

**A PHASE I AND II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA IN MASSILLON, PERRY TOWNSHIP,
STARK COUNTY, OHIO**

by

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Report submitted to:

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October 10, 1994

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ABSTRACT

A Phase I literature survey and archaeological field reconnaissance was conducted on a ca. 7 acre tract of land lying in the north-central portion of Massillon, Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio. The study was conducted for Berquist and Associates, Massillon, Ohio, and the City of Massillon.

The project area consists of several lots lying between U.S. Route 21 and Third Street NW, north of Lincoln Way West and extending northward to Cherry Road Northwest. Also included is a large field north of Agathon Avenue and extending eastward to First Street. Most of the area between U.S. 21 and Third Street NW is commercially developed, while the northeastern portion is occupied by Agathon Park, consisting largely of a baseball field.

Much of the project area has been impacted by previous construction, including highway and street relocation, as well as a flood control project involving relocation of the adjacent Tuscarawas River, which formerly flowed through the project area at two points.

Existing structures within the project area are too recent or otherwise lacking sufficient architectural and historical importance or integrity to be considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Detailed locational survey, including shovel testing and screening of the contents of the shovel test units, as well as close surface survey of areas with well-exposed ground surface, revealed no evidence whatsoever of archaeological remains or prehistoric activity within the project area.

It is evident that the proposed construction will in no way impact any archaeological sites or significant historical properties, and no further cultural resources management study is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Plans for development of a ca. 10 acre tract of land lying along the east side of the Tuscarawas River Valley in SE 1/4 Section 7, Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio, have initiated the present Phase I literature survey and archaeological field reconnaissance. General location of the project area is shown in Map I, with a more detailed location shown in Maps II and III.

The purpose of the present survey was to determine whether any known archaeological or significant historical sites exist within the project area, to determine the location of such sites, and to determine the likelihood that any such sites might be of such significance as to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Geology and Physiography

The northern two-thirds of Stark County is located entirely within the glaciated portion of the Appalachian Plateau and consequently is characterized by relatively moderate topography of broad, flat-bottomed valleys and rolling uplands. The southern third lies in the unglaciated portion and consequently is substantially more hilly, with a greater number of outcrops of bedrock (Fenneman 1938: 283). Maximum relief along the Tuscarawas Valley in the immediate vicinity of the project area, which lies in the former flood plain of the Tuscarawas River, is no more than a few meters.

Nearly all of Stark County lies within the Tuscarawas River drainage system, although most of the streams actually flow into Sandy Creek which then empties into the Tuscarawas. The project area itself, however, drains directly into the Tuscarawas River, which present flows approximately 200 m. west of the study area. Until relatively recently, the Tuscarawas River made a sharp bend at this point, but rechannelization during the late 1940s eliminated this bend, the course of which is now followed by Weirich Boulevard and Market House Court (Map III).

Relief within the project area proper is no more than a few meters and no bedrock is exposed. The project area lies upon recent alluvium, although Wisconsin outwash terraces and small kame deposits lie less than one-half mile away (DeLong and White 1963: Pl. 2).

The geomorphology of the surrounding countryside is such that no natural rock outcrops occur. Elsewhere in Stark County, there are outcrops of sandstone, coal, clay, and limestone. The nearest substantial deposits of flint are occurrences in the Vanport Limestone of eastern Stark County (Murphy and Blank 1970). Upper Mercer limestone, which contains

substantial amounts of workable flint and chert elsewhere in Ohio, does not in the Stark County area. In any case, there are no known outcrops of Upper Mercer limestone in Perry Township. (DeLong and White 1963: 36). In neighboring Holmes and Wayne Counties, Upper Mercer limestone outcrops include substantial amounts of flint and chert that may have been utilized by prehistoric man. More extensive outcrops occur further to the south and east in Tuscarawas Counties, as well, but no lithic materials (other than gravel deposits) valuable to prehistoric man occur elsewhere in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Soils

Christman, Waters, and Bauder (1971: 134) have prepared a soil survey of Stark County, which indicates merely that the entire project area is in an Urban Land complex-- "land used for buildings, streets, and sidewalks and of areas where soil material has been removed or the soil has been covered by fill material." They add that "In most areas cut and fill operations have so altered the original soils that the soil profile cannot be recognized. This analysis was amply confirmed by test units excavated during the present field reconnaissance.

Flora

Gordon (1966) maps the original forest cover of the project area as Oak-Sugar Maple forest, xero-mesophytic forest lacking beech, chestnut, red maple, and tuliptree. White and red oak, black walnut, sugar maple, white ash, basswood, bitternut and shagbark hickory are among the dominant species of the original forest. Useful indicators today include Ohio buckeye, hackberry, honey locust, and blue ash. Local components include black cherry and redbud. with the neighboring uplands covered by xero-mesophytic Oak-Sugar Maple forest. Of course, none of the original forest cover exists in the project area, which is entirely agricultural (corn), except for a fringe of tree and brush cover along the southwestern border. This modern cover includes wild cherry, hawthorn, and locust.

McCance and Burns (1984) report 17 endangered and threatened plant species from Stark County, almost all species such as pitcher plant or purple foxglove, characteristic of bog, swamp, or other wetland environments. None of these species were noted in a cursory examination of the vegetation that occurs in the project area. In any case, the use of virtually all of the project area for agricultural purposes renders the presence of any of these endangered plant species extremely unlikely.

Fauna

The Oak-Sugar Maple forest of the project area undoubtedly harbored a variety of wildlife utilized by prehistoric man. This area is part of the Carolina biotic province, and Gottschang (1981) provides a detailed description of the mammalian species and their distribution in Ohio.

Moravian missionary David Zeisberger provides the most detailed first-hand account of the native fauna of the Tuscarawas Valley in his History of the North American Indian. More recently, Zeisberger's observations have been conveniently summarized by Mahr (1949: 45-69). The forest that covered the higher portions of the project area undoubtedly housed a diverse mammalian population, including deer, bear, elk, panther, bobcat, fox, raccoon, opossum, skunk, squirrels, groundhog, rabbit and wolf. Among the avian fauna were wild turkey, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, passenger pigeon, mourning dove, quail, the Carolina parakeet, and numerous small birds of less interest to the Indian. Of course, the nearby Tuscarawas River must have provided a large variety of waterfowl, as well as fish, amphibians, reptiles, and aquatic mammals such as mink and beaver.

Detailed analysis of the bone refuse discarded at two large Late Prehistoric village sites along the Muskingum below Zanesville provides a good idea of the variety of animals available to and utilized by the prehistoric Indians of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Valleys (Murphy 1977: 100-[126]). In addition to all of the species mentioned above, remains of the fisher, least, weasel, otter, groundhog, chipmunk, deer mouse, muskrat, loon, trumpeter swan, Canada goose, red-tailed hawk, red-head and ivory-billed woodpeckers, raven, crow, box, snapping, and soft-shell turtles, and various fish were found at the Richards and Philo II sites. It is clear from the relative number of individuals represented in the village site refuse that deer, elk, bear, and wild turkey were the most significant sources of meat during at least Late Prehistoric times. Similar findings were made from a study of the faunal remains at the Late Prehistoric Riker Site, further up the Tuscarawas near New Philadelphia (Barber 1974).

CULTURAL SETTING

A general temporal outline for prehistoric cultures in Ohio is shown in Table I (Appendix). The various time periods represented are discussed below in very general terms, although with specific reference to Stark County. For more extended treatment of these various time periods, the reader is referred to Potter (1968) and Murphy (1989). Relatively few cultural resource survey studies ("contract reports") exist for Stark County, and even fewer are relevant to the present study.

