plates 1 through 4). Current land use consists of recreational, residential and a commercial horse carriage farm. Much of the project area is on Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CVNP) property. Brandywine Creek and unnamed tributaries of the Cuyahoga River drain the area cutting deeply, leaving uplands and rough broken land.

The survey was conducted by students from the Summer 2006 Archaeological Field School course (Anne O'Malley, Matthew Smerich, Therese Ulrich) and by other the students Michelle Davis, Charlotte Mader and Robert Williams in the Department of CSAA under the direction of Linda G. Whitman. Field work was conducted from July 5 through August 7, 2006. Ann E. Donkin created many of the figures for the report and assisted with the Global Positioning System (GPS) processing. Linda G. Whitman, MS, RPA served as the principal investigator.

A special ***thank you*** is extended to several persons who helped the project run smoother. Thanks to Michael Johnson and Robert Curtis of Metro Parks for field assistance and access to the Park's GPS unit to obtain more accurate shovel test pit and building remnants locations. Thanks to following personnel at the CVNP for their assistance Anthony Gareau, Dave

Humphrey, Lisa Petit, and volunteer librarians Winnie Kennedy and Sara Baker. Ann Vawser and Ann Baumeister of the Midwest Archaeological Center (MWAC) were most helpful by providing electronic background information on file in Lincoln, Nebraska and curation information. Thanks are also due to the gracious landowners within the project area George and Katie Hoy and Wade Johnson for their help and cooperation.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING[1]

Located in an area of gently sloping to very steep end moraine along the Summit County morainic complex, the project area is situated within the Killbuck-Glaciated Pittsburgh Plateau of the Glaciated Allegheny Plateaus (White 1982, Brockman 1998). The topography of Summit County is a series of glacial till-covered plateaus and intervening outwash-filled valleys. The relief in the northern part of the county is greater because the old valley fill has been dissected by the Cuyahoga River and its tributaries (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1990). Woods, wetlands, scrub and grass characterize the project area (Figure 2).

Summit County bedrock consists of Devonian, Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian age rock (Bownocker 1981). Olentangy and Ohio shales make up the Devonian formations. The Devonian underlies a narrow region along the Cuyahoga Valley north of Boston Township. Limestone, sandstones, Waverly and Maxville shales make up the Mississippian formation. These deposits underlie the western two-thirds of the county. Intermixed with these are deposits of shales, sandstones, Allegheny coal and Pennsylvanian age rock. Limestone is also found along the western and southwestern county lines. The Pennsylvanian age limestones contain the closest chert bearing strata. Included in this is the Upper Mercer formation located in southeastern Summit County (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945). These sources would have provided prehistoric peoples with good sources of tool-making materials.

The project area is situated on two soil associations: the Ellsworth-Mahoning soil association, characterized by poorly drained to moderately well drained soils formed in moderately fine textured glacial till and the Rough broken land association, with very steep land types and soils (USDA, SCS 1990).

The specific soils found within the project area include Ellsworth silt loams, Loudonville silt loam, Mahoning silt loam, Chagrin silt loam, Rough broken land, clay and silt. Ellsworth silt loams, 25 to 50 percent slopes, are found on uplands and slopes along drainageways of Brandywine Creek and unnamed tributaries of the Cuyahoga River. These soils are moderately eroded with slow permeability and seasonal wetness. Loudonville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, is found on the upper part of hillsides, with medium runoff and moderate erosion.

[1] Adapted from Whitman and Tegland (2003)

Mahoning silt loam, 2 to 6 slopes, is located on convex areas of uplands and has medium to rapid runoff. Chagrin silt loam is found as recent alluvium in narrow areas along Brandywine Creek flood plain. Rough broken lands of clay and silt are found on the steep valley walls of Brandywine Creek and are characterized by irregular slopes that are broken in many areas by intermittent drainages (USDA, SCS 1990). These soils suggest that the land in the project area were probably not used for large scale agriculture, but could serve livestock adequately.

White oak, red oak, black walnut, black maple, sugar maple, white ash, red elm or slippery elm, and basswood, black cherry, bitternut and shagbark hickories dominated the oak-sugar maple forests (Gordon 1966). In the wetter areas of Carlisle and Sebring soils, American elm, black ash, white oak, sliver maple, and red maple were found (USDA, SCS 1990). These floral species would have been available raw materials for food, tools, and building materials for resident populations throughout time.

Project mapping provided by Metro Parks indicates two floral species within the project boundaries that are potentially threatened. Lesser ladies tresses (*spiranthes ovalis*), are found in moist forests and fields, and wooded pastures. Fringed gentian (*gentianopsis crinita*) inhabits low woods and wet meadows. Both species have been found within the southern portion of the project area (Figure 2).

The habitat suited woodland wildlife such as deer, raccoon, squirrel, chipmunk, wolf, bear, bobcat, woodchuck, vole, woodrat, bat, hawk, owl, turkey, pigeon, ruffed grouse and woodcock. The habitat also supported wetland wildlife: heron, rail, goose, duck, turtle, snake, toad, frog, muskrat, beaver and drumfish, suckerfish, pike, and shellfish. Later, during historic times, many domesticated animals were introduced and used for food and production.

Summit County is positioned at a major water divide. Brandywine Creek and its tributaries are situated within the project area and are considered a sub-watershed of the larger Cuyahoga River watershed. This watershed drains 811 square miles (2,100 square kilometers) of Summit, Portage, Geauga and Cuyahoga counties, and flows into Lake Erie.

Summit County's climate is characterized as continental. Weather is influenced by the winds that blow off Lake Erie. These winds tend to raise winter temperatures and lower summer ones. Winters are usually cold and cloudy and summers moderately warm and humid. The average monthly rainfall is 7.8 in (20 cm), though the annual precipitation measures vary a good

deal year to year (USDA, SCS 1990). The climate provides sufficient summer rains and frost-free days to raise crops and allow year-round living.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Historic Context

A historic context is developed to construct a framework under which potentially eligible inventoried building remnants, structures, and sites may be evaluated. The intent of this section is to develop broad historic contexts for the project area that can be used to predicting the location and/or type of historical sites and for interpreting the significance of historical archaeological resources documented during the field reconnaissance. These contexts are basic in scope yet specific enough to encompass variation in land-use and settlement patterns in Summit County.

Protohistoric

By A.D. 1550 European settlers had made contact with Late Prehistoric peoples in western Pennsylvania. Recognition of Protohistoric sites rests in finding European trade items before there is written records of contact with specific indigenous peoples (Skinner and Brose 1985). Items include wire-wound beads, copper tinklers, and native jewelry made from imported European goods. Throughout this period, northeastern Ohio was only sparsely populated by transient Native American groups, often from other areas (Jackson and Harris 1992). During the 1730s, the Wyandot settled in portions of eastern and northern Ohio. In the 1750s, they granted a large portion of their territory to the Delaware, who had migrated from western Pennsylvania settling along the Muskingham River (Wheeler-Voegelin 1974). It is reported that the Delaware had cleared 3,000 ac (1,214 ha) at the forks of the Muskingham River by 1761 (Jones 1983). Most likely they had other clearings throughout their territory. These would later be settled by Euro-American pioneers (Jones 1983). The first documented settler within Summit County was a Scotsman in 1759 (Tackabury et al. 1874).

Frontier Era (ca. 1775 to 1795)

There were few permanent settlers into the Ohio frontier because settlement was unsafe. The squatters who cleared and farmed the land without legally owning it were often expelled by Native Americans, federal troops, or simply moved west with the frontier.

The state of Connecticut, formally the Connecticut Land Company, claimed the land north of the forty-first parallel, south of Lake Erie, in the Ohio country 120 mi (193 km) west of

the Pennsylvania border. This area became known as the Connecticut Western Reserve and today includes Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull counties. The western most portion of the Reserve became known as the Firelands, and was set aside in 1792 for victims of Tory raids during the Revolutionary War. The Firelands region was also plotted off and used as a pension by the Continental Congress for payment of Continental Soldier owed back pay. In 1795, following the Treaty of Greenville, the rest of the land was sold to the Connecticut Land Company for 1.2 million dollars. The land was divided into townships of eight square miles, which were then subdivided, usually into 80 lots.

Settlement Era (ca. 1796-1880)

The Western Reserve had no formal government until 1800, when the United States took the land into the Northwest Territory and mandated the creation one county known as Trumbull. In subsequent years the Trumbull County was subdivided. On March 3, 1840, Summit County was created out of Portage, Medina, and Stark counties. Akron was named the county seat in 1842 (Perrin 1881).

The clearing of land and planting of crops was the primary concern of the early settlers. Crude shelters often sufficed until the first crops were in. Self–sufficiency was the settlers' hallmark, but they still had to trade for farm implements, hardware, and coffee, tea, salt and sugar. Many settlers of the Western Reserves favored stands of sugar maples for a continued annual supply of syrup and sugar (Gordon 1969). The average settler cleared only 2–3 ac (0.8 to 1.2 ha) of land a year, all of it done by hand. These trees became logs for the first permanent homes.

Corn was the most important crop, and it sustained both the family and the livestock. Crops were only planted in the amounts needed by the families and to barter locally, as roads were inadequate to take surpluses to market. The lack of good transportation networks caused a double hardship: import prices were high and export prices were low (Loomis 1991).

Thus, road building was another high priority as it facilitated communication, trade and commerce. The building of roads often followed the well-worn trails of Native Americans. Ohio boasted a network of trails complementing its waterways; a few of these were of transcontinental importance, some, such as the Portage Trail, were of more regional importance. Ohioans hoped that the federal government, who needed the roads for postal service, military use

and access to government lands, would help pay for roads. However, government assistance was very limited and the monumental task of upkeep most often fell to the nearest village, township, or county. The government often chartered private turnpike companies to open new roads. Still many of the roads throughout the state were impassible after spring rains. It would not be until the 1850s that macadam or planks would be used to improve the conditions of major roads.

Canal and Railroad Era

The government realized that if they were to induce more people to the Ohio, they would need to ensure that these prospective settlers had reliable access to market. The completion of the Erie Canal in New York inspired Ohio officials to build their own canal system. The Canal Act was passed on February 4, 1825 (Gieck 1992). The Ohio and Erie Canal was started in Cleveland in 1825 and had reached Akron by 1827. A new immigrant population also followed the canals into Ohio; many of the canal workmen were Irish or German. With heavy traffic on the canal, rapid settlement and growth occurred in Akron where citizens called for the creation of Summit County, which was granted March 3, 1840 (Perrin 1881).

The economic effects of the canal to the state were immediate. Summit County, aided by the canal, made its first significant shipments of locally produced goods to eastern markets. The price of wheat more than doubled five years after the canal opened. Property values also increased as people settled and cleared land near the canals. As economics improved, local families gained in wealth. When a family was ready for a more elaborate dwelling, neighbors might be called upon to help with building projects. Saw mills were built in the area. Along with flour, woolen and gristmills, milling became one of the early industries of the area (Turzillo 2001). Other new buildings, reflecting building styles of wealthy eastern cities, could also be found along side the locks of the canal. Canal travelers were delayed at least 15 minutes at each lock. Nearby Akron was laid out specifically to take advantage of the 21 locks there; these required at least four hours to pass through. These visitors encouraged the building of saloons, hotels, general stores and the like (Gieck 1992).

By the 1850s, the railroad replaced the canal as the easiest means of shipping and transporting goods and people. Early railway lines, like early roads, tended to radiate out from major population centers. Summit County was serviced by the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Railroad, the Erie, Akron & Dayton Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Perrin 1881).

Industries benefited from the railway's increasing access to larger, outside markets, but there were other effects as well. The construction of the railroad, along with the droughts of 1851 and 1856, resulted in a decline in canal use and income. In 1861 the state leased the canal to private operators, but 16 years later took it back in receivership. Two floods in the 1880s left the canals in deplorable condition (Gieck 1992) and their use stopped altogether after the flood of 1913. By the 1880s the economic benefits of the railroad were seen in the creation of construction jobs.

History of the Former Town of Brandywine

Prior to 1787 the territory on which the Townships of Northfield and Boston now occupy was held by private ownership before being sold to the state of Connecticut and the Connecticut Land Company in the year 1787. Surveyed in 1797 by John Menough of the Connecticut Land Company, the town was named Brandywine for the Battle of Brandywine fought during the Revolutionary War. Brandywine became a small isolated town near a ten foot high falls on the Brandywine Creek, within the five square mile of Township 5, Range 11 (Doyle 1908). Township 5, Range 11 later became known by its current name, Northfield, around 1810, following the formation of the state of Ohio (Brose et al. 1984).

Around 1814, Brandywine experienced an industrial and economical boom period. This boom period was started by George Wallace, a New Hampshire born entrepreneur, who built a water-powered sawmill on Brandywine Creek. The Wallace sawmill was followed by a two story grist mill, constructed on the falls near Brandywine Road in 1815. In 1816, George Wallace built a whiskey distillery near the falls just north of the Wallace sawmill (Doyle 1908).

Whiskey was a prosperous business in the 1820's; Brandywine's distillery produced thirty to forty gallons of "Excellent Whiskey" per day. The liquor produced in this distillery was commonly referred to and used as "Brandywine Currency." Records stated that for every ten gallons sold the money was donated to support the local church. The distillery continued in these practices until its abandonment in the 1830's (Doyle 1908).

In the 1820's, it was commonly felt that the Village Brandywine had an industrial economic structure which rivaled that of the Village of Cleveland, to the north. The Wallace family began to expand their industrious ventures when they built a woolen mill and textile factory on the creek just south of their homestead, in 1820. By 1822, their manufactured products supplied the needs of people within 40 miles and became the most prominent

manufacturing point in the state. By this time George Wallace had owned the majority of the industry in Brandywine and employed upwards of twenty people in his ventures (Perrin 1881).

The year 1825 brought a steady flow of correspondence to the region when a post office was dedicated to serve the Village of Brandywine with George Wallace serving as its first postmaster. The store/post office, also owned by George Wallace, was located in a three story mill on the creek with the town store and post office housed on the second floor. Built into the side of the falls, the mechanisms of the mill occupied the first sub-floor and third floor towered over the falls. A town having an established post office meant that, in the eyes of the state of Ohio, Brandywine was no longer just a large settlement in the confines of Northfield Township but now a town in its own right with the capabilities of becoming a township of its own. It was at this time when Brandywine reached its peak population with numbers that rivaled the Village of Cleveland. By 1826 there were 39 household in the village and the following year there were 47 (Perrin 1881). The Ohio and Erie Canal struck the first blow which would eventual cause the demise of Brandywine when it was constructed in the 1830's (Brose et al. 1984).