Paleo-Indian

The earliest occupation of Ohio is believed to have occurred ca. 10,000 B.C., following the retreat of glacial ice from the Lake Erie basin. The possibility of even earlier occupation cannot be ruled out, but no substantive evidence for such "Ice-Age Man" has been discovered. During the Paleo-Indian period, prehistoric man probably was highly mobile, travelling in small hunting and gathering bands and utilizing a wide variety of available plant and animal foods, perhaps including the remnant mastodons of the glacial period and thus hastening the demise of these relict giants. Highlighting the Paleo-Indian tool kit and diagnostic of this time period is the lanceolate, "fluted" point, often the only conclusive evidence found of the ephemeral sites occupied by these ancient people.

Fluted points are relatively rare in the hilly land of southeastern Ohio, and Prufer and Baby (1963) presume this to be due to the unsuitability of the Allegheny Plateau to Paleo-Indian subsistence patterns. Murphy (1975: 68-71) questioned this assumption, suggesting that current fluted point distribution patterns are the result of uneven collecting due in turn to the small amount of cultivated land available for surface collecting. More recent work by Lepper (1983: 269-285) also contradicts Prufer and Baby's interpretation. Although the project area occurs in the glaciated portion of the state, it is distant enough from major deposits of Upper Mercer flint as to make the presence of major Paleo-Indian workshop sites highly unlikely. Stray fluted points and even short-term Paleo-Indian campsites occur, however (Anonymous 1961, 1963; Prufer 1960, 1962; Webb 1988), while Gramly and Summers (1986) have described an extensive surface collection from the Nobles Pond Site, approximately 12 miles north of the project area in Jackson Township, Stark County, a site that has yielded a number of fluted points and some slight evidence (a single postmold) of habitation.

The late Paleo-Indian Plano period is also represented in this portion of Ohio, the most substantial known site being one described by Heddleston (1968) from somewhere along the west bank of the Tuscarawas River.

Archaic

Following the Paleo-Indian period, gradually ameliorating climatic conditions produced an increase in deciduous forest and the disappearance of large game such as the mastodon, mammoth, and moose. Small groups of mobile hunters and gatherers were probably centered in relatively small, discrete territories that may have varied considerably with the season (Dragoo 1959). The Archaic period, now generally divided into early, middle, and late phases, lasted from ca. 9000 B.C. to 700-800 B.C. Distinct stylistic changes in the morphology of tool types, especially bifacial spear and knife forms, have only recently become well enough understood and radiometrically dated closely enough to permit delineation of these distinctive temporal subperiods. The Early Archaic, from ca. 9000 to 6000 B.C., is marked by the disappearance of Paleo-Indian fluted and lanceolate blades, replaced by a variety of corner-notched and bifurcate base forms. Additional stone tools, including drills, ground-stone axes, and pestles, also make their appearance, suggesting, perhaps, an increased utilization of vegetable materials for food and other uses. Richards (1989: fig. 5) illustrates an Early Archaic "Big Sandy-like" point from the Massillon area of Stark County, and Thebes points are illustrated by Gramly and Summers (1986: 114) from the Nobles Pond Site.

The Middle Archaic, ca. 5000-3000 B.C., may have coincided with continued climatic improvement and a concomitant increase in the dependence upon plants for food. The bifurcate base flint blade tradition gave way to a variety of stemmed and lanceolate blade forms, and a variety of ground stone tools suggest a wider variety of food-gathering and plant exploitation practices.

The Late Archaic, 3000 B.C. to 800 B.C., is thought to represent the acme of development of "primary forest efficiency," although this subsistence pattern was already complicated by the introduction of at least the rudiments of horticulture. A variety of "weed seeds" such as Chenopodium, Iva, Amaranthus, and even sunflower and gourd were actively collected, while the latter two species (if not the others as well) were probably deliberately cultivated. The Late Archaic also saw the development of a number of regional variations in material culture, such as the Glacial Kame, Red Ochre, and the Old Copper culture. The distinctive artifacts representative of these various Late Archaic groups are rarely found in eastern Ohio, where artifact types (generally known only from surface collections) are more representative of a northeastern Laurentian or Brewerton style. The Panhandle Archaic of the Upper Ohio Valley, marked by the intensive utilization of fresh-water naiads, the remains of which formed extensive shellheaps comparable to those known from the lower Ohio Valley and the central Kentucky region, appears to be another such regional variant, one related to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland "Transitional Culture" of Pennsylvania, marked by the presence of various "broad-bladed" flint biface forms such as Ashtabula, Perkiomen Broad, and others (Witthoft 1953: 4-31; Dragoo 1959; Murphy 1977: 19-24).

Sites belonging to the long-ranging Archaic period are common throughout Ohio, and Stark County is no exception. Material, however, is known for the most part only from surface collections. These have yielded a wide variety of flint point types, including Late Archaic side- and corner-notched forms generally compared to Ritchie's (1961) New York Brewerton series, as well as Early Archaic bifurcate base forms such as Lecroy, MacCorkle, Stanley Stemmed, and other Early Archaic types such as Kanawha, Kirk, and Big Sandy (Broyles 1971; Blank 1970). Various types of ground slate artifacts and igneous rock (the materials derive from glacial drift and are relatively common in Stark County) mark the Late Archaic period. Richards (1989: 16-17) illustrates several Archaic bannerstones from Stark County, and Sorgenfrei (1976) illustrates a late Archaic slate tube; even the Glacial Kame "birdstone" is not unknown in the county (Townsend 1951). All of this material is from plow-disturbed surface collections, however, and little information is available about the precise nature of these sites.

Early Woodland

In eastern Ohio, the Early Woodland period (ca. 900 B.C. to A.D.300) is synonymous with the Adena Culture, responsible for most of the conspicuous, conical burial mounds that dot the ridges of the Allegheny Plateau in Ohio. The Early Woodland material culture exhibits an increased availability of exotic raw materials, distinctive stemmed bifacial blade types, tubular pottery or stone pipes, and thick, grit-tempered pottery which is nearly, though not quite, the earliest known in the region. Complex burial ceremonialism shows clearcut relationships with that of the earlier Archaic period, on the one hand, and with the partly contemporaneous but later-lived Hopewell culture of the Middle Woodland period. Agriculture, including pumpkin or squash, and gourd was present (Goslin 1957: 41-46). Increased semi-sedentarism is presumed, as well as greater development of exchange and trade networks. Webb and Baby (1957) and Dragoo (1963) provide an overall view of

Adena material culture in the Ohio Valley region. Hundreds, if not thousands, of Adena burial mounds dot southern and central Ohio, but none have been reported from Stark County. A late Adena Robbins blade is illustrated by Wachtel (1960) from Stark County, but Early Woodland artifacts seem to be genuinely rare in this area. Adena open sites may occur, both in the uplands and along stream valleys, but none have been recorded.

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 1700-1500 B.P.) in Ohio is dominated by the flamboyant manifestation known as the "Hopewell Culture," responsible for the large geometric earthworks, mounds, and enclosures so conspicuous in the central and southwestern portion of the state. Whether the Middle Woodland people raised corn is still a debated question; it is clear that they had some form of rudimentary agriculture to supplement their hunting and gathering subsistence activities. The prevalence of exotic ceremonial items, which were often interred with the dead, as well as the ubiquitous Hopewellian flake knife or bladelet, usually made of colorful Flint Ridge Flint, are hallmarks of this culture.

Traces of Hopewellian influence are rare in northeastern Ohio but do occur in Stark County (Magrath 1940), substantial evidence that Middle Woodland peoples did inhabit Stark County, but their remains have seldom been documented, other than the occurrence of stray spear points or bifacial knives. It is possible that permanent villages were restricted to the larger streams and rivers and that inhabitants of such sites roamed into the rugged interior of the county only to hunt. The large geometric earthworks characteristic of Hopewell in central and southern Ohio are lacking in Stark County, but Gramly, Richards, and Lehberger (1985: 13-16) have reported upon the excavation of a small Middle Woodland mound approximately five miles southeast of the project area.

Late Woodland

During the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 600-1000), corn became a definite factor in prehistoric subsistence. More visible changes were the disappearance of large-scale mound and earthwork construction and the apparent collapse of the far-flung trading networks which permitted the Hopewellian people to obtain exotic raw materials from afar afield as Yellowstone Park and the Gulf Coast. Late Woodland sites are generally marked by relatively long, corner-notched bifacial blades and limestone-tempered, cordmarked ceramics. Again, permanent residences seem to have been confined to the larger stream valleys such as the Mahoning, Scioto, and Ohio (Mayer-Oakes 1955). The Late Woodland presence is particularly strong in rock shelters of southeastern Ohio (Prufer and McKenzie 1966; Murphy 1989), but it does not seem probable that these shelters were permanent, year-round residences. More likely, they were intensively used hunting base camps or winter habitations. Rockshelters do not occur in Stark County, however.

The more typical corner-notched Late Woodland projectile points have not been described from Stark County, although Richards (1989: 17) illustrates several pentagonal "Intrusive Mound" points that unquestionably belong to the Late Woodland period. (These particular points are from surface collecting rather than excavated burial mound contexts.) Late Woodland sites may be represented by rare enclosures-- all of which are for the most part destroyed-- and by small agricultural villages or semi-permanent base camps and hunting stations. These would be expected to occur primarily along stream terraces or the higher ground along the valley margins, though hunting camps might be expected in the uplands. Only one enclosure is recorded for Stark County (Mills 1914: 76), and this is located in the very southwest corner of the county, near Wilmot, approximately ten miles southwest of the project area, and its assignment to the Late Woodland period must remain speculative.

Late Prehistoric

The gradually increasing influence of prehistoric peoples living in the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valley regions transformed the Late Woodland cultures of Ohio into what is generally termed the "Late Prehistoric Period," *ca.* A.D. 1000-1650. Increased reliance upon maize agriculture and growing complexity and size of the habitation sites denote this time period. The artifact assemblage is marked by the presence of shell-tempered ceramics and small, well-made triangular flint arrow points. In central, southern, and western Ohio, this time period is represented by the Fort Ancient Culture, but whatever Late Prehistoric activity existed in Stark County is so poorly known that it remains unclear whether Fort Ancient, Whittlesey- like components comparable to northeastern Ohio sites, or representation of the Monongahela Culture of southeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania is represented.

The Late Prehistoric site nearest to the project area, the Riker Site, near Midvale, in Tuscarawas County (Vietzen 1974), a site clearly related more to the Whittlesey Focus of northeastern Ohio than the Fort Ancient Aspect of southern and western Ohio or to the Monongahela Culture of western Pennsylvania and the Upper Ohio Valley. Substantial Late Prehistoric village sites have not been reported along the upper reaches of the Cuyahoga or the Tuscarawas, and in fact none are known in Stark County. The area was undoubtedly frequently traversed by prehistoric people during this period but does not seem to have been the locus for permanent settlement. Such is known to have remained the case during the Protohistoric Indian period as well.

Historic Period

Stark County was formed in 1808, named for Revolutionary War General John Stark of New Hampshire. Heavily agricultural, it is a part of Ohio's "wheat belt," although dairying is the predominant agricultural activity. Mining and industry have also played important roles in the county's economy. The first permanent settlement in Ohio, that of Moravian missionary Frederick Post, was established in Bethlehem Township in 1761 (Howe 1900: 607-608). The chief urban centers are Massillon and Canton, and increasing amounts

of land are being turned to non-agricultural usage, but Stark County remains predominantly rural today.

Perry Township was established in 1813 and named for the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie, Oliver Hazard Perry. Its western third is bisected from north to south by the Tuscarawas River, with the remainder of the township being moderately hilly. The City of Massillon lies along the east bank of the Tuscarawas in the northwest quarter of the township, while the village of Navarre lies just south of the township line in Bethlehem Township. Like Massillon, Navarre prospered with the construction of the Ohio-Erie Canal but never developed an industrial base that would allow it to continue to develop following the demise of the canal. The 1880s witnessed considerable railroad construction in the area, notably the Conotton Valley Railroad, which extended into the coal fields of Carroll and Harrison Counties, with a branch to Coshocton. This became the Cleveland and Canton Railroad in 1885, later the Cleveland, Canton, and Southern, with the Coshocton branch extended to Zanesville. Still later, in 1895, this became the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. Massillon has also benefitted from lying along U.S. Route 30, the Lincoln Highway.

The northwestern portion of Massillon, in the vicinity of the sharp bend formerly made by the Tuscarawas River, was always susceptible to flooding; even during periods of normal flow, the river was described as "lapping at the back doors of the row of business places on the north side of Main Street [Lincoln Way West] for two blocks." The result was almost annual flooding of the northwest business section (Kane 1976: 154).

The story of the Massillon Conservancy District, which culminated in development of a flood control program, construction of several viaducts, and re-routing of the Tuscarawas River is a fascinating one and directly relevant to the project area. For a more detailed account the reader is referred to Kane (1976). Suffice it here to say that as early as 1918 there was discussion of constructing a viaduct over the river and railroads at Lincoln Way, though not until 1936 did the Chamber of Commerce appoint a Massillon Flood Control and Viaduct Committee. The Massillon Conservancy District was created, bitterly dividing public opinion on the project but succeeding in acquiring \$800,000 from the federal government in 1939, for preliminary planning.

The resultant Army Corps of Engineers project was the most extensive construction undertaken in Massillon City history, including straightening the river, carving a new channel, and widening it 165 feet. Three railroads were relocated, and a series of levees and four emergency pumping stations were constructed.

World War II interrupted the project but construction resumed in 1947 and the Lincoln Way viaduct opened on Armistice Day, 1949. The project was completed with opening of the Cherry Road crossing in 1951 (Kane 1976: 156). Completion of the flood control project provided acres of new downtown land reclaimed from the former river bed. Part of the land provided the first city-owned parking lot on Third Street NW, while Weirich

Boulevard was also created along the trace of the old river (Map III). Towne Plaza was also constructed on this land.

The rechanneled river is capable of carrying 25% more water than in the 1913 flood, so that the four pumping stations, one of which is immediately adjacent to the project area, have seldom been required, other than during the floods of 1958 and 1969, when they proved successful in minimizing flood damage in the city.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A Phase I literature review was completed for the project area, in an effort to determine whether any part of the area had been previously surveyed and whether any archaeologically or historically significant sites are recorded within the project area. Toward this end, the following sources were consulted: Ohio Archaeological Inventory Files, the Stark County file of the Ohio Historical Society's Archaeology Department, W.C. Mills' Archeological Atlas of Ohio, the National Register of Historic Places, and the Ohio Historical Inventory files. Mills (1914: 76) lists only six archaeological sites in Perry Township, and few have been discovered since his day. One of these, an isolated burial mound, stood on a hilltop ca. 0.75 miles northwest of the present project area, while another mound appears to have been located several blocks northeast of the project area, near the site of St. Marys School (Map II). No known prehistoric sites have been documented within the immediate project area.

The major reason for the necessity of Phase II archaeological testing in the project area is the occurrence of known sites in areas of similar geomorphology. Although at the present time separated from the Tuscarawas River by U.S. Route 21, it is evident from documentation that the Tuscarawas formerly flowed through the project area, and its former banks could conceivably contain significant archaeological sites, although it is documented that this portion of Massillon was flooded almost annually prior to the flood control project. Unfortunately, the most likely location for such postulated prehistoric activity has been severely disturbed by construction of Weirich Boulevard and other activity.