After the creation of the Ohio and Erie Canal, Brandywine was no long needed as a hub for marketing and trading goods between Central and Northern Ohio. This robbed the region of its many resources needed to maintain large mills and factories, reducing the need for a large employee force, as well as maintain trade and conduct business ventures. The second blow came in 1843 when a massive flood destroyed many of the mills and factories which lined the banks of the Brandywine Creek. Two of the factories owned James W. and George Y. Wallace, the two eldest sons of George Wallace, were those of the few that survived the flood. George Wallace was not a lucky as his sons. His factories powered by the flow of the creek were destroyed by the flood; however, he chose to rebuild his gristmill but not the textile factory. This was devastating to the economy of the region and forced many to move to the growing cities of Cleveland and Akron in search of better, stable work. Brandywine was able to rebuild but never again to former glory (Brose et al. 1984).

The hardships continued for Brandywine well into the 1850's and 1860's. The construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad in the 1850's allowed goods and people to travel between Cleveland and Akron quickly, bypassing Brandywine altogether. The rail line further contributed to the degradation of Brandywine's infrastructure. Late in the 1850's the adaptation of steam-powered engines to power factory equipment lessened the demand on goods

created by water-powered mills and allowed inland towns and cities to construct mills and factories without the need of flowing waterways for power. This brought an end to the industrial life of Brandywine and brought on a second exodus of the towns populous in search of work (Brose et al. 1984). Dashing the dream of Brandywine came in 1855 with the closing of the towns' post office after thirty-three years of service. Removing more people from the town's populous was the American Civil War with the enlistment and drafting of many able-bodied men, many of which were not destine to return to the region.

The final chapter in the story of Brandywine begins with an attempt to recover its former glory and status. In 1920, Willis Hale built the Champion Electric Company along the eastern bank of Brandywine Creek which once was the site of the old grist mill destroyed in the flood of 1843. The Champion Electric Company built electric restaurant appliances and, like many of the other corporations in the town, was powered by electric generated by tapping into the current of Brandywine Creek. The run of this was cut short when, in 1937, the structure was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. Ruins of this structure can still be seen on the east bank of the creek below Brandywine Road, along one of the Metro Park's Bike-Hike Trails. The final blow comes in 1969 when the construction of Interstate 271 reaches Summit County. The town's remaining government and social structures were raised to the ground to make clearance for the road right-of-way needed for the interstate.

The Wallace Family of Brandywine

The story of this family in Ohio history begins in 1716 when John Wallace emigrates from Scotland. He arrived in Londonderry, New Hampshire where he and his wife gave birth to James I in Ackwity, New Hampshire. James I married and together they raised ten children. The oldest of James', born in 1776, was named George (Doyle 1908).

George Wallace, and his younger brother Robert, attempted to obtain a fortune in the land grab for property in the Northwest Territory, mainly the Connecticut Western Reserve. By 1798, George found himself in Youngstown, then on to Geauga County before finally landing in Cleveland, Ohio. Upon reaching Cleveland, George had already married Harriet Menough and together they had four children (Doyle 1908). In Cleveland, he owned and operated the first hotel was the first city tax assessor, helped establish the first school and the first bank (Hamilton 1984). George also partnered with Simon Perkins and began to invest in multiple properties all over the Western Reserve (Brose et al. 1984).

One of these properties was in a small isolated region on the west bank of Brandywine Creek. George retreated to this territory during a malaria epidemic which swept Cleveland in 1814. In 1815, George, his brother Robert, and his wife's brother, John Menough, chose to become partners and develop the area into a town called Brandywine. On this land George and Robert built a water-powered sawmill on Brandywine River. Robert was the sawyer. In 1815, John Menough constructed a grist mill on the falls near Brandywine Road and was its miller. A whiskey distillery was constructed in 1816 by George near the falls just north of the Wallace sawmill (Doyle 1908).

By the 1820's and 1830's, the Wallace family began to expand their industrious ventures by constructing a woolen mill and textile factory. By this time George Wallace had owned the majority of the industry in Brandywine and employed upwards of twenty people in his ventures. In year 1825 a post office was dedicated to serve the Village of Brandywine with George Wallace serving as its first postmaster. The store/post office, also owned by George Wallace, was located in a three story mill on the creek with the town store and post office housed on the second floor with the mechanisms of the mill occupying the first sub-floor, built into the side of the falls, and third floor towering over the falls (Doyle 1908).

In 1925, George's son, James takes over his fathers business ventures. By the next year, his brother Robert secured an interest in the family businesses and the consolidation occurred forming the Wallace Brothers Company. Like their father, the two brothers had an entrepreneurial spirit. James took charge of the 1,200 acre farm where approximately 2,500 sheep, 75 cattle and 15 horses were kept. He and his father built many miles of the Ohio & Erie Canal as well as the aqueduct at Roscoe. James was also the representative of the Land Company the originally owned the Western Reserve (Perrin 1881).

In 1833, James W. and George Y. purchased their first land of 60 acres including a house built by their uncle. This house was approximately 600 feet (184 m) east of the current Inn at Brandywine Falls. George Y. and wife Ellen Reynolds lived in this house until the mid-1840's (Hamilton 1984).

The creation of the Ohio and Erie Canal, in the 1830's, robbed the region of many resources needed to maintain large mills and factories, which forced George Sr. to reduce his large employee force. In 1843, a massive flood destroyed many of the mills and factories which lined the banks of the Brandywine River. The two of the factories owned by James W. and

George Y. Wallace survived the flood. George Wallace was not a lucky as his sons, his factories, powered by the flow of the river, were destroyed by the flood; however, he chose to rebuild his gristmill but not the textile factory. Three years later, in 1846, George Wallace Sr. passed away from natural causes (Doyle 1908).

In 1850, James W. constructed a farm on a small rise, on property given to them by his father, across from his father's homestead. The farmstead is now known as the Brandywine Inn, presently on the NRHP. Brose et al. (1984) and Finney (2002) refer to this house as the George Wallace Farm which would have been built after his death in 1848 (Perrin 1881). Please note that there is conflicting information on the history of the Village of Brandywine, the Wallace family and which Wallace constructed the house that is on the National Register (Perrin 1881, Doyle 1908, Brose et al. 1981, Brose et al. 1984, Hamilton 1984, Finney 2002).

Late in the 1850's the adaptation of steam-powered engines to power factory equipment lessened the demand on goods created by water-powered mills and allowed inland towns and cities to construct mills and factories without the need of flowing waterways for power. This one invention followed by the death of James W. in 1885 forced all the Wallace family mills and factories to downsize and eventually close their doors (Brose et al. 1984). The Wallace family remained in Brandywine, occupying both Wallace homesteads on either side of Brandywine Road until 1891, when Hiram Wallace, son of James W. and the only living member of his family line, made the decision to move his family into the nearby town of Northfield (Doyle 1908). Following the demolition of Brandywine Village, early in the 1970's, the abandon homestead of George became a temporary asylum for a roving gang of bikers. The homestead of the George Wallace welcomed its final visitors, in the mid- 1970's, as local fire departments burned the house structure as part of a training exercise (George Hoy, personal communication July 2006).

Metro Parks History

The Akron Metropolitan Park District was created in 1921. This was in response to the concerns of active citizens who wanted to preserve and protect Summit County's green spaces. Harvey S. Firestone, F. A. Seiberling and Harold S. Wagner are but a few of the well-known names that played an important role in the establishment of the park system.

Two early land donations in 1926 helped establish an important tradition of land donations to the park district (Zonsius 1998). The economic woes of the Great Depression had

an unintended benefit in the form of new lands for the park system, with more than 1,000 acres being donated. F. D. R's "New Deal" provided manpower through public projects to assist many park projects. The post World War II years saw the parks' budget grew to over $100,000.00, and the addition of new facilities in the system. However, during the 1950's operational difficulties arose due to pollution and environmental problems caused by construction of highways and sewer lines. Yet thanks to the help of many dedicated employees, improvements continued despite these problems. The next two decades, the 60s and 70s, were a period of Park District growth. New land was purchased and donated, naturalist programs were expanded and a new hike and bike trail was opened. The formation of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (CVNRA) in 1974 would put five properties owned by the state, but managed by the Park District, in the new CVNRA. Questions as to the future of this arrangement were eventually answered, with Furnace Run, Hampton Hills, O'Neil Woods and Deep Lock Quarry still part of Metro Parks, and Virginia Kendall Park being the first fully operational unit of the CVNRA. The creation of the CVNRA has proven to enhance Metro Parks (Zonsius 1998).

The next decades saw The Akron Metropolitan Park District became Metro Parks, Serving Summit County, the formation of the *Friends of Metro Parks,* creation of the Seiberling Naturealm, and the enhancements brought by the Ohio Erie Canal Towpath Trail and the National Heritage Corridor.

All of these things fit well into the organization's mission statement to "acquire, conserve, and manage natural resources and to provide the public with safe, outdoor recreation and educational opportunities through a system of regional natural area parks" (Zonsius 1998:1). All along the way dedicated employees and volunteers have shared their ideas and hard work to make Metro Parks the "treasure and pleasure" they are today.

Cuyahoga Valley National Park

When development threatened to take over the Cuyahoga Valley in the 1960's, concerned citizens along with local and state governments joined forces to preserve the natural and historic area. The Cuyahoga National Recreation Area was created in 1974 as a 33,000 acre urban park along 22 miles of the Cuyahoga River between Cleveland and Akron. The National Park Service manages the park in cooperation with other entities who own property within the boundaries of the park. The parks name was changed on October 11, 2000.

PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Background research at OHPO and CVNP, and information provided by archaeologist Ann Vawser at MWAC revealed no previously inventoried archaeological sites located within a .62 mi (1 km) study from a center point in the project area (Figure 3). However, Brose et al. (1981) references a site, Sum 2, the Brandywine Creek site with a Middle to Late Archaic cultural/temporal designation which Finney (2002) refers to a the prehistoric component at the Brandywine Falls site (no OAI) which sits on a terrace below the waterfalls. He states that the site measures 30 by 20 m in extent, yielding a surface collected artifact scatter of a projectile point, scraper and axe that is curated at MWAC (Finney 2002). No archaeological sites appear on Figure 2 which was project mapping provided by Metro Parks or Figure 4 which was obtained from the Midwest Archaeological Center (MWAC) of the National Park Service (NPS).

Review of the *Archeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) indicated that none of the sites reported for Summit County are located within the parks. None of the Native American trails reported by Mills (1914) or Shetrone (1919) cuts through or near the project area.

Six professional archaeological investigations have been conducted within a .62 mi (1 km) study area from a center point of the project area (Figure 4). Brose et al. (1981) was a study to relocate and evaluate a sample of known sites, and to survey critical areas in order to create and test a predictive model for locating archaeological sites within CVNP. The second investigation involved archaeological testing in the vicinity of Brandywine Falls (Brose et al. 1984). This is shown as shown as Brose and Lee n.d. on Figure 4. The fieldwork includes several areas also included in the current study; however, the project area reported in Brose et al. (1984) differs from that shown in the NPS provided Figure 4. This can be seen in Figure 5 which shows shovel tests units excavated on the east side of Brandywine Road across from the Wallace House noted on the figure. While historic archaeological building remnants were mapped and described east of the road (Figure 5), the site was not added to the OAI; however, additional archaeological investigation was recommended. Three small investigations shown as Noble 1991b, Noble 1991c, and Richner 1995c on Figure 4 resulting in trip reports (Noble 1991a, Noble 1991b, Richner 1995c) conducted by NPS archaeologists did not result in the inventory of archaeological sites (Figure 4). The most recent study is a literature review inventory and evaluation of all prehistoric and historic archaeological site located within CVNP (Finney 2002). This report refers to the Brandywine Falls (no OAI number) Brandywine Mills

site and its association with 33 SUM-19-1, CPM-39 and SUM-02. Additional inventory and evaluation is recommended.

In summary, the potential of finding prehistoric archaeological sites is limited based on previous studies in the project area.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES DOCUMENTED

The Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), NRHP and DOE files were reviewed to located previously documented buildings and structures within and adjacent to the project area (Figure 3). Two properties are located within the project area. Brandywine Creek Falls, also know as the Village of Brandywine, is listed in the OHI as 33 SUM-19-1. The Ben Richards House, also known as the James W. Wallace House, is listed in the OHI as 33 SUM-510-1 and in the NRHP as Brandywine Mills/ Wallace Farm as NR#85001387 (Figures 7 and 8; Appendix A). Note that both Brose et al. (1984) and Finney (2002) refer to the James W. Wallace House as the George Wallace House. The last two properties are the Anna Huddleston House, listed in the OHI as SUM-508-1 and the Sangrick House, also known as the H. Crittenden House, listed in the OHI as SUM-2897-1 (Figure 3).

Project mapping provided by Metro Parks indicate three historic sites (Figure 2). These sites north to south include the first one room school house in Northfield and it's well house (anonymous landowner, personal communication July 18, 2006) and two that correlate to the Ben Richards House, also known as the James W. Wallace House, listed in the OHI as SUM-510-1 and in the NRHP as Brandywine Mills/ Wallace Farm as NR#85001387 and the Brandywine Creek Falls, also know as the Village of Brandywine, listed in the OHI as 33 SUM-19-1

Several archival atlases and maps were reviewed for the presence of buildings located within the project area. These include a wall map (Paul 1856), two county atlases (Akron Map and Atlas Company 1891; Tackabury et al. 1874), and the 1903 (reprinted 1950) Cleveland quadrangle (USGS 15' topographic map). Buildings in the Village of Brandywine are present along the both sides of Brandywine Road on Paul (1856) and Tackabury et al. (1874)[Figure 9]. No buildings are shown on Akron Map and Atlas Company (1891) but they are shown on the 1903 (reprinted 1950) Cleveland quadrangle (USGS 15' topographic map) [Figure 10].

In summary, given the archival documentation, early and current data, and a previously documented but not inventoried historic site, there is a high potential for identifying the presence of historic archaeological sites. No architectural inventory is proposed for this project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the results of the background data presented above, several general research questions can be formulated. These can guide both fieldwork and later interpretations of archaeological resources that may be encountered. General research questions for prehistoric sites in the area include: Are there prehistoric sites present within the project area? Will the existence and location of previously inventoried sites be confirmed? What are the cultural/temporal affiliations? Can the site types be determined? Is there a possibility for the presence of subsurface features at the sites? Identifying additional prehistoric sites with diagnostic artifacts and subsurface features are necessary to address these questions

Research questions relating to historic sites include: Are historic archaeological sites present? What site type do they represent? Are they associated with buildings indicated on early maps or atlases? Are the building remnants of the earlier reported site still present? Identifying historic resources is necessary to address these questions.

METHODS[2]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The methods of investigation utilized during the archaeological reconnaissance survey include: visual inspection, and shovel test pit (STP) excavation. Visual inspection consists of walking over the project area with the intent of identifying visible archaeological resources such as mounds, earthworks, building foundations and outcrops of raw material that can be utilized by prehistoric populations for tool manufacturing. During visual inspection notes were taken to record general information about the project area such as landform, wetlands, ground cover, disturbances, etc.

Linear transects of STPs were excavated at 50 ft (15 m) intervals. These holes measuring 20 by 20 inches (50 by 50 cm) dug with a shovel to a depth between 2 to 20 inches (5 to 50 cm). The walls and floor of each unit were troweled clean and examined for the presence of cultural remains. Soil color, texture, depth and artifact content were recorded for each STP. The soils from each hole were screened through a 0.25-inch hardware cloth to aid in the recovery of artifacts. If artifacts were present, a field site number was assigned to the STP to designate its location and the artifacts were similarly numbered to denote their location. Each unit was flagged so that GPS could be applied to each location when testing was completed.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Historic Material

Historic artifacts are sorted using a functional scheme devised by South (1978) for British colonial sites and adapted by Ball (1984) for the Ohio Valley. Within this hierarchical scheme, artifacts are placed into groups that reflect their general function. The following functional artifact groups were used:

Activities

This miscellaneous group includes a variety of material that did not fit elsewhere, such as toys, faunal remains, tools, coal, and stable items. Unidentified objects were also placed in this group.

Architecture Group

This group of artifacts consists of architectural elements or the remains thereof (e.g., roofing material, door lock parts, hinges, plumbing elements, window glass, nails, brick, etc.).

[2] Adapted from Whitman and Tegland (2003).

Architectural remains in the vicinity of standing, collapsed, or subsurface structural remnants usually enter the archaeological record through abandonment as opposed to being lost or discarded. This abandonment may be due to neglect, fire, the movement of people, or a host of other factors. In many instances abandoned buildings deteriorate and sometimes collapse from neglect. Collapsed structural remains such as roofing pieces, window glass, nails, hinges, and doorknobs are concentrated in the immediate vicinity of where the building once stood. This functional group may provide insights into buildings, foundation type and material, frame construction, types of windows, doors, associated hardware, fence post types, and privy construction.

South (1977) did not include building stone, brick, concrete, plaster, wood, and other similar remains in his original Artifact Pattern Analysis; however, these items were included in Ball's (1984) study of pattern analysis of historic sites in the Ohio Valley. Therefore, these construction-related items are included in this study. Window glass thickness and nail types have the potential for use as generalized dating devices (Ball 1983; Demeter and Lowery 1977; Nelson 1968; Schoen 1985). Architectural Group items are categorized into six general subgroups: structural material, exterior structural coverings, wall coverings, floor covering, hardware, and miscellaneous material.

Clothing Group

This group comprises artifacts that are related to clothing, accessories, and items used in the construction and/or repair of apparel. Items of clothing are infrequently found intact at archaeological sites. The Clothing Group provides insights into some of the types of clothing, footwear, and accessories used by the inhabitants. Artifacts in this functional group usually represent accidental loss or the deliberate discard of clothing-related items. The context of the find aids in determining this information. For instance, clothing-related artifacts located during the excavation of a refuse pit most likely represent the deliberate discard of an item, while a button found during the excavation of the yard midden probably represents accidental loss. This group includes buttons, belt buckles, shoes, straight pins, and various fasteners. Clothing Group artifacts generally comprise a minor component of the artifact assemblage.

Furniture Group

The Furniture Group consists of pieces of furniture and hardware associated with furniture such as cabinet hinges, casters, and drawer pulls. Figurines, vases, and other

ornamental pieces also fall within this category. South (1977) placed furniture hardware within his Furniture Group. He did not have lighting or any electrical-related artifacts in his analysis of early historical sites; they therefore do not appear in his functional categories. Ball's (1984) placement of oil lamp and electrical lighting artifacts is a logical extension of South's classificatory scheme. The Furniture Group is divided into four subgroups: furniture hardware, furniture parts, lighting-related items, and decorative items. Furniture Group artifacts usually account for a small percentage of the assemblage.

Kitchen Group

This group was designed to include artifacts that represent the remains of items related to food preparation, service, and consumption. South (1977) placed all glass and ceramics that could not be attributed elsewhere within this category. The Kitchen Function Group artifacts generally represent deliberately discarded material. With the exception of food remains, most of the other kitchen-related material is discarded when it is broken or replaced. Kitchen ceramics were coded according to recognizable ware types and decoration method. Kitchen glass was separated according to type, manufacturing method, color, and other diagnostic attributes. Examples of kitchen glass types include medicine bottle, bottle, condiment jar, container glass, and miscellaneous glass fragment. Temporal information can frequently be obtained from an analysis of the ceramic ware and decoration types and the manufacturing method, product brand, manufacturer, and color of some glass artifacts. In most instances, Kitchen Group remains account for a significant portion of the artifact assemblage from domestic sites.

Personal Group

Artifacts in this category are items that are individually owned. This includes artifacts relating to personal hygiene or adornment, writing, and money. Perfume bottles, jewelry pieces, cosmetic jars, smoking paraphernalia, pencils, inkbottles, and coins fall within this category. Personal Group artifacts generally represent a small percentage of an artifact assemblage.

CURATION

All artifacts, notes, field and lab records, drawings, maps, photographs and other documentation are the property of the United States government and were returned to MWAC in Lincoln, Nebraska. State inventory forms will be completed and filed with the OHPO, documenting the archaeological resources encountered during this investigation.

NRHP EVALUATION CRITERIA

The National Park Service developed a set of NRHP criteria for evaluation to determine whether sites, buildings, structures, objects, and district are historically significant and retain the integrity necessary to convey that significance making them eligible for listing on the NRHP. There are four basic criteria, A through D. "The quality of significance… is present in [properties] that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or

B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory and history" (Andrus 1997: 2).

The significance of an archaeological site is evaluated within its historic context. "A historic context is defined as a body of thematically, geographically and temporally linked information that provides for an understanding of a property's place or role in prehistory or history (Little et al. 2000:25). In effect, the historic context provides the basis for determining a site's significance and integrity.

While archaeological sites can meet the NRHP criteria of evaluation under any of the four criteria, their historic significance is usually evaluated under Criterion D, for their ability to yield information important to prehistory or history. At the reconnaissance level of research, an archaeological site only needs to demonstrate its potential to yield important information and not actually yield this important information.

SURVEY RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The archaeological survey was conducted between July 5, 2006 and August 7, 2006. The weather was typical summer with the temperatures ranging from 70 to the 90 degrees with high humidity and occasional rain. Wetlands remained wet as well as their surrounding disturbed areas especially at the northern connection point. Michael Johnson, Metro Parks, walked us through the project area, the center line of which had been marked by red painted wood lathing. This visual inspection also noted several wetland locations, woods, pastures, residential lawns and building remnants. The field crew was composed of students from the University of Akron: Michelle Davis, Charlotte Mader, Ann O'Malley and Robert Williams. Matthew Smerich and Theresa Ulrich joined the crew for a few days near the end of the project. Research Associate Ann Donkin joined us for the first few days of fieldwork and GPS work. Linda G. Whitman served as principal investigator.

The project consisted surveying linear transects unique to Alternate A and Alternate C, a transect that Alternates A and C shared, Alternate D, transects unique to Option 1 and Option 4, and two transects that Options 1 and 4 shared (Figure 11a and b). A total of 318 shovel test pits were attempted with 204 actually excavated (Table 1). Of those, two were positive. One hundred fourteen units were not excavated for a variety of reasons such as wetland, slope percentage was too great, and disturbances such as on existing path or driveway, in disturbed cut and fill, in ground bee nest, etc.

Stratigraphy of a typical STP along Brandywine Road consisted of 0 to 10 in (0 to 25 cm) of light to dark grayish brown silty loam over yellowish brown clay loam. A typical STP in wooded areas had a stratigraphy of 0 to 6.3 in (0 to 16 cm) medium brown clayey loam over yellowish brown loamy clay. Much of the area was wet due to rain and poorly draining soils and wetlands. Shovel tests suggest that some of the project area's past land use was agricultural. An attempt was made to expand the survey area at the northern connection point on verbal request by Michael Johnson. Unfortunately that area is very disturbed by old driveways, mechanically altered by a bulldozer and wetlands

One historic archaeological site, 33 Su 446, the George Y. Wallace house, barn and store was inventoried.

GEORGE WALLACE HOUSE, BARN AND STORE, 33 SU 446

This site is the location of the historic site located and described in Brose et al. (1984) but not documented on the OAI (Figures 11b and 12). Brose et al. (1984) refer to the site as the James and Robert Wallace Farm; however the NRHP nomination form calls this the George Y. Wallace house, barn and store (Hamilton 1984). Four building remnants, a cistern and a driveway were located between shovel test pits 16 and 23 in Alternate D (Figure 13). The size of the site approximated by the remnants is 203 ft north-south by 154 ft (62 by 47 m).

Building Remnant 1

Building Remnant 1 was a cut sandstone foundation of what was probably the house (Plate 8). Measuring approximately 23 ft (7 m) by 138 ft (42 m), it appeared to consist of several rooms. Two rooms at the east end can be seen with certainty (Plates 9 and 10). This may have been a kitchen with concrete chimney base and store room. There is brick chimney debris northeast of the base (Plate 11). Kitchen debris surrounded the area (Plates 12 and 13). Ferrous piping from a gas line was located along the south edge. The cut sandstone blocks were discontinuous around the building along with a seven course cut sandstone wall in the northwest. The building remnant was totally covered in tall grasses/weeds at the time of the survey (Plate 14).

Cistern

What appears to be a beehive cistern is located on the north side of Building Remnant 1 (Figure 13). It is filled with soil and a tree grows through the center of the opening which is approximately 1.6 m (5.2 ft) in diameter (Plate 15). The brick construction can be seen along the upper portion where there is no soil (Plate 16). An old gravel driveway is located between the cistern and the three building remnants to the north.

Building Remnant 2

Building Remnant 2 is the partially intact remnant of a building's basement (Figure 13). Measuring approximately 8.3 m (10 ft) by 9.6 m (31.4 ft), the northwest corner and portions of the north and west walls are standing (Plates 17 and 18). Sandstone rubble defines the remaining walls. A brick walkway lines the west side (Plate 19).

Building Remnant 3

Building Remnant 3 measures approximately 7 .4 m (24 ft) by 15 m (49 ft) by is mostly defined by displaced sandstone rubble (Plates 20 and 21). Debris within the rubble includes

burned beams, garage door springs, brick framing for a door, mechanical machine parts, gas pump parts, and a 55 gallon drum.

Building Remnant 4

Measuring 6 m (20 ft) by 3 m (10 ft), the smallest building remnant is number 3 (Figure13). Three corners of the building along with discontinuous walls are constructed of cut sandstone (Plate 22).

Artifact Analysis

A total of 108 artifacts were recovered from 33 Su 446 (Tables 3 and 4). Twenty five of these were recovered from shovel test unit 18 located just north of Building remnant 1(Figure 13) including window glass (n=1) and brick fragments (n=3) from the Architecture Group; whiteware, ironstone, yellowware sherds and container glass fragments (n=20) from the Kitchen Group; and a kaolin pipe bowl fragment (n=1) from the Personal Group.

Twenty two artifacts were recovered from shovel test pit 21 located north of the gravel driveway between building remnants 3 and 4 (Figure 13). These artifacts include leather (n=3) and various ferrous metal fragments (n=4) from the Activities Group; brick fragments (n=2), window glass fragments (n=1) and a wire nail from the Architecture Group; molded train figurine fragments (n=3) from the Furniture Group; and ironstone, whiteware, porcelain and stoneware sherds (n=8) from the Kitchen Group.

A total of 61 artifacts were collected from the surface by Building Remnant 1 and 4 (Table 3). Artifacts from the east half of Building Remnant 1 include: Activities Group (n= 5), a part from a harvester, a part from a boiler, a part from railroad car brake and two parts from a furnace; Architecture Group, fragments from a porcelain pluming fixture (n=2), window glass fragments (n=3), and a marble building fragment (n=1); a ferrous metal belt buckle (n=1) represents the Clothing Group; and whiteware (n=1), ironstone (n=1) and porcelain sherds (n=1), container glass (n=6) and a salt or pepper shaker (n=1) represent the Kitchen Group.

Thirty seven unidentified fragments of leather from the Activities Group were recovered from the surface of Building Remnant 4 (Table 3).

In terms of the overall assemblage, there are 49 artifacts from the Activities Group, 14 from the Architecture Group, two from the Furniture Group 39 from the Kitchen Group and one from the Personal to total 108 (Table 4). Since we know that the site was a farmstead and store, there is no need to compute South's (1997) expected range to the known range. Diagnostic

artifacts of consequence include a yellowware sherd with the mottled Rockingham decoration dating from 1845 to 1900 (Magid 1984).a whiteware sherd with blue shell edge decoration dating from 1820 to 1897 (Miller and Hunter 1990) [Plate23 left and middle], and a solarized salt or pepper shaker dating from 1880 to ca. 1918 (Deiss 1981) [Plate 24].The manufacture dates of these artifacts fall within the range of when this site was occupied. Other artifacts of interest include a whiteware sherd with a black transfer print of a pagoda (Plate 23, right) and cast iron furnace parts (Plate 25).

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the summer of 2006, the Community Archaeology Program at The University of Akron, Department of Classical Studies, Anthropology and Archaeology conducted a Phase I archaeological inventory for the proposed Bike and Hike Trail connector on Brandywine Road, Northfield Center, Summit County, Ohio. This project was conducted under contract with Metro Parks Serving Summit County.

The purpose of this investigation is to conduct an archaeological survey of three alternatives (A, C and D) and two options (1 and 4) of the proposed trail connector on Brandywine Road for the presence of prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites. Six combinations of these alternates and options totaling approximately 47,051 ft (14,341 m) in length and 20 ft (6.1 m) in width are being considered. The goal of this investigation is to determine if cultural resources are present within these areas and it so, a determination will be made regarding if it meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation, suggesting further investigation may be warranted. Archaeological sites identified during the survey were inventoried on Ohio Archaeological Inventory forms and the forms sent on to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

The project area is characterized by gently sloping to very steep end moraine covered in woods, grassy areas, scrub, pasture and wetlands. Current land use consists of recreational, residential and a commercial horse carriage farm. Much of the project area is on Cuyahoga Valley National Park property. Brandywine Creek and unnamed tributaries of the Cuyahoga River drain the area cutting deeply, leaving uplands, and rough broken land.