Everts' 1874 atlas of Stark County indicates no structures within or near the project area, but by the time the 1903 15' U.S.G.S. Massillon quadrangle was surveyed in 1901, there were three structures indicated along the west side of West Street (now Third Street NW). In 1909, which is the first year a Massillon city directory is available, these are identified as M F & M C Co. (27), Schuster Brewery (33-49), and M.L. Phillis (55), with house numbers given in parentheses. By 1920, street numbers had changed, but the properties were identified as R. Griscom Co. (115), Schuster & Co. (209), and J.A. Seibold

(309)¹. By this time, the eastern side of West St. had acquired several buildings, including the residence of W.A. Schuster, presumably the proprietor of the brewery across the street.

The west side of West Street remained the same in 1923 but by 1925/26, the Griscom Co. had been replaced by the Ohio Drilling Co. and Shuster and Co. had been joined by the City Ice & Coal Co. North of J.A. Seibold, the City Builders Supply Co. had located at 315 West. 1927/28 saw the Shuster brewery replaced by the Peoples Coal Co., the Chero-Cola Bottling Co., and the Ne-Hi Bottling Co., Prohibition clearly having made a mark. By 1931/32, West Street had become Third Street NW, and the brewery property was occupied by the Peoples C & B Co. and the Ne-Hi Bottling Co.; Ernest Koontz appears to have replaced J.A. Seibold, although he and the City Builders Supply Co. are given the same address, at 315 Third. The 1936/37 city directory shows only one change, with Randolph O. Kaserman replacing Ernest Koontz. By 1948, this residence was occupied by Mrs. K.M. Kolek, and the Fulmer Supply Co. had appeared between her house and the Peoples Coal Co. and Nehi Bottling Co. to the south. There was no listing for the City Builders Supply Co.

At the present time, structures along the west side of Third Street NW consist of several recent buildings of no great age or significance. These consist of a one story brick commercial building and attached garage/muffler shop (vacant), originally built in 1953 by Progressive Chevrolet, a car dealership (Ted Sanders, pers. comm.); the garage and offices of the Ohio Drilling Co.; a beverage drive-through; a residence; and a Massillon Tiger football paraphernalia store. These will be described in more detail in the following section on the field reconnaissance.

The Agathon athletic field has served as such for many years. The first reference found to it is the 1919 Sanborn fire insurance map, which shows a ball field and grandstand, the latter being about where the present baseball diamond now sits. This land was owned by Central Alloys Steel until 1930, when it was acquired by the Republic Steel Corporation. In 1940 it became the property of the Massillon Conservancy District.

¹Myron H. Phillis, aged 54 years, born in Pennsylvania, is listed in the 1920 census, along with wife, Mary A., aged 52 years, born in Ohio, and daughter Ida M., aged 34 years. Ida was a stenographer at a foundry, while her father was yardmaster for the railroad. John A. Seibold is also listed, aged 42 years, born in Ohio, parents born in Germany; he was manager of a bottling company; wife Edith, aged 26 years, and children Evelyn and Leona are also listed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Field Conditions, Research Design, and Survey Strategy

Large portions of the project area clearly have been heavily impacted by a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises. In particular, that portion of the project area lying west of Third Street NW (formerly West St.) and U.S. Route 21 has witnessed a severe degree of disturbance due to commercial and industrial construction, as well as highway construction and rechannelling of the Tuscarawas River. Field survey revealed no areas of undisturbed ground in this portion of the project area, but the standing structures were assessed in terms of potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Agathon athletic field appeared to represent a relatively undisturbed tract, and as this is for the most part in grass cover, a series of shovel test units was excavated to determine the archaeological potential of this portion of the project area.

Ideally, the research design should attempt to answer the question of whether any Historic or prehistoric sites exist within the project area and, if so, the nature, age, and cultural relationship of the site(s) as well. Such a plan is somewhat beyond the limits of the present project, however, which is confined to determining the presence or absence of Historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites that may be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. In assessing those sites considered to have National Register potential, it is necessary to consider their historic and/or archaeological milieux in so far as possible within the confines of a Phase I study.

Because different portions of a project area may vary greatly in slope, type of ground cover, and degree of disturbance by human activities such as agriculture or highway and other construction, field strategy may often vary considerably. Ideally, if the land is currently in plowed field and topsoil is relatively thin, careful survey of the ground surface usually is sufficient to reveal the presence or absence of prehistoric remains. When the ground surface is covered by vegetation, as is true of much of the present project area, shovel testing at appropriate intervals (approximately 15 meters) is necessary, with the contents of the shovel test units screened through a quarter inch mesh. When dealing with historic properties and their environs, this interval is generally reduced to 5 meters.

Archaeological Findings

Field work on this project area was performed by the author on July 31, August 14, 20, and 21, 1994. Weather conditions were seasonably warm but neither humidity nor rain inhibited the survey. Field procedures and findings are described below in consideration of specific portions of the project area. Maps II and III should clarify references in the text.

Standing Structures

Do-Rite Muffler Shop and Beve's This and That

Figures 1, 2

The northwest corner of West Lincoln Way and Third Street NW is currently occupied by a vacant one story brick structure housing Beve's This and That Shop and the Do-Rite Discount Muffler shop (Figs. 1, 2). This structure clearly is of no great age, and Ted Sanders, of Progressive Chevrolet, indicates that it was built in 1953 for that car dealership.

This structure lies on the southern bank of the old Tuscarawas River bed, for the 1948 city directory lists the Tuscarawas River immediately north of Lincoln Way West, with the Ohio Drilling Co. next north. The 1950 directory does not indicate the Tuscarawas River between Lincoln Way and the Ohio Drilling Co., the first listing north of Lincoln Way. The 1927/28 city directory lists Wilson Brothers (17 West Street) between Lincoln Way (then Main Street) and the Tuscarawas but all other directories, both prior to and subsequent to this one (through 1948) list only the Tuscarawas River immediately north of Lincoln Way. In any case, the present structure is clearly less than fifty years old and is of no architectural interest.

The rear (western) portion of the Do-Rite Muffler Shop has incorporated a number of large cut sandstone blocks in a retaining wall along the lower entrance to the garage, and it was initially thought that these might derive from the former Third Street bridge across the Tuscarawas. If so, the stones have been removed from their original position and cannibalized for use in the more recent structure. According to Ted Sanders, of Progressive Chevrolet, however, these derive from the original foundations of the Wilson Brothers auto repair shop or garage.

The area immediately to the north of the former Progressive Chevrolet building under consideration is occupied by asphalt parking lot, which extends westward to the present U.S. Route 21 right-of-way (Fig. 2). This is the approximate position of the old Tuscarawas River channel, and one of the four pumping stations lies just outside the project area to the west (Fig. 3).

Ohio Drilling Co.

Figures 3-6

The Ohio Drilling Co. is first listed on West Street NW in the 1925/26 city directory, the 1920 and 1923 directories showing the R. Griscom Co. at this address, a foundry manufacturing castings, separators, condensers, and the Goubert and Massillon feed water

heaters. (It is interesting to note that Ida Phillis worked as a stenographer in a foundry, very likely the Griscom Co. or its predecessor, the Massillon Foundry and Machine Co.) City directory listings for this location are provided below in Table II.

TABLE II
MASSILLON CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS

YEAR	HOUSE NUMBER	OCCUPANT
1909	27 West St. NW	Massillon Foundry
1920	115 West St. NW	R. Griscom Co.
1923	115 West St. NW	Griscom-Russell Co.
1925/26	115 West St. NW	Ohio Drilling Co.
1927/28	113 West St. NW	Ohio Drilling Co.
1931/32	113-119 Third St. NW	Ohio Drilling Co.
1936/37	113-119 Third St. NW	Ohio Drilling Co.
1948	113-119 Third St. NW	Ohio Drilling Co.
1956	115 Third St. NW	Ohio Drilling Co.
Present	115 Third St. NW	Ohio Drilling Co.