Site 33 Su 446 was the only site inventoried during this project. It is located in Alternate D. Base on background information, specifically the NRHP nomination form (Hamilton 1984), it is the George Y. Wallace house, barn and store site. The site was found and identified as the James and Robert Wallace farmstead during the Brose et al. (1984) investigation; however, an OHI form was not completed

The site is located within the Brandywine Mills/Wallace Farm NRHP property (Figure 8). The site is significant and can be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. Additional archaeological research is recommended to fully document the property and evaluate the site as a contributing resource to the existing NRHP property. Although not part of this

project, additional archaeological investigation is recommended to verify and document on the OAI, Sum 2, the prehistoric site reported to be on a terrace below the falls and the historic remnants of the Champion Electric Company that is documented as a grist mill on the OHI as 33SUM-19-1.

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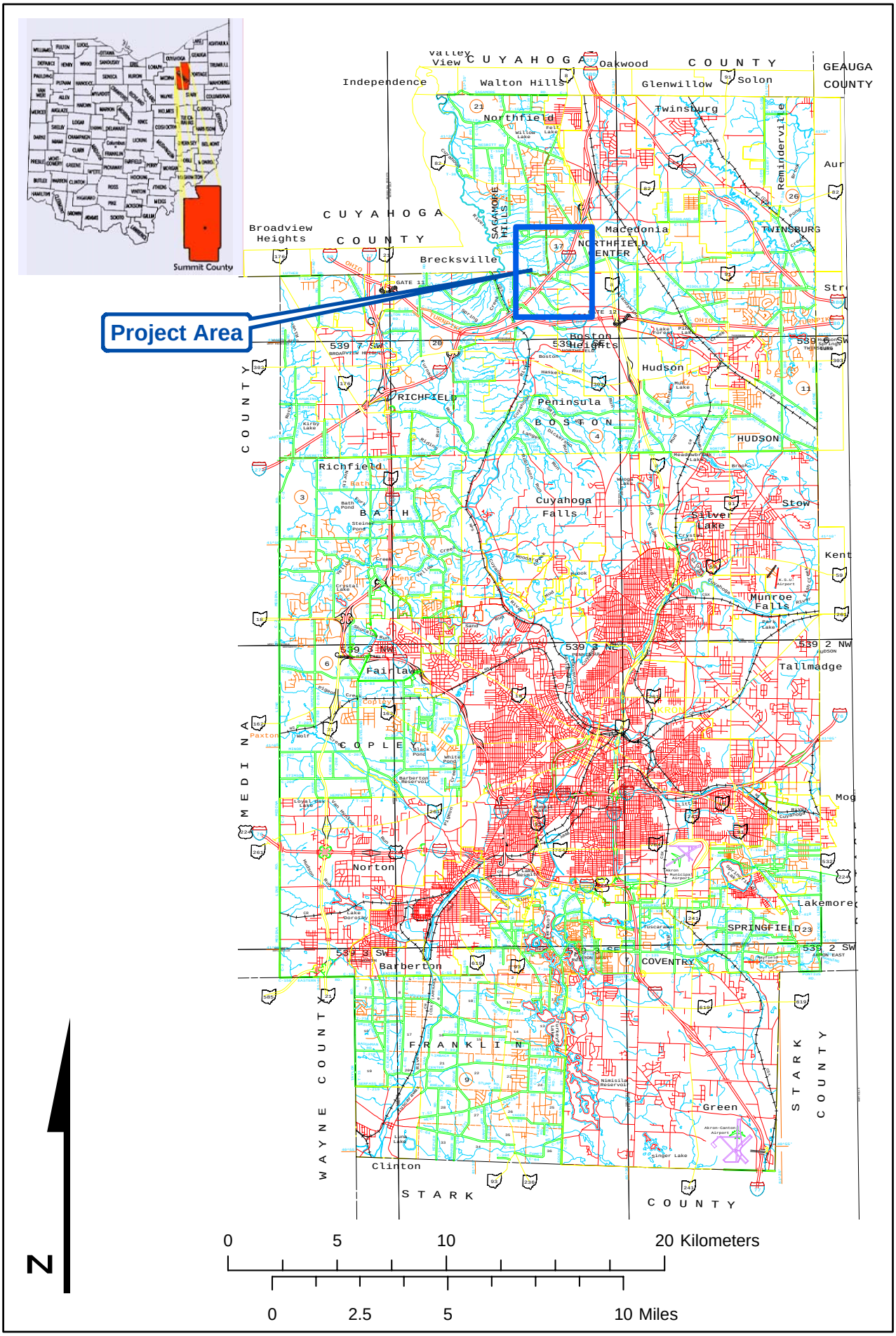
FIGURES

Figure 1. General location of the project area shown on an Ohio Department of Natural Resources Summit County GIS map.



GIS base map data from ODNR: Sumcnty.dgn,

Figure 2. Project area showing the alternates, options, wetlands, potential threatened species, National Register site, and historic sites (project mapping provided by Metro Parks).

Bike & Hike Trail - Brandywine Connector
Environmental Constraints Map

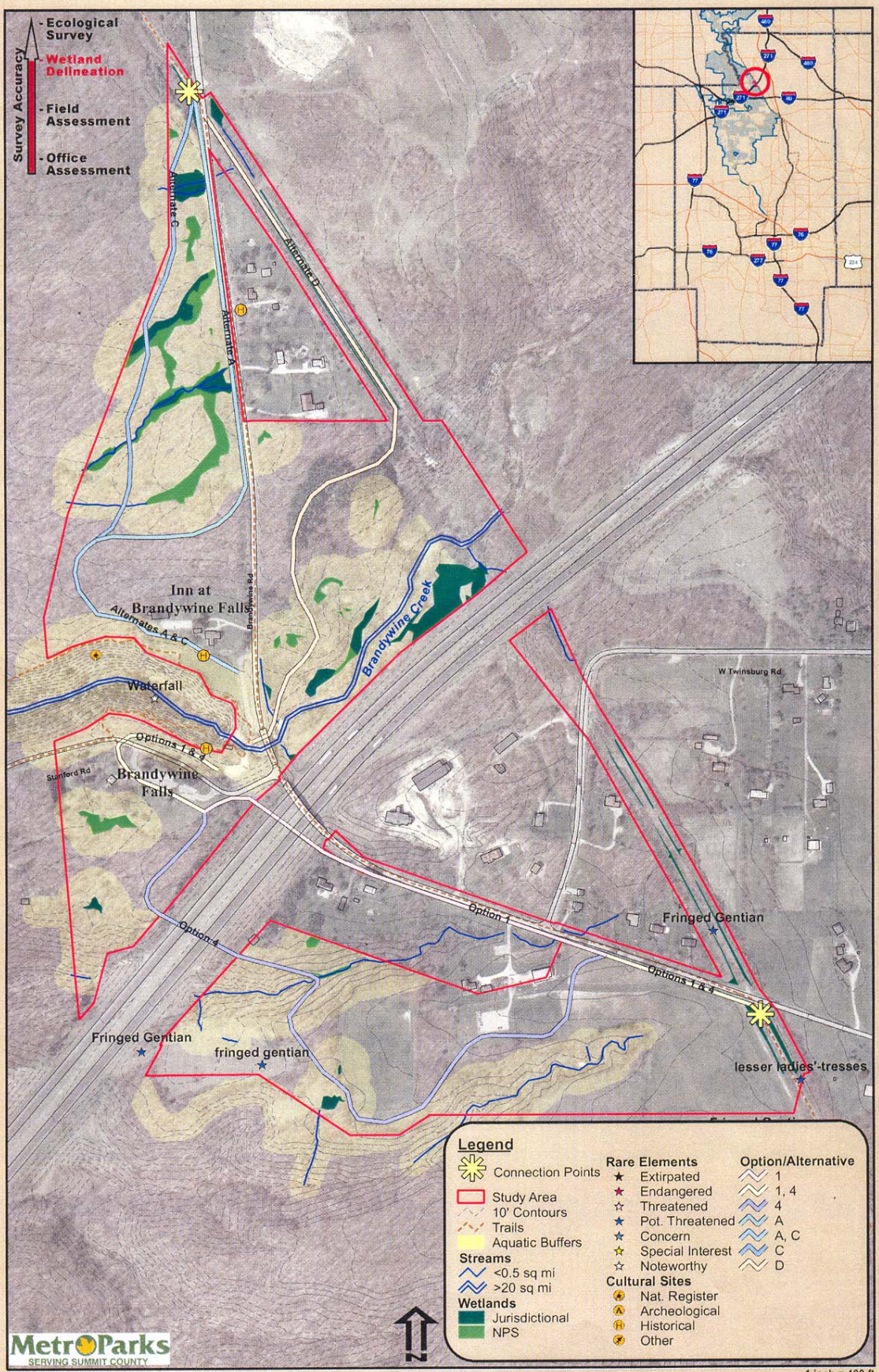
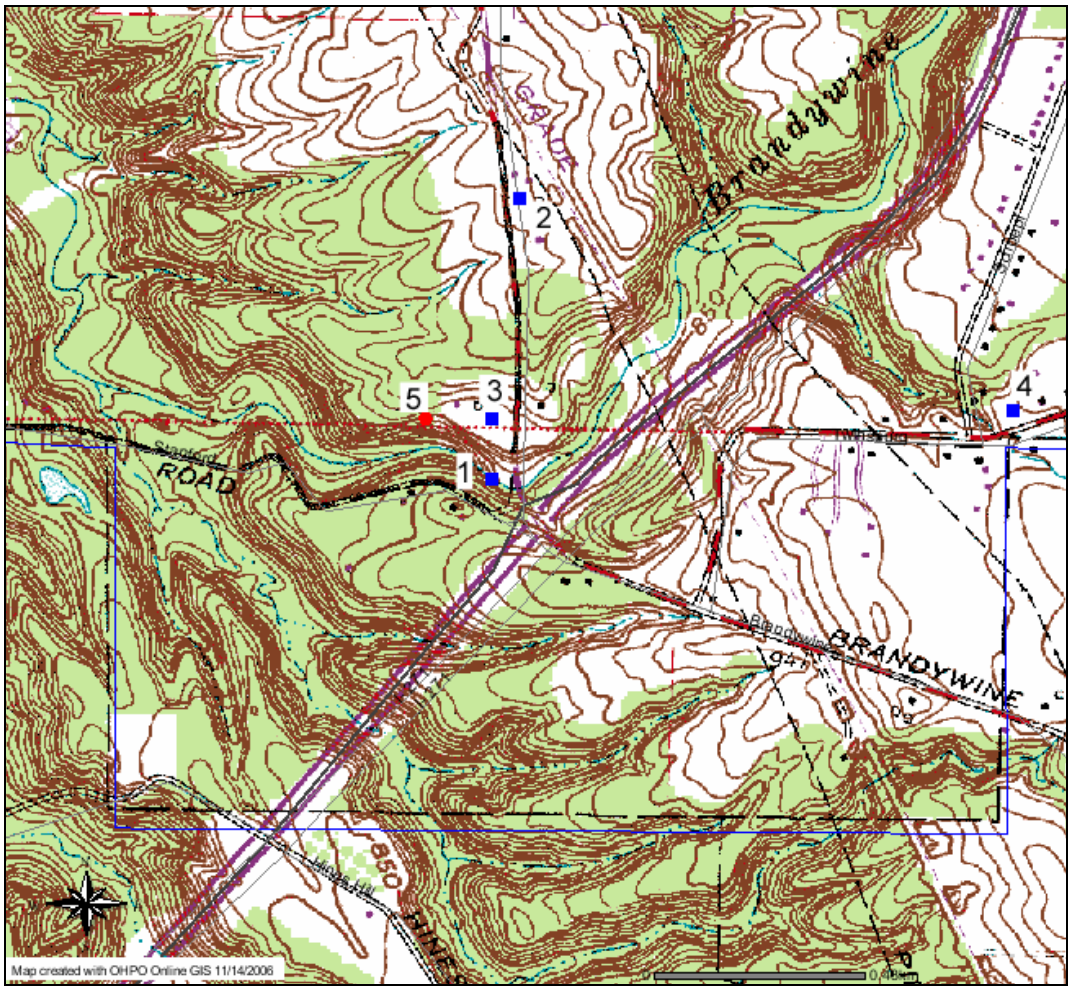


Figure 3. Literature review study area showing building on the OHI and NRHP property (portion of the Northfield Quadrangle USGS 7.5' topographic map taken from the OHPO Online Mapping System).



Ohio Historic Inventory Buildings (blue squares)

	OHI NUMBER	PRESENT NAME	OTHER NAME	ADDRESS	UTM ZONE	UTM EAST	UTM NORTH	CLASS	STYLE
1	SUM001901	Brandywine Creek Falls	Village of Brandywine	Brandywine Rd & Stanford Rd	17	454876	4569399	High Style	Other
2	SUM050801		Anna Huddleston House	8371 Brandywine Rd	17	454931	4569972	Dominant Style	Vernacular
3	SUM051001	Ben Richards House	James W Wallace House	8230 Brandywine Rd	17	454875	4569521	Dominant Style	Greek Revival
4	SUM289701	Sangrick House	H Crittenden House	307 W Twinsburg Rd	17	455938	4569537	Dominant Style	Greek Revival

NR Listed Properties (red dots)

	REFNUM	RESNAME	ADDRESS	UTM ZONE	UTM EAST	UTM NORTH
5	85001387	Wallace Farm	8230 Brandywine Rd	17	454737	4569524

Figure 4. Overall project area showing previously surveyed areas and archaeological sites listed in the MWAC files (portion of the Northfield Quadrangle USGS 7.5' topographic map provided by MWAC).

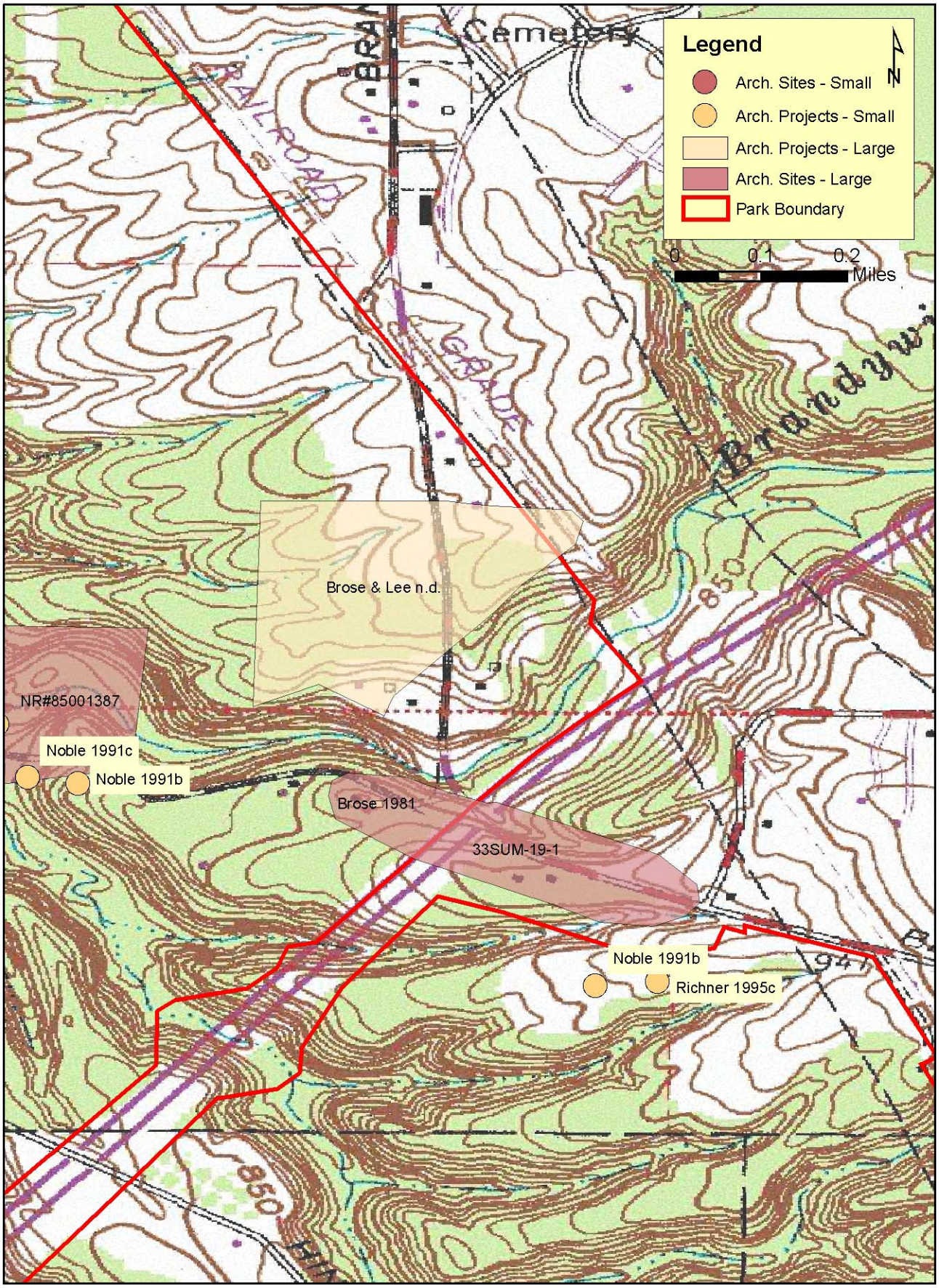

Legend
Arch. Sites - Small
Arch. Projects - Small
Arch. Projects - Large
Arch. Sites - Large
Park Boundary
N
0
0.1
0.2
Miles
Cemetery
RAILROAD
GRADE
Brose & Lee n.d.
NR#85001387
Noble 1991c
Noble 1991b
Brose 1981
33SUM-19-1
Noble 1991b
Richner 1995c
850
850

Figure 5. Map of shovel tests pits excavated during the 1984 survey (from Brose et al. 1984). [Note shovel tests east of Brandywine Road that are not shown as part of the surveyed area in Figure 4].

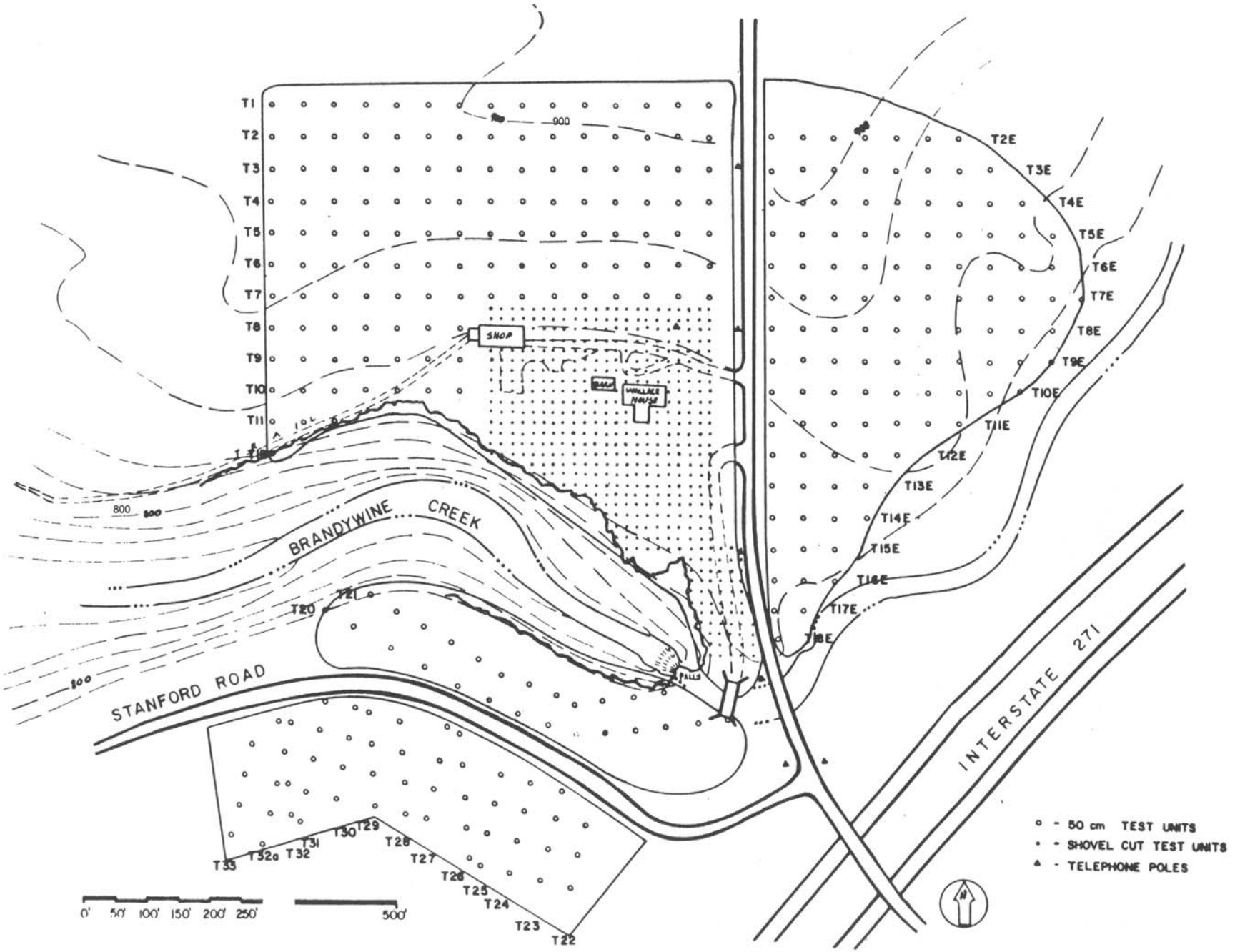

T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T2E
T3E
T4E
T5E
T6E
T7E
T8E
T9E
T10E
T11E
T12E
T13E
T14E
T15E
T16E
T17E
T18E
900
800
100
SHOP
WALLACE HOUSE
BRANDYWINE CREEK
FALLS
STANFORD ROAD
INTERSTATE 271
T20
T21
T22
T23
T24
T25
T26
T27
T28
T29
T30
T31
T32
T32a
T33
0' 50' 100' 150' 200' 250'
500'
- 50 cm TEST UNITS
- SHOVEL CUT TEST UNITS
- TELEPHONE POLES
N

Figure 6. Map showing the James W. Wallace House west of Brandywine Road and the historic building remnants east of Brandywine Road described in the 1984 survey (from Brose et al. 1984).

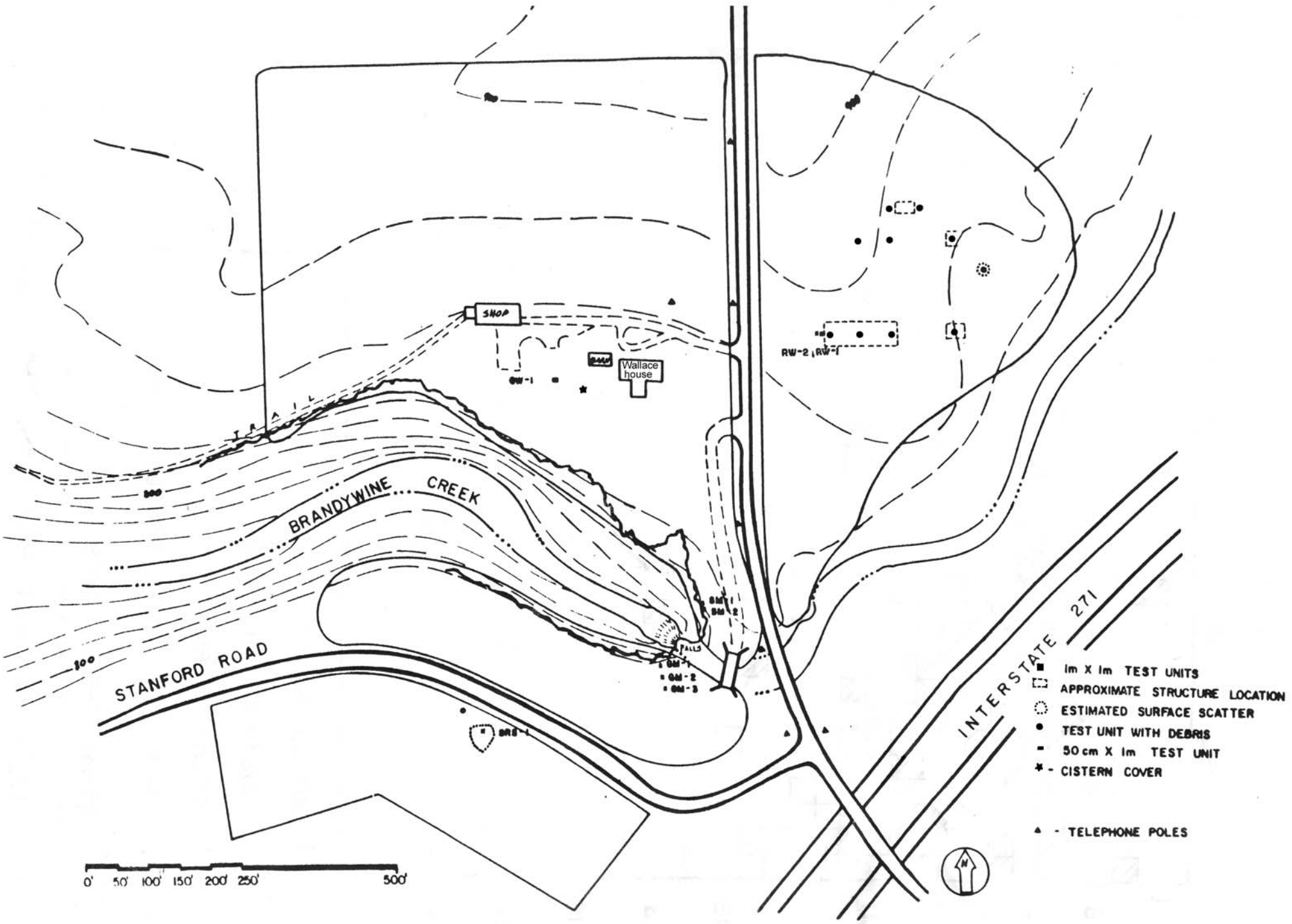

SHOP
Wallace house
RW-2
RW-1
GW-1
BRANDYWINE CREEK
STANFORD ROAD
INTERSTATE 271
1m X 1m TEST UNITS
APPROXIMATE STRUCTURE LOCATION
ESTIMATED SURFACE SCATTER
TEST UNIT WITH DEBRIS
50 cm X 1m TEST UNIT
- CISTERN COVER
- TELEPHONE POLES
0' 50' 100' 150' 200' 250' 500'

Figure 7. Schematic map showing the location of the Brandywine Mills/James W. Wallace Farm National Register nomination property (Hamilton 1984).