Inquiries of the company office (pers. comm., September 29, 1994) indicate that the older, three story portion of the existing building was probably built when the company moved to this location in the 1920s. A fire about forty years ago destroyed "the whole back" of this building, which appears to have been replaced by the present concrete block garage (Figs. 3, 4). The newer, front portion was built at the same time. The consequence, as can be seen from Figs. 4-6, is an uncomfortable blend of the one-story brick and concrete-block office area, the remainder of the original, three story brick storage structure in the middle, and the two story garage to the rear. The presence of identical glass block windows on both the central structure and the newer, front portion suggests subsequent alteration of the three-story structure, presumably following the ca. 1944 fire.

Thus, although a portion of the existing structure may date to the mid 1920s, the existing buildings are so lacking in architectural integrity and significance as to fail to meet criteria of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

North of the primary Ohio Drilling Co. buildings are a series of open, pole-barn-like sheds used as additional equipment storage and garage (Fig. 6).

Armando's Pizza; Cork and Bottle Carry Out

Figures 7, 8

The lot north of the Ohio Drilling Company has seen a variety of beverage-related businesses over the years, the earliest being the Schuster Brewery (Table III). Undoubtedly, the onset of Prohibition had much to do with the demise of Schuster & Co. and the advent of the Chero-cola Bottling Co.

Unfortunately, it seems clear that none of the original brewery building remains, probably having disappeared sometime in the 1940s, after use by the Ne-Hi Bottling Co. ended. The present pizzeria and drive-through is no more than 10-15 years old, judging from city directories. The 1966 city directory lists "Arman's Pizza" two lots further north, but it is not listed at either address in 1974. The present structure is of no architectural or historical significance, and does not meet minimal criteria of eligibility to the National Register.

TABLE III

MASSILLON CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS

YEAR	HOUSE NO.	OCCUPANT
1909	33-49 West St. NW	Schuster Brewery
1920	209 West St. NW	Schuster & Co.
1923	209 West St. NW	Schuster & Co.
1925/26	209 West St. NW	Schuster & Co.; City Ice & Coal Co.
1927/28	227 West St. NW	Peoples Coal Co.; Chero-cola Bottling Co.
1931/32	227 Third St. NW	Ne-Hi Bottling Co.; Peoples C & B Co.
1936/37	227 Third St. NW	Ne-Hi Bottling Co.; Peoples C & B Co.
1948	227 Third St. NW	Peoples Coal Co.

1956	227 Third St. NW	Graybill Hdw & Builders Supply; Long Coal Co.; Nehi Bottling Co.; Peoples Coal Co.
1962	227 Third St. NW	Vacant
1966	227 Third St. NW	Plaza Disc Auto Sales
1974	227 Third St. NW	Vacant
1985	227 Third St. NW	Armando's Pizza; Cork & Bottle
Present	227 Third St. NW	Armando's Pizza; Cork & Bottle

The lot to the north of Armando's and the Cork and Bottle is currently used for storage of metal pipe (Fig. 8). It appears to have served a similar storage function throughout its history (Table IV, below).

TABLE IV

MASSILLON CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS

YEAR	HOUSE NUMBER	OCCUPANT
1948	305 Third St. NW	Fulmer Supply Co.
1956	305 Third St. NW	R.G. Marks Coal; M & W. Transport
1962	305 Third St. NW	Hetrick Coal Co.
1966	305 Third St. NW	L.W. Hetrick
1974	305 Third St. NW	Vacant

Use of the area as a parking and storage facility, with much of the area covered by trucks and stacked metal pipe, precluded extensive shovel testing. Two random shovel tests near the western fence line, separating the property from present U.S. Route 21 (Map III) revealed disturbed ground containing coal fragments and limestone gravel. Given the history and present condition of the property, the possible presence of undisturbed remains of prehistoric or historic significant is considered to be virtually nil, and no further study of the tract is recommended.

Lillian Cameron Residence and Tiger Store

Figures 9-13

Although these two buildings are on separate lots, their histories are somewhat related. The Cameron residence appears to be an American four-square house, with a typical pyramidal roof and dormer windows. As can be seen from Figure 12, the house is somewhat deeper than wide, and the entryways are not centrally located, though neither feature is atypical of this house type. One of the most common house types built in the Midwest during the first several decades of this century, in both rural and urban areas, it has been dubbed the "Cornbelt Cube" by Noble (1984: 125).

According to Aane Aaby, City of Massillon, the Cameron house was built in 1901. The first directory listing shows it to have been the residence of M.L. Phillis; Myron H. Phillis is listed in the 1920 census as aged 54 years, yardmaster for the railroad, born in Pennsylvania. Also listed are Mary A., aged 52 years, his wife, born in Ohio, and daughter Ida M., 23 years, born in Ohio and a stenographer at a foundry (very probably the nearby Griscom Co. John A. Siebold rented the property during most of the 1920s. He is listed as aged 42 years in the 1920 census, manager of a bottling company, along with wife Edith, aged 26 years and children Evelyn, and Leona. Later occupants are listed below in Table V. None of the residents are particularly noteworthy in terms of the history of the area, although they do serve to indicate an interesting pattern of living near or adjacent to their place of employment, a pattern common in this mixed commercial-residential area back to the turn of the century, when the area was first occupied.

The Cameron example, while well-kempt, has been covered with aluminum siding. The last remaining residence on Third Street NW, it seems isolated and unrelated to its immediate surroundings. It would be difficult to make a case for it's being historically or architecturally significant at either the state or national level.

TABLE V

MASSILLON CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS

1909	55 West St. NW	M.L. Phillis
1920	309 West St. NW	J.A. Siebold
1925/26	309 West St. NW	J.A. Siebold
1927/28	315 West St. NW	J.A. Siebold
1931/32	315 Third St. NW	Ernest Koontz; City Builders Supply Co.

1936/37	315 Third St. NW	Rudolph Kaserman; City Builders Supply Co.
1948	215 Third St. NW	Mrs. K.M. Kolek
1956	315 Third St. NW	Mrs. K.M. Kolek
1962	315 Third St. NW	Mrs. K.M. Kolek
1966	315 Third St. NW	Mrs. K.M. Kolek
1974	315 Third St. NW	K.R. Halverson
1985	315 Third St. NW	P.J. Studer
1990	315 Third St. NW	Paul J. Studer
Present	315 Third St. NW	Lillian Cameron

The northernmost structure along Third Street NW currently houses a store dealing in sporting goods and Massillon Tiger souvenirs (Figs. 12, 13). The concrete block, two-story structure was probably built in the early 1960s for the Fulmer Paint Co. (See Table VI, below). Prior to that time, City Builders and Supply Co. very likely occupied the area. The second story has been used for apartments for a time, at least during the 1960s.

TABLE VI

MASSILLON CITY DIRECTORY LISTINGS

1966	323 Third St. NW	Fulmer Paint Co.; Arman's Pizza; G.J. Perry; D.R. Pollock
1974	323 Third St. NW	Constable Upholstery
1985	323 Third St. NW	Junie Studer Signs
1990	323 Third St. NW	Tiger Store Sport Supply

The building is of no architectural or historical significance. All of the immediate environs is covered with concrete and asphalt pavement, including portions of vacated Third Street, which formerly continued north to Cherry Ave., along the then west side of the Tuscarawas River (Map III).

Agathon Ball Field

Figures 15-20

The northern portion of the project area consists primarily of a baseball field bounded on the south by Agathon Avenue and on the east by First Street NW (Map III). Adjacent to the western border is a narrow strip of disturbed land separating the ball field from present U.S. Route 21 (Figs. 15-18). This raised portion of ground was originally thought to be the original riverbank, but shovel-testing reveals that it consists of thoroughly disturbed fill, probably associated with construction of Route 21 and re-routing of the river.