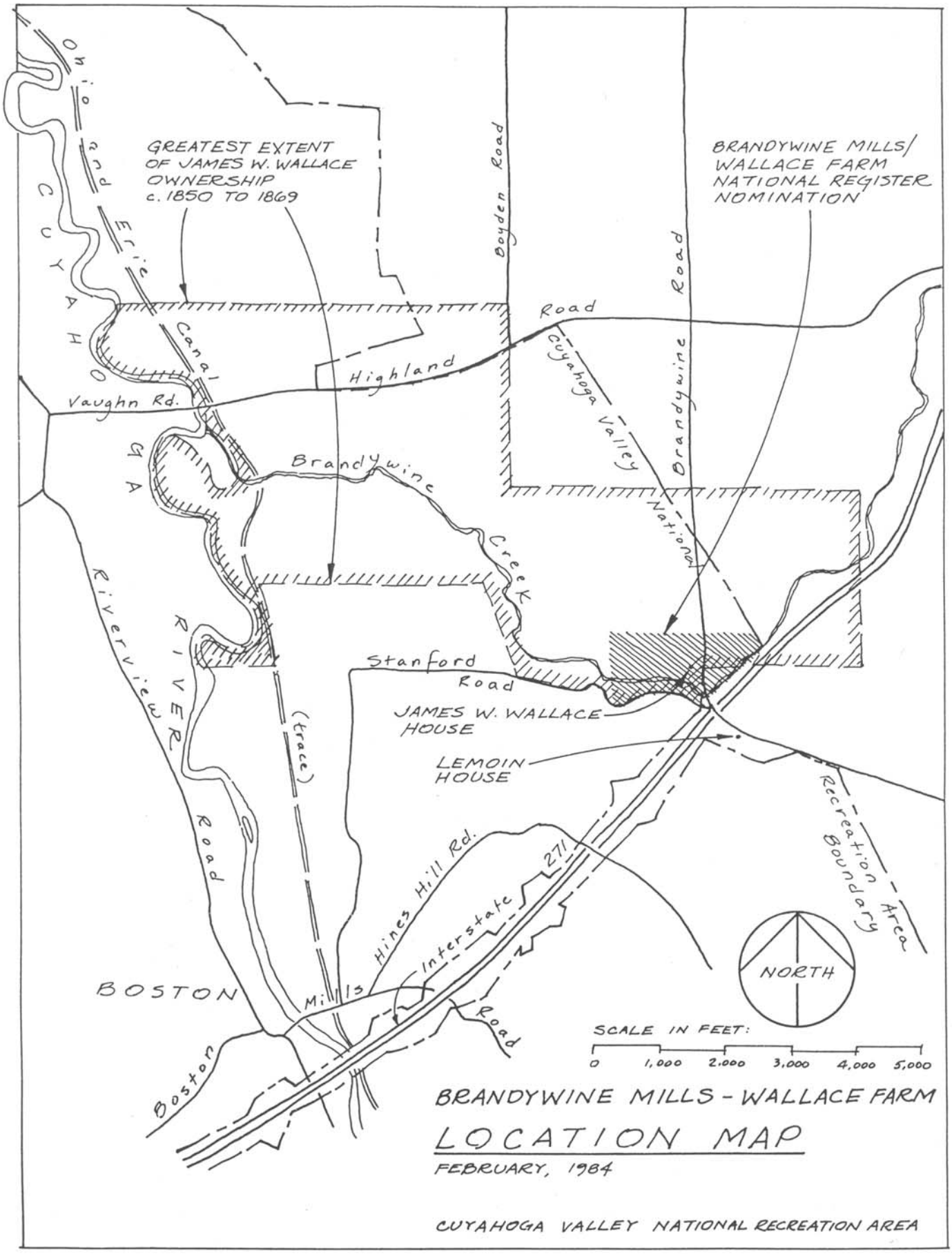
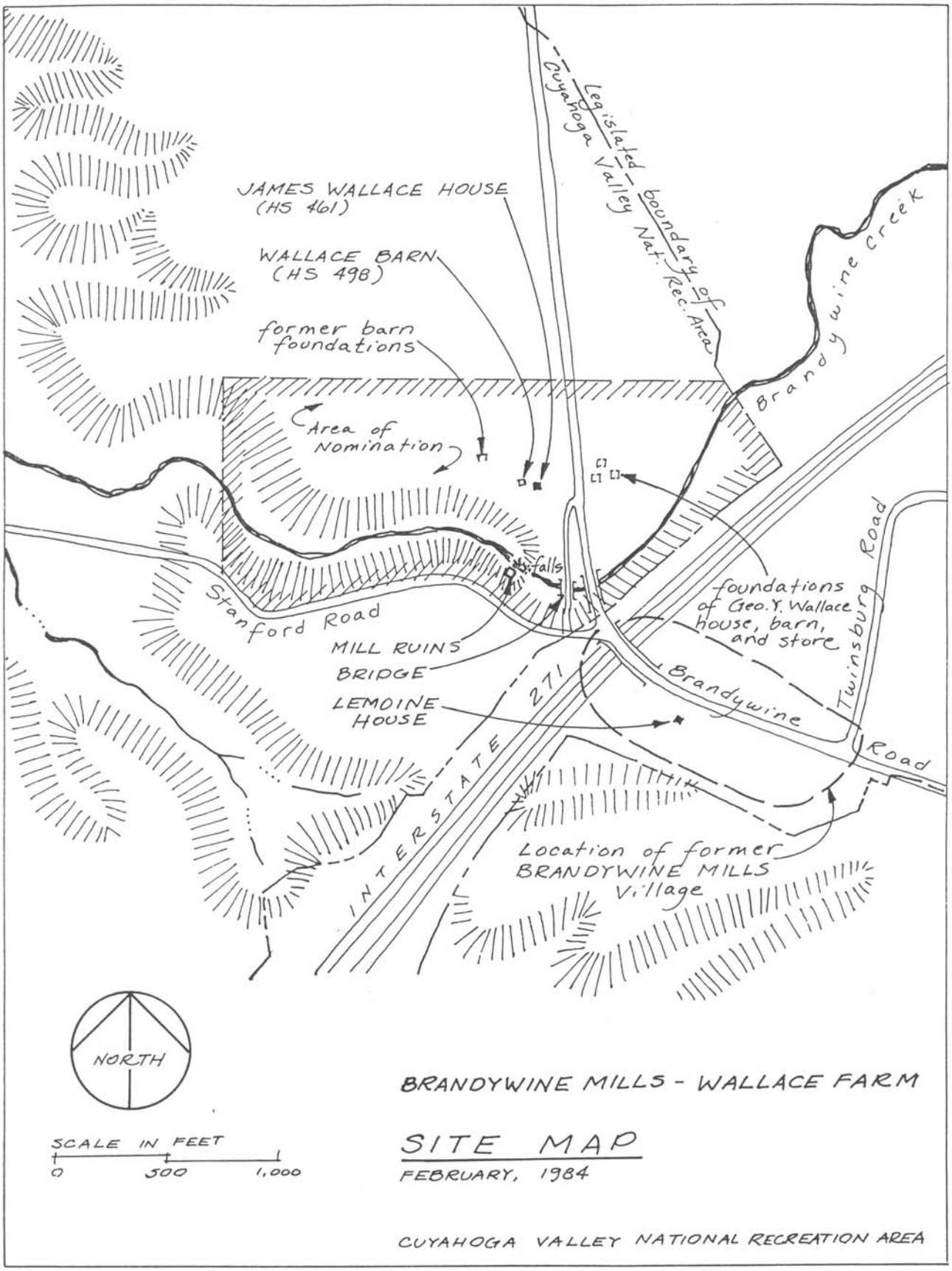

Ohio and Erie Canal
CUYAHOGA
GREATEST EXTENT OF JAMES W. WALLACE OWNERSHIP c. 1850 TO 1869
BRANDYWINE MILLS/ WALLACE FARM NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
Boyden Road
Road
Highland
Vaughn Rd.
Cuyahoga Valley
Brandywine
National
Brandywine Creek
RIVER
Riverview Road
(trace)
Stanford Road
JAMES W. WALLACE HOUSE
LEMOIN HOUSE
Recreation Area Boundary
Hines Hill Rd.
271
Interstate
BOSTON
Mills
Boston Road
NORTH
SCALE IN FEET:
0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000
BRANDYWINE MILLS - WALLACE FARM
LOCATION MAP
FEBRUARY, 1984
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Figure 8. Schematic map showing the location of the James W. Wallace Farm and the remnants of the George Y. Wallace Farm National Register nomination property (Hamilton 1984).



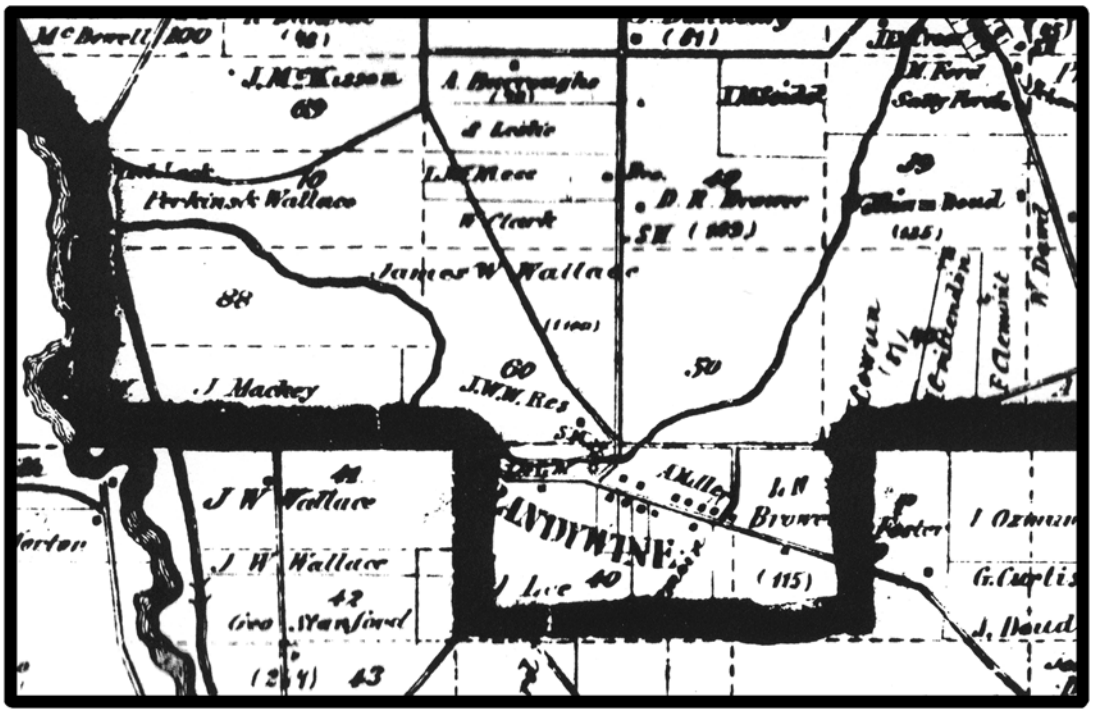
BRANDYWINE MILLS - WALLACE FARM

SITE MAP

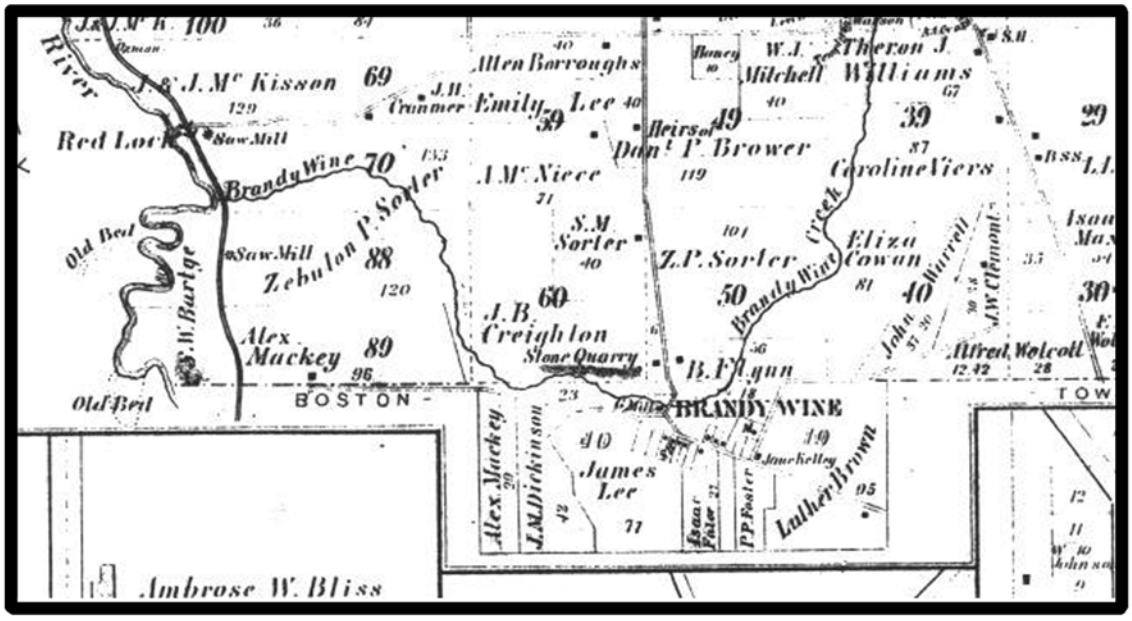
FEBRUARY, 1984

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Figure 9. Portion of Paul (1856) map showing the location of the project area and portion of Tackabury, Mead & Moffett (1874) map showing the location of the project area.

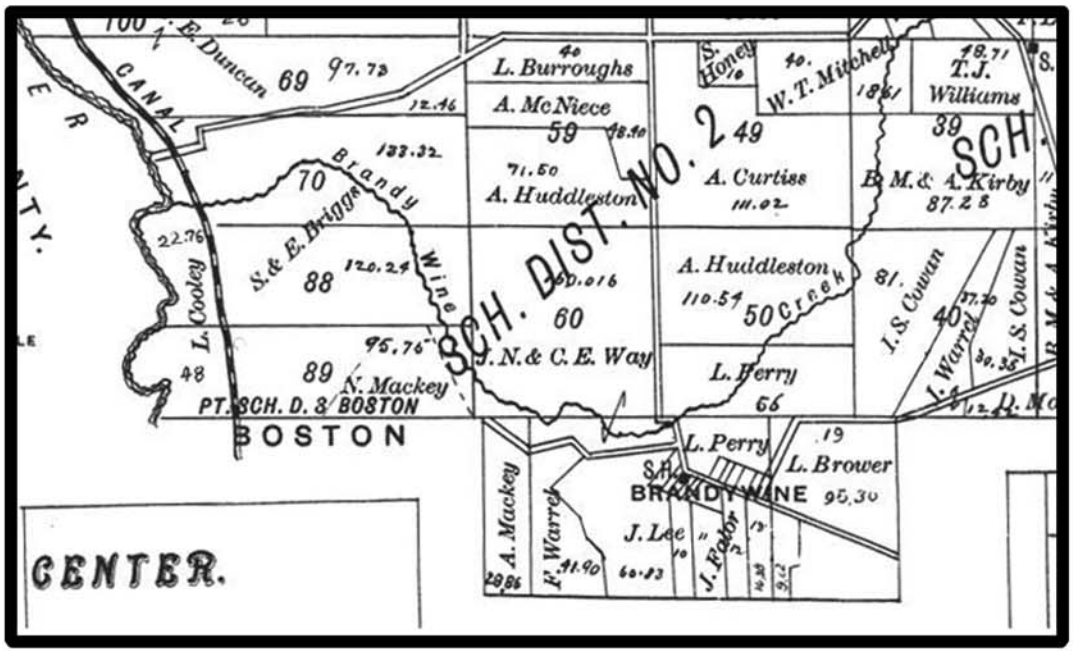


Paul (1856)

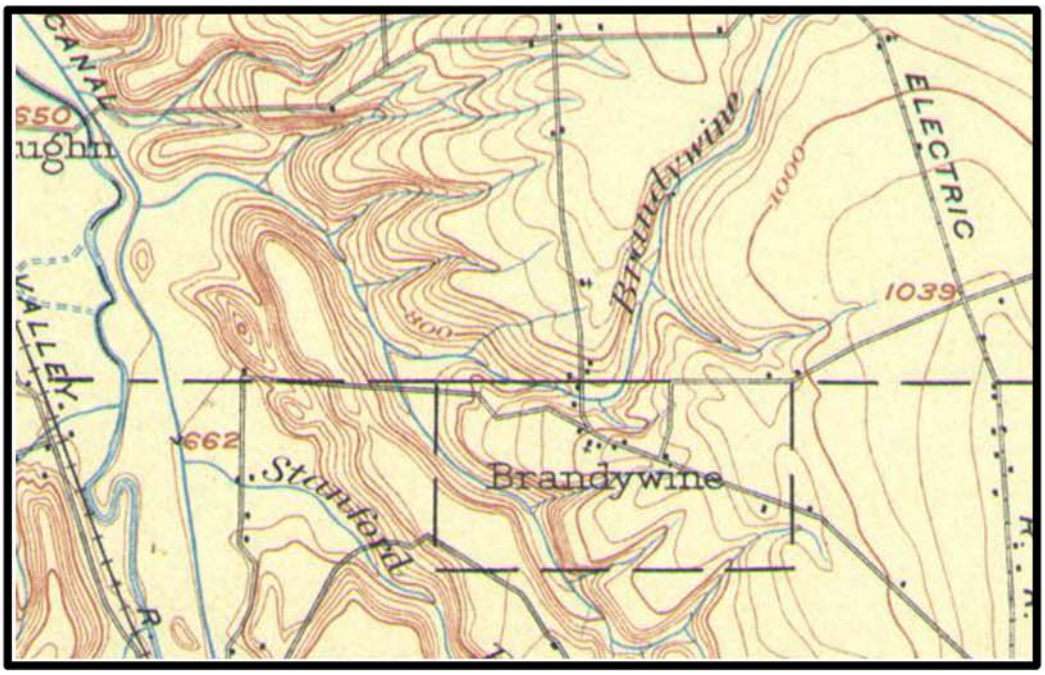


Tackabury,Mead and Moffett (1874)

Figure 10. Portion of the Akron Map and Atlas Company (1891) map of Northfield Township showing the location of the project area and portion of the 1903 Cleveland, Ohio quadrangle (15’ USGS topographic map) showing the location of the project area.



Akron Map and Atlas Company (1891)

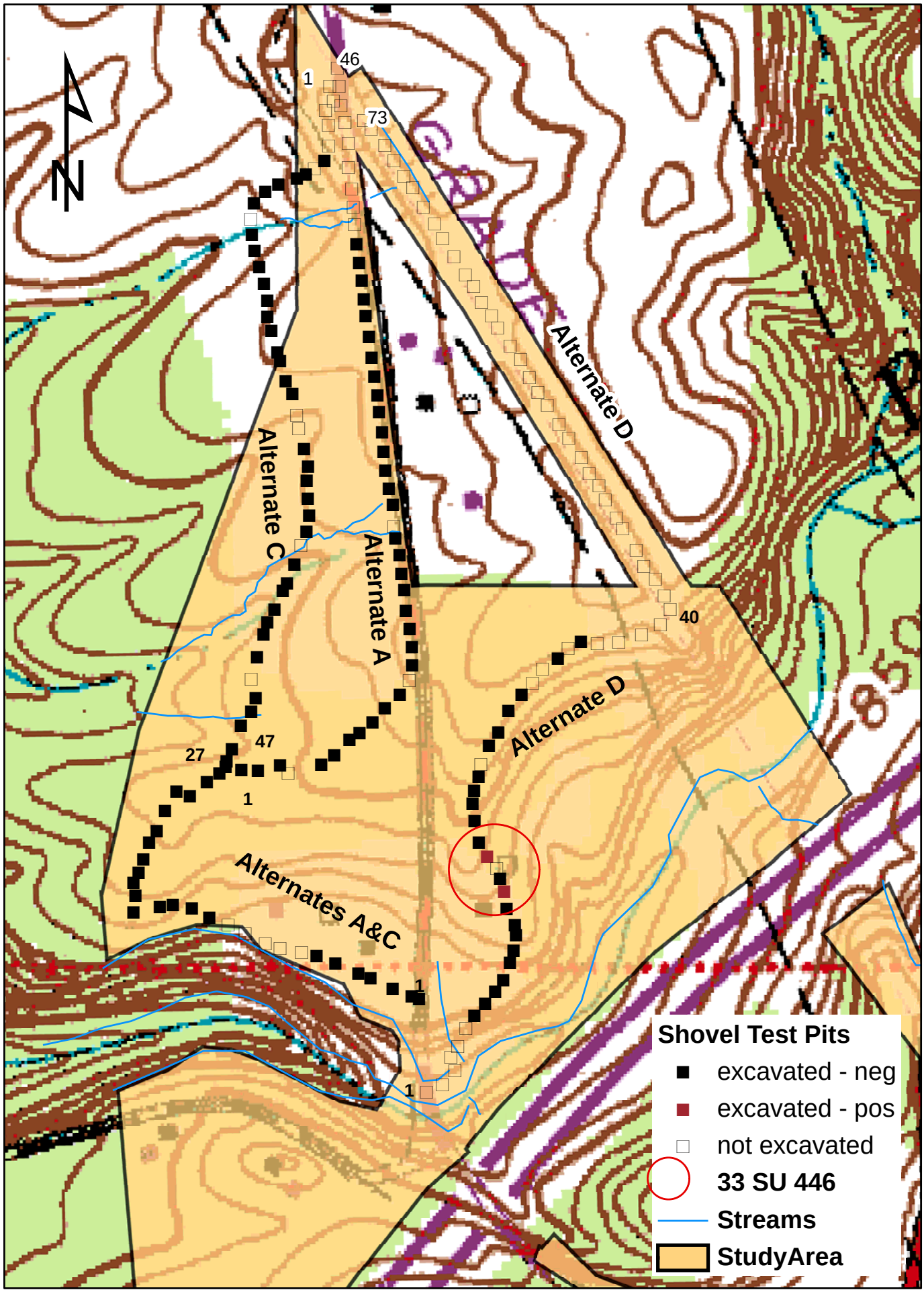


Cleveland Quadrangle (1903)
(USGS 15' Topo)

Figure 11. Portion of project mapping provided by Metro Parks showing the location of shovel test pits within each alternate and option.

(Two sheets)

Alternates A,C & D



Options 1 & 4

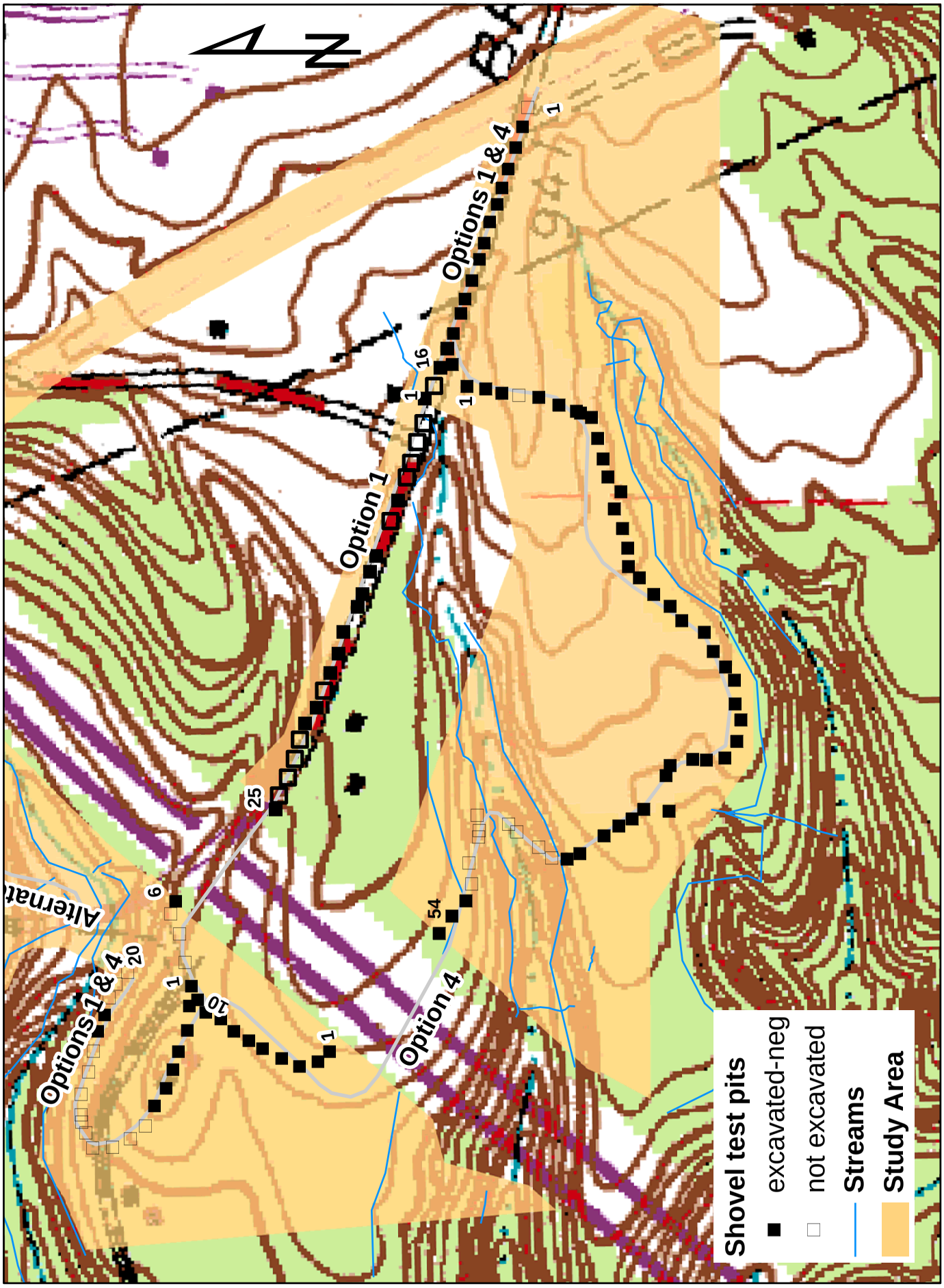

N
Options 1 & 4
Option 1
Option 4
Alternat
Options 1 & 4
1
16
1
1
25
6
1
10
20
1
54
Shovel test pits
excavated-neg
not excavated
Streams
Study Area

Figure 12. Location of 33 Su 446, George Wallace House, Barn and Store (portion of the Northfield Quadrangle (USGS 7.5' topographic map).

33 Su 446

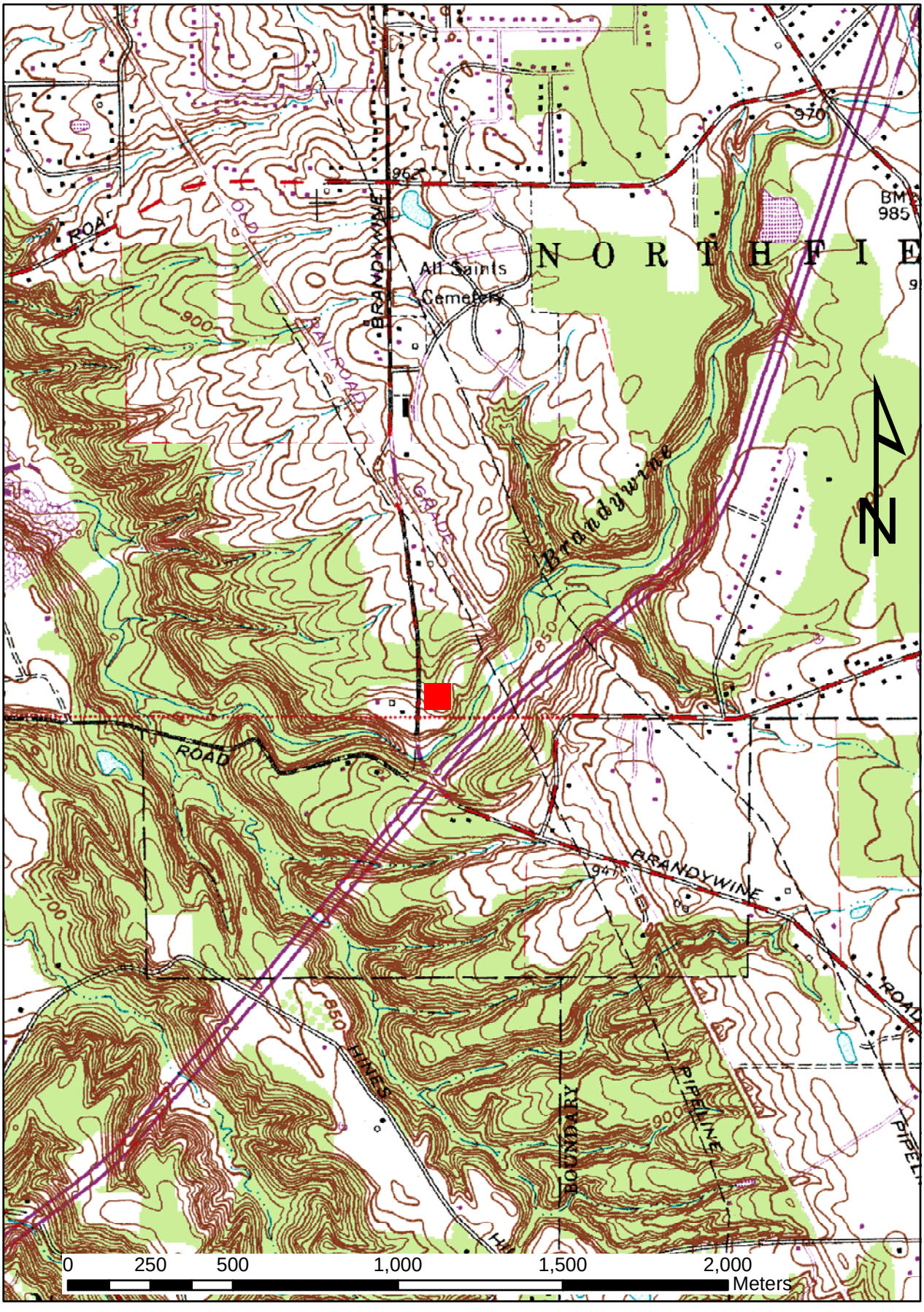
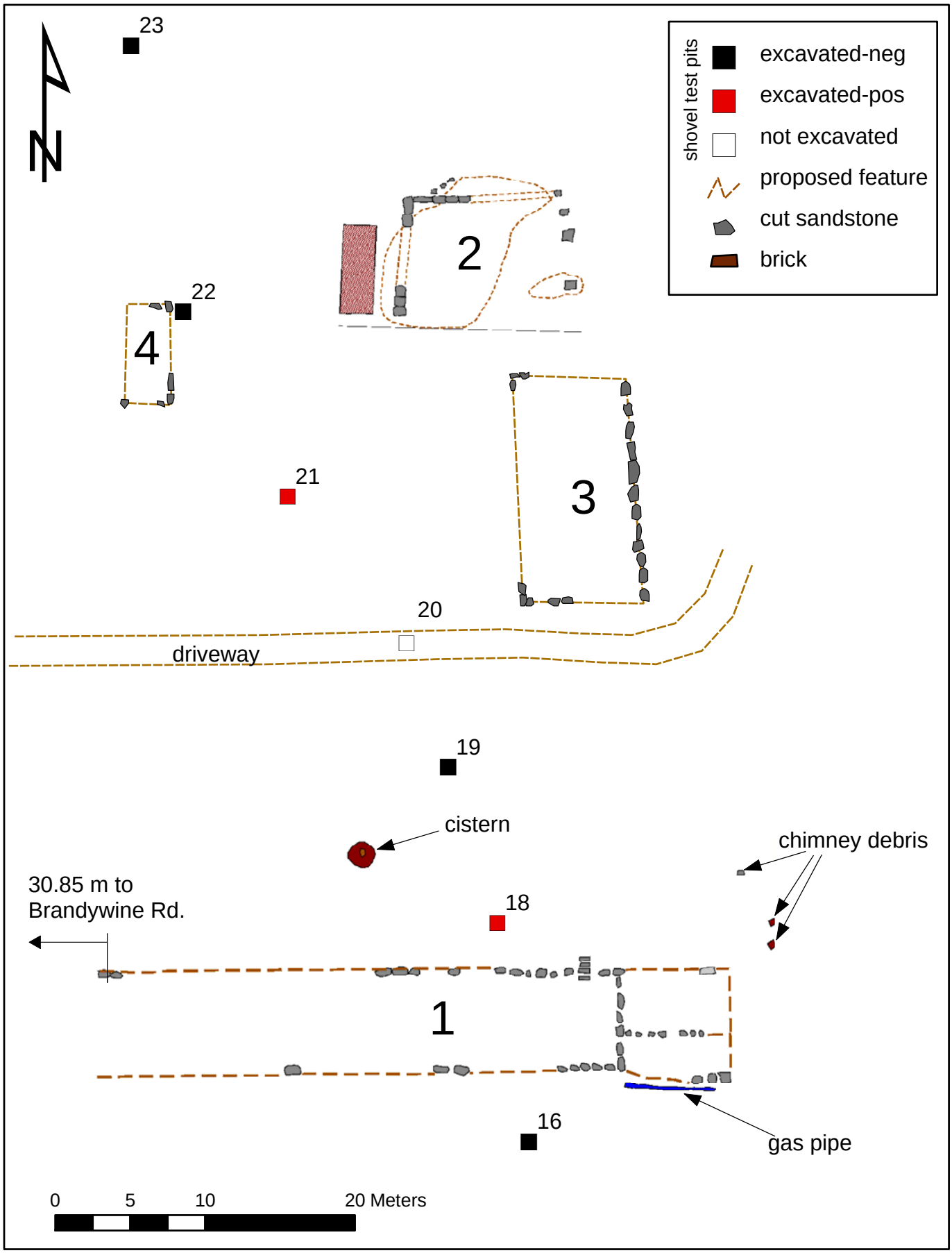