Prior to being owned by the City of Massillon, most of this tract was the property of the Massillon Conservancy District. Earlier still it was owned by Central Alloys Steel and the Republic Steel Corporation. The 1919 Sanborn fire insurance map shows a ball field at this location, including a grandstand in the northeastern corner, a storage shed, and several privies. Unfortunately, the entire field is not included in even the most recent (1943) Sanborn map.

The earliest reference to use of the property for a baseball field is the 1920 city directory which lists an "Athletic Field" north of the residences of E. Marsh and R.C. Keller. These residences stood immediately north of Buckius (now Thorne) Avenue, on Lot 10, south of the ball field and south of present Agathon Avenue, which does not appear to have been built until sometime after 1961.

The only structure currently standing on the ball field lot is a small, weathered frame storage shed, probably less than fifty years old (Fig. 19) and certainly of no architectural or historical significance. A lane leads north from Agathon Avenue, parallel to First Street NW and extends northward to the rear of the ball diamond. In the northwest corner, a concrete slab area includes the foundations of former restrooms which have been removed (Fig. 20).

Because the area of the Agathon athletic field was considered to have some archaeological potential, a series of 63 shovel test units was excavated in those portions that had not clearly been disturbed by activity associated with the present baseball diamond and the concrete slab restroom area (Map III). For the most part, these revealed a very shallow top soil no more than 16-18 cm deep, resting on undisturbed subsoil. Ten additional shovel test units excavated along the buffer area lying west and southwest of the athletic field, adjacent to Agathon Avenue and the abandoned northern extension of West Avenue revealed disturbed ground associated with relocation of the Tuscarawas and construction of U.S. 21.

All of the shovel test units within the western two thirds of the athletic field proved sterile, with very thin topsoil. No historic or prehistoric artifact materials were encountered. In a series of shovel test units in the southeast portion of the field, however, the topsoil was slightly deeper and contained a thin but discrete layer of historic refuse, 8-10 cm. thick, immediately below the prepared sod and lying on top of undisturbed subsoil. At first thought

to represent an historic feature, possibly associated with a residence, the material actually represents artificial fill that was probably used to level the surface of the athletic field.

Before the nature of this deposit was realized, a series of six additional shovel test units was excavated at five meter intervals, to refine the boundaries of the "feature," which is indicated by the fine dotted line on Map III.

Material observed but not retained because of its bulk and lack of diagnosticity include many fragments of blast furnace slag and melted iron, some of the latter measuring 10-15 cm. in diameter. This refuse undoubtedly dates to the period during which the property was owned by Central Alloys Steel or Republic Steel. Fragments of both red and beige brick, sandstone, and terra cotta were also noted, the variety of constructional material suggesting that it derived from more than one building. Other material recovered from the six shovel test units is listed below in Table VII. Unfortunately, most of it is not particularly diagnostic temporally, although it appears to represent early 20th C. refuse. The single anomaly is the olive-colored glass water(?) bottle neck with applied tapered top, which would generally be dated to ca. 1850-1870, although it could be as late as the turn of the century. The clay marble was manufactured well into this century and would not be inconsistent with the ca. 1900-1910 date ascribed to the trash deposit. The fragment of porcelain electric tubular insulator is of particular interest, for Tod (1977: 70) rather clearly documents the fact that porcelain tubular insulator manufacture did not begin until ca. 1895. Unfortunately, this particular specimen is not marked, but it almost certainly dates post-1900.

TABLE VII

HISTORIC REFUSE FROM AGATHON ATHLETIC FIELD

TEST UNIT/ITEM	1 ²	2	3	4	5	6
Clay marble	1					
Rockingham handle (molded)	1					
Stoneware fragments (molded, Bristol glaze)		4	2			
Ironstone plate fragments	1	5			1	
Misc. white ironstone	2			1		
Porcelain tubular insulator						1
Clear window glass (2.3 mm)				1		

²The six shovel test units yielding historic material are numbered from east to west and from north to south.

Clear bottle glass (molded)	1	1			2	1
Aqua bottle glass (molded)		1				
Amber bottle glass (molded)			2			
Olive green bottle glass					1	5
Olive green bottle neck with tapered applied top						1
Iron nail (machine made)					1	
Sawed beef bone (radius)			1			
Sawed beef bone (ulna)				1		

The presence of only molded stoneware with white Bristol glaze is also probably significant, for Greer (1981: 210) indicates that its use in the United States postdates the New Orleans exhibition of 1884. The Rockingham glazed stoneware handle is molded and is attributed to the Robinson Clay Products Co. of Akron, though this attribution remains somewhat subjective. In any case, it should date from ca. 1890 to ca. 1920.

The material recovered from these shovel test units is interpreted as refuse used as fill to level the surface of the athletic field. This conclusion is based upon the variety of material found within a relatively small sample, including diverse architectural materials, dinner and toilet ware, food remains, and toys. No stratigraphy occurred within the 8-10 cm. layer containing historic refuse, and no distinct concentrations of materials or discrete features were found. The even, level nature of the deposit is also suggestive of the nature of the deposit, as is the common occurrence of blast furnace slag. It is concluded that the material consists of trash dating to the period ca. 1890-1920, is probably derived from several discrete sources, both industrial and residential, and was deliberately deposited here to provide a more level athletic field. (The age of most if not all of the artifact material coincides with the period during which the athletic field was developed, and none of the material is clearly of later date.) As such, the deposit is of little or no archaeological significance, since it has been redeposited and its original context destroyed in the process.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A combination of careful surface survey and shovel testing failed to reveal any evidence of prehistoric activity within the project area. Although it was initially believed that a portion of the original bank of the Tuscarawas River might be preserved within the project area, shovel testing indicates that that portion of the project area has been severely disturbed by highway construction, repeated episodes of commercial construction, and the river rechanneling itself. The only area to remain relatively undisturbed is the Agathon

athletic field, and it appears that it was subjected to some disturbance during construction of the field. Shovel testing revealed no evidence of prehistoric activity, and the only historic materials recovered were limited to a small area of fill made, presumably, to provide a more level athletic field. Age of the materials recovered from the fill are consistent with the probable first use of the athletic field, ca. 1900-1910.

Historic structures within the project area are for the most part younger than fifty years and of no architectural or historical significance. A portion of the Ohio Drilling Co. building may be an exception to this statement, but that structure clearly has been so altered by later additions as to have little or no architectural integrity. The Lillian Cameron residence is an American Four Square house built ca. 1901 but is not a particularly noteworthy example of this common house type. Aluminum siding detracts from its original appearance, as does the nature of its immediate surroundings.

In view of the demonstrated absence of any prehistoric archaeological potential for the area encompassed by the project area, as well as the absence of significant historical remains that might be considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, it is recommended that the project area be cleared for development.