All Saints Cemetery
BRANDYWINE
OLD
ROAD
RAILROAD
GRADE
Brandywine
ROAD
BRANDYWINE
PIPELINE
BOUNDARY
FINNES
900
850
700
970
941
N
0
250
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters

Figure 13. Schematic map of 33 Su 446, George Y. Wallace House, Barn and Store.

George Wallace Farm
33 Su 446



TABLES

Table 1. Shovel Test Pits Excavated by Alternate/Option.

Alternate/ Option	Ground Cover/ Land use	Surface Visibility (%)	Unique	Excavated	Not Excavated	Disturbance(s)	Sites Inventoried
A	Grass, woods	0-40	46	34	12	Wetlands, ground bee nest, drainage ditch, access road, bike trail	0
C	Woods, wetlands	0-40	47	36	11	Wetlands, bike trail, old driveway	0
A & C shared	Woods, grass, pathway	0-40	27	22	5	Pathway	0
Total			**120**	**92**	**28**		**0**
D	Woods, abandoned railroad grade	0-40	71	23	48	Abandoned railroad grade, slope too great, wetland	33 Su 446
Total			**71**	**23**	**48**		**1**
1	Residential lawns, pasture	0	31	17	14	Disturbed by road cut and fill	0
4	Woods, pasture	0-30	63	53	10	Slope to great, too wet, farm lane, culvert	0
1 & 4 Shared west	Scrub, pathway, road, woods	0	20	7	13	Pathway, road, slope too great, too wet	0
1 & 4 Shared east	Pasture, grass	0	13	12	1	Bike trail	0
Total			**127**	**89**	**38**		**0**
TOTAL			**318**	**204**	**114**		**1**

Table 2. Archaeological Site Inventoried

OAI Number	Site Type	Alternate or Option	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Landform	Surface Conditions	No. of Artifacts	Distance to Water	Site Dimensions	Additional Research Recommended
33 Su 446	Historic building remnants	D	ca. 1850	End moraine	Woods/ tall weeds	108	120 m	47 by 60 m	Yes

Table 3. Artifacts from 33 Su 446 by Provenience
(CUVA Accession No. 00321; MWAC Accession No. 1159).

Test Unit	Functional Group	Class	Description	Count	Date Range	Reference	Comments
18	Architecture	Ceramic	Brick fragments, one large, two small	3			
18	Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, light blue	1			
18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone base sherd, molded scalloped decoration, clear glaze	1	1860 - present	Magid 1984	
18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware rim sherd, blue shell edge, clear glaze	1	1820 - 1897	Miller and Hunter 1990	
18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware rim sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	3	ca. 1850 - present	Magid 1984	
18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd black pagoda transfer print, clear glaze	1	ca.1820's - present	Magid 1984	
18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, blue stripe, clear glaze	1	ca.1850 - present	Magid 1984	
18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	3	1850 - present	Magid 1984	
18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Yellowware, Rockingham sherd, mottled	1	1845 - 1900	Magid 1984	
18	Kitchen	Glass	Container base fragment, sunburst decoration	1			
18	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, colorless	1			
18	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, dark green	1			
18	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, light blue	2			
18	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, molded flutes, colorless	1			
18	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, opaque	2			
18	Personal	Ceramic	Kaolin tobacco pipe bowl fragment, ribbed decoration	1			
18	Personal	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, ribbed decoration, clear glaze	1	ca.1850 - present	Magid 1984	
			TOTAL STP 18	**25**			

Test Unit	Functional Group	Class	Description	Count	Date Range	Reference	Comments
21	Activities	Leather	Strapping with rivet, dark brown	3			
21	Activities	Metal	Ring, ferrous (1.75" diameter)	1			
21	Activities	Metal	Unidentified, ferrous	1			
21	Activities	Metal	Wire, ferrous	2			
21	Architecture	Ceramic	Brick fragments	2			
21	Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, light green	1			
21	Architecture	Metal	Wire nail, ferrous	1	ca. 1850's	Nelson 1968	
21	Furniture	Glass	Molded train figurine, colorless	3			refit
21	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone oblong lid, molded rim, no decoration, clear glaze	5	ca.1860 - present	Magid 1984	refit
21	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, black floral transfer print, clear glaze	1	ca.1820 - present	Magid 1984	
21	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain sherd, no decoration, clear glaze	1			
21	Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware sherd, gray paste, exterior clear salt glaze, interior brown matte glaze	1			
			TOTAL STP 21	**22**			
Surface	Activities	Leather	Unidentified fragments	12			Bldg. 4
Surface	Activities	Leather	Unidentified fragments	5			Bldg. 4
Surface	Activities	Leather	Unidentified fragments, non ferrous rivets, possible tack	20			Bldg. 4
Surface	Activities	Metal	Boiler cover, molded "8AR. 82-51A D312X"	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Activities	Metal	Harvester fragment	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Activities	Metal	Iron furnace hinge point, ferrous	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Activities	Metal	Iron furnace lever gauge, ferrous	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Activities	Metal	Iron rail-car brake, ferrous, serial #508.373, unidentified molding	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Architecture	Ceramic	Porcelain plumbing fixture sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	2			Bldg. 1
Surface	Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, aqua	2			Bldg. 1
Surface	Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, aqua	1			Bldg. 1

Test Unit	Functional Group	Class	Description	Count	Date Range	Reference	Comments
Surface	Architecture	Stone	Quartz building fragment	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Clothing	Metal	Belt buckle, ferrous	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone, rim sherd	1	ca. 1860 - present	Magid 1984	
Surface	Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, partial blue underglaze decoration, clear glaze, split	1	1850 - present	Magid 1984	Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Container base fragment, Owens scar, embossed "3", aqua	1	1903 - present	Deiss 1981	Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, amber	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, aqua	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, embossed "...HASE...", unidentified embossing, aqua	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, light green	2			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, partial corner, aqua	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, partial corner, dark green	1			Bldg. 1
Surface	Kitchen	Glass	Salt or pepper shaker, paneled sides, solarized	1	1880 - ca. 1918	Deiss 1981	Bldg. 1
			TOTAL SURFACE	**61**			
			TOTAL	**108**			

Table 4. Artifacts from 33 Su 446 by Functional Group (CUVA Accession No. 00321; MWAC Accession No. 1159).

Functional Group	Class	Description	Count	Date Range	Reference	Comments
Activities	Leather	Strapping with rivet, dark brown	3			
Activities	Leather	Unidentified fragments	5			Bldg. 4
Activities	Leather	Unidentified fragments	12			Bldg. 4
Activities	Leather	Unidentified fragments, non ferrous rivets, possible tack	20			Bldg. 4
Activities	Metal	Boiler cover, molded "8AR. 82-51A D312X"	1			Bldg. 1
Activities	Metal	Harvester fragment	1			Bldg. 1
Activities	Metal	Iron furnace hinge point, ferrous	1			Bldg. 1
Activities	Metal	Iron furnace lever gauge, ferrous	1			Bldg. 1
Activities	Metal	Boiler cover, molded "8AR. 82-51A D312X"	1			Bldg. 1
Activities	Metal	Ring, ferrous (1.75" diameter)	1			
Activities	Metal	Unidentified, ferrous	1			
Activities	Metal	Wire, ferrous	2			
		TOTAL ACTIVITIES	**49**			
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick fragments	2			
Architecture	Ceramic	Brick fragments, one large, two small	3			
Architecture	Ceramic	Porcelain plumbing fixture sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	2			Bldg. 1
Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, aqua	2			Bldg. 1
Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, aqua	1			Bldg. 1
Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, light blue	1			
Architecture	Glass	Window fragment, light green	1			
Architecture	Metal	Wire nail, ferrous	1	ca. 1850's	Nelson 1968	
Architecture	Stone	Quartz building fragment	1			Bldg. 1
		TOTAL ARCHITECTURE	**14**			
Clothing	Metal	Belt buckle, ferrous	1			Bldg. 1
		TOTAL CLOTHING	**1**			

Functional Group	Class	Description	Count	Date Range	Reference	Comments
Furniture	Glass	Molded train figurine, colorless	3			refit
		TOTAL FURNITURE	**3**			
Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone base sherd, molded scalloped decoration, clear glaze	1	1860 - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone oblong lid, molded rim, no decoration, clear glaze	5	ca.1860 - present	Magid 1984	refit
Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone, rim sherd	1	ca. 1860 - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain sherd, no decoration, clear glaze	1			
Kitchen	Ceramic	Porcelain sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	1			Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Ceramic	Stoneware sherd, gray paste, exterior clear salt glaze, interior brown matte glaze	1			
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware rim sherd, blue shell edge, clear glaze	1	1820 - 1897	Miller and Hunter 1990	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware rim sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	3	ca. 1850 - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd black pagoda transfer print, clear glaze	1	ca.1820's - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, black floral transfer print, clear glaze	1	ca.1820 - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, blue stripe, clear glaze	1	ca.1850 - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, partial blue underglaze decoration, clear glaze, split	1	1850 - present	Magid 1984	Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, undecorated, clear glaze	3	1850 - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware sherd, ribbed decoration, clear glaze	1	ca.1850 - present	Magid 1984	
Kitchen	Ceramic	Yellowware, Rockingham sherd, mottled	1	1845 - 1900	Magid 1984	

Functional Group	Class	Description	Count	Date Range	Reference	Comments
Kitchen	Glass	Container base fragment, Owens scar, embossed "3", aqua	1	1903 - present	Deiss 1981	Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Glass	Container base fragment, sunburst decoration	1			
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, amber	1			Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, aqua	1			Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, colorless	1			
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, dark green	1			
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, embossed "...HASE...", unidentified embossing, aqua	1			Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, light blue	2			
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, light green	2			Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, molded flutes, colorless	1			
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, opaque	2			
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, partial corner, aqua	1			Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Glass	Container fragment, partial corner, dark green	1			Bldg. 1
Kitchen	Glass	Salt or pepper shaker, paneled sides, solarized	1	1880 - ca. 1918	Deiss 1981	Bldg. 1
		TOTAL KITCHEN	**40**			
Personal	Ceramic	Kaolin tobacco pipe bowl fragment, ribbed decoration	1			
		TOTAL PERSONAL	**1**			
		TOTAL	**108**			

PLATES

Plate 1. Project Area, woods (Option 4, facing south).

Plate 2. Project area, grass and old road (Options 1 and 4, facing east).

Plate 3. Project area, grass residential lawn (Option 1, facing southeast).

Plate 4. Project area, pasture (Option 4, facing north).

Plate 5. Project area, old farm road (Option 4, facing northwest).

Plate 6. Project area, tall grasses (Alternate D, facing west).

Plate 7. Project area, old railroad grade (Alternate D, facing northwest).

Plate 8. Building Foundation Remnant 1 showing discontinuous north wall (facing west).

Plate 9. Southeast corner of Building Foundation Remnant 1 (facing west).

Plate 10. South wall of Building Foundation Remnant 1 (facing north).

Plate 11. Chimney debris at Building Foundation Remnant 1 (facing north).

Plate 12. Kitchen debris around Building Foundation Remnant 2.

Plate 13. Kitchen debris around Building Foundation Remnant 1.

Plate 14. Tall weeds where 33 Su 446 was located (facing west).

Plate 15. Tree growing in cistern (facing west).

Plate 16. Northwest edge of cistern (facing northwest).

Plate 17. Building Remnant 2, northwest corner (facing northwest).

Plate 18. Building Remnant 2, west wall (facing west).

Plate 19. Brick walkway on west side of Building Remnant 2 (facing north).

Plate 20. Rubble of Building Remnant 3 (facing south).

Plate 21. Building Remnant 3, west wall (facing east).

Plate 22. Discontinuous east wall of Building Remnant 4 (facing west).

Plate 23. Yellowware sherd with mottled Rockingham glaze (left), whiteware sherd with blue shell edge decoration (middle), whiteware sherd with black transfer print decoration of a pagoda (right).

Plate 24. Salt or pepper shaker, solarized.

Plate 25. Cast iron furnace parts.

APPENDIX A