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APPENDICES

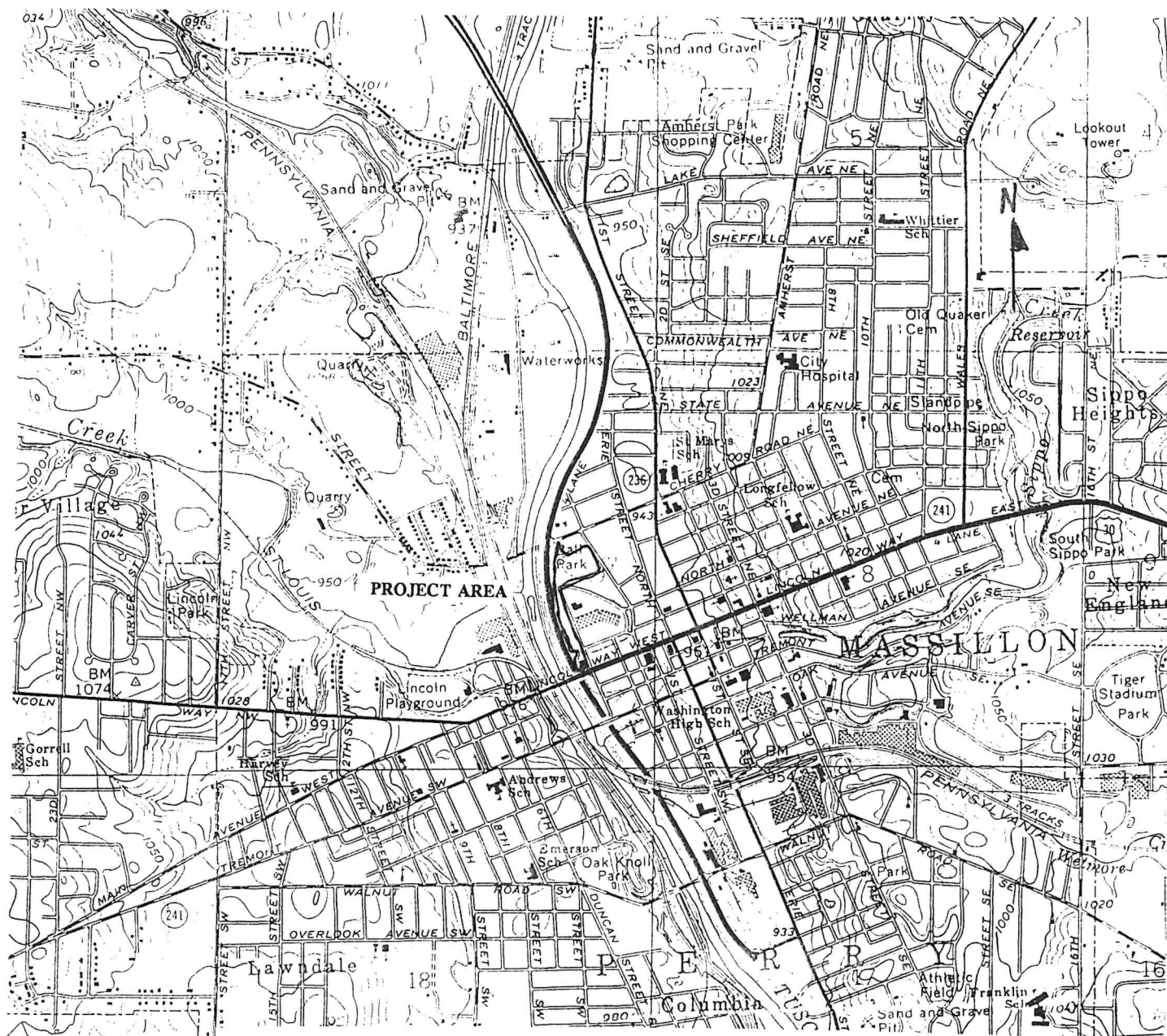
TABLE I

Ohio Prehistoric Culture Chronology

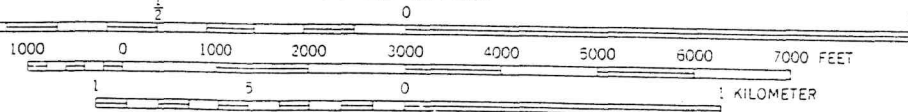
Period	Approximate Time Span
Paleo-Indian	12,000-8000 B.C.
Archaic	
Early	8000-6000 B.C.
Middle	6000-3000 B.C.
Late	3000-1000 B.C.
"Transitional"	1000-800 B.C.
Woodland	
Early (Adena)	800 B.C.-A.D. 200
Middle (Hopewell)	A.D. 100-500
Late (Cole)	A.D. 500-1000
Late Prehistoric	A.D. 1000-1600

MAPS

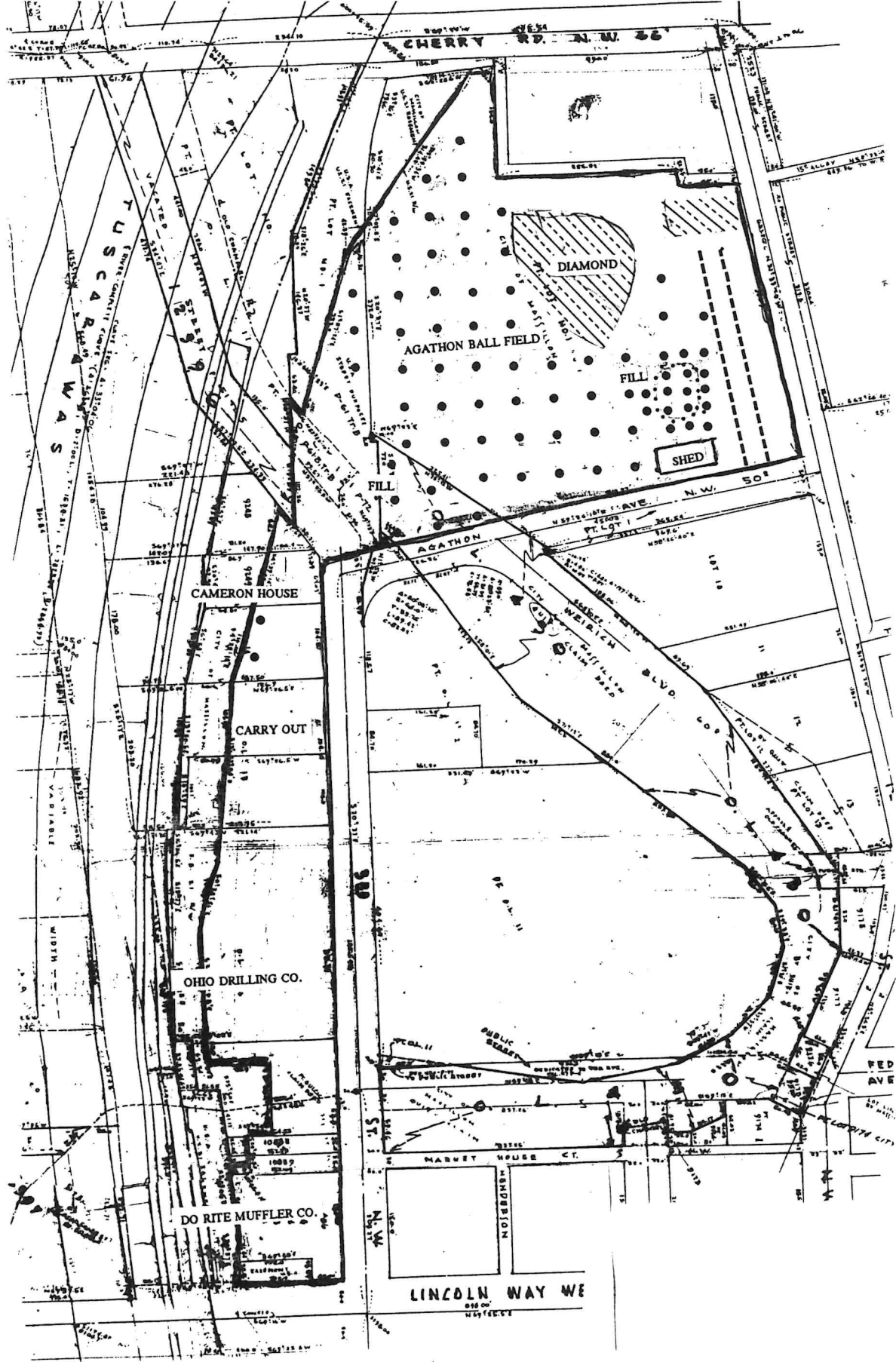




SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



FIGURES



Fig. 2. Do-Rite Muffler Shop. Looking Southwest.
Lincoln Way viaduct at right. Third Street
NW in foreground.

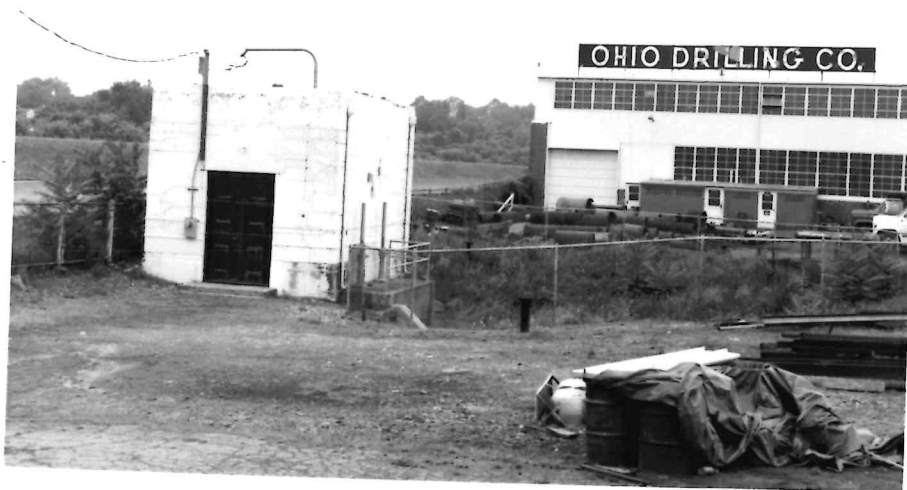


Fig. 3. Pumping Station between Do-Rite Muffler Shop and Ohio Drilling Co. Looking Northwest. U.S. Route 21 in background.



Fig. 4. Ohio Drilling Co. Building Complex.
Looking Northwest. Third Street NW
in foreground.



Fig. 5. Front of Ohio Drilling Co. Building Complex.
Looking Northwest across Third St. NW.



Fig. 6. Parking and Storage Area on North Side of Ohio Drilling Co. Buildings. Looking Southeast across Third St. NW.



Fig. 7. Armando's Pizza and Cork & Bottle
Carry Out. Looking Northwest.



Fig. 8. Armando's Pizza, Cork & Bottle Carry Out,
and Vacant Lot to North. Looking Southwest.



Fig. 9. Lillian Cameron House. Looking Northwest.



Fig. 10. Lillian Cameron House. Looking Southwest.
Tiger Store at Right.



Fig. 11. Rear View of Lillian Cameron House, from
U.S. Route 21. Looking Northeast. Tiger
Store at Left.



Fig. 12. Tiger Store. Looking Northwest.
U.S. Route 21 and Cherry Road Viaduct
in background.



Fig. 13. View of Abandoned Portion of Third St. NW,
Looking South. U.S. Route 21 at right. Filled
Tuscarawas River Channel at Left.



Fig. 14. North end of Weirich Boulevard at Agathon Avenue NW,
Looking along Abandoned Tuscarawas River Channel. U.S.
Rte. 21 in Background.



Fig. 15. View of Western Periphery of Project Area,
Looking Southwest from Cherry Avenue Intersection
with U.S. Route 21. Clear area between fencelines
has been disturbed by road construction and river
relocation.



Fig. 16. North end of Agathon Athletic Field, Looking East. Prominent ridge in foreground is fill material and lies outside the project area.



Fig. 17. Central and Southern Portion of Agathon Athletic Field, Looking Southeast. Ridge in foreground is artificial fill.



Fig. 18. Southwestern Corner of Agathon Athletic Field.
Prominent Ridge is Artificial Fill Marking Approximate
Location of Former Tuscarawas River Channel.



Fig. 19. Storage Building along Southern Edge of Agathon Athletic Field, Looking Southwest. Access Road in Foreground.



Fig. 20. Concrete Pavement in Northeast Corner of Agathon Athletic Field. Furthest corner includes bases of porcelain toilet facilities, indicating former restroom site.

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION



Berquist & Associates

Development Consultants

9425 Lafayette Drive N.W. • Massillon, Ohio 44647
(216) 854-5373 FAX: (216) 854-5383

August 16, 1994

Mr. James Murphy
1023 Neil Ave.
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Re: Massillon Archaeological Survey

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Per our earlier discussions, please proceed with the Phase I and II archaeological survey of the project area in Massillon. The agreed upon cost of said survey shall be payable upon completion.

We have received verbal permission by the city to proceed with the proposed services. If the city can be of any assistance, contact Aane Aaby at (216) 830-1721.

Please don't hesitate to call me if there are any concerns.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Berquist
President

OHO HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

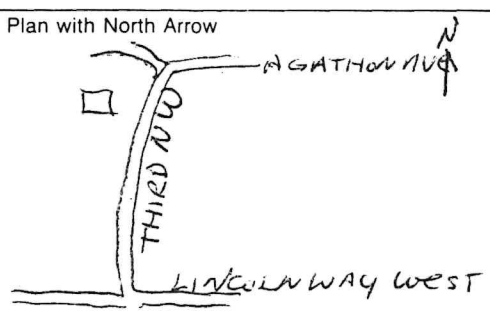
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470



OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No.		2. County Stark		4. Present Name(s) Lillian Cameron house		☐ Coded		1. No.
3. Location of Negatives				5. Historic or Other Name(s) Phillis/Siebold/Koontz/Kaserman/Koleck/Halverson/Studer house				
6. Roll No.		7. Picture No.(s)						2. County
8. Specific Address or Location 323 Third St. NW				16. Thematic Association(s) Residential		28. No. of Stories 2		4.5. Present or Historic Name
9. a. Lot, Section or VMD Number				17. Date(s) or Period ca. 1901		17b. Alteration Date(s)		4.5. Present or Historic Name
10. City or Village Massillon				18. Style or Design ☐ High Style ☐ Elements		30. Foundation Material rock faced stone		
11. Site Plan with North Arrow 				18a. Style of Addition or Element(s)		31. Wall Construction frame		4.5. Present or Historic Name
				19. Architect or Engineer		32. Roof Type & Material asphalt shingle		
12. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name 17 455 400 451628 0				19a. Design Sources		33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 3		4.5. Present or Historic Name
13. one Easting Northing 0. Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐				20. Contractor or Builder		34. Exterior Wall Material(s) aluminum siding		
1. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒				21. Building Type or Plan American Four Square		35. Plan Shape		4.5. Present or Historic Name
2. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒				22. Original Use, if apparent Residential		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐		
3. Name of Established District (N.R. or Local)				23. Present Use Residential		37. Window Type(s) ☐ 6 over 6 ☐ 2 over 2 ☐ 4 over 4 ☒ Other 1/1		4.5. Present or Historic Name
				24. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		38. Building Dimensions 20x35'		
12. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary) Roof dormers; bay window on north side; shutters on front may not be original; recent aluminum siding.				25. Owner's Name & Address, if known City of Massillon		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ Development		6. Specific Address or Location
				26. Property Acreage 0.15		40. Chimney Placement off center, ridgeline		
13. History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary) Built ca. 1901; documented residents include M.L. Phillis, J.A. Siebold, Ernest Koontz, Rudolph Kaserman, Mrs. K.M. Kolek, K.R. Halverson, Paul J. Studer, and Lillian Camerian (current).				27. Other Surveys in Which Included		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 45, 65 ft.		6. Specific Address or Location
14. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52) No outbuildings. Environment has been impacted by expansion of U.S. Rte. 21, which has removed all of the rear yard, and commercialization of adjoining lots.				46. Prepared by J.L. Murphy		PHOTO 		6. Specific Address or Location
				47. Organization Ohio State University				
15. Sources of Information Massillon city directories.				48. Date Recorded in Field August 1994				6. Specific Address or Location
				49. Revised by		50a. Date Revised		
				50b. Reviewed by				

