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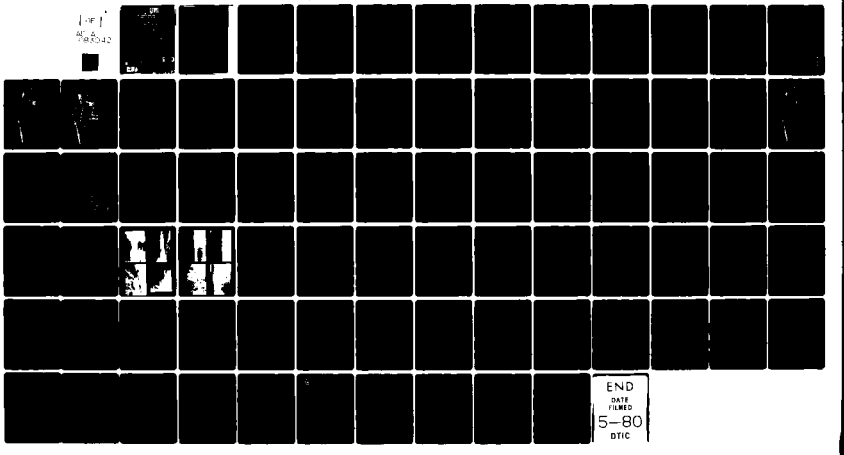

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CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

FOR GENEVA-ON-THE-LAKE SMALL BOAT HARBOR PROJECT

assembled by

Martin Murphy
Annette Silver

This report discusses work conducted under Contract Number DACW49-79-C-0088
for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Buffalo District.

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February, 1980

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ABSTRACT

A description of the methodology employed and the results of a cultural resources survey of the area designated for a proposed small boat basin in the Geneva State Park, Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio are presented in this report. This area was subjected to both a literature review and a thorough program of field testing. The results of the investigation indicate that the area in question does not contain significant cultural materials and that the proposed construction of the boat basin may proceed without further concern for its impact on cultural resources.

CHAPTER I

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey of the area of the proposed Geneva-on-the-Lake Small Boat Harbor, at Geneva State Park, Ohio. The report includes a description of the project location and environmental setting, a prehistoric overview, a historic overview, a description of field methodology and procedures, the results of subsurface testing, and an evaluation of the possible impact of the proposed construction project on cultural resources within the project area.

This study was performed by Martin F. Murphy and Annette Silver of P/RA Research, Inc., under Contract No. DACW49-79-C-0088, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District. The Principal Investigator was Martin F. Murphy and the Associate Principal Investigator was Annette Silver. Research for the historical overview was done by William Gorry.

This cultural resources reconnaissance survey was performed in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), Executive Order 11593 (1971), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291), and the Advisory Council Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800).

The report concludes from its findings that construction within the project area will not disturb or destroy any culturally significant artifacts.

CHAPTER II

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Geneva-on-the-Lake project area is located in northeastern Ohio within Geneva State Park in the Town of Geneva-on-the-Lake, Astabula County (see Figure 1). The western boundary of the project area lies approximately 225 m west of the mouth of Skin Beach Creek; the eastern boundary lies 50 m east of the mouth of Cowles Creek. The northern boundary is along the shore of Lake Erie and the southern boundary extends as far south as the southern limits of the parking area (see Figure 2).

Environmental Setting

Prior to 1965 the project area was predominantly a marshland with two creeks, Cowles Creek and Skin Beach Creek, running northwards towards Lake Erie. Storms and high winds cause major shifts of the beach sands, damming the creek mouths and thus causing the land behind the dams to become increasingly saturated. At times of heavy rainfall there is sufficient current in the creeks to enable breaching of the sands, so that Cowles Creek and Skin Beach Creek can then drain into Lake Erie. This is a recurrent process.

In 1965 the marshland, Zone II, was filled in with earth dredged from the man-made pond (see Figure 3). The estimated depth of the fill is 1 m to 3 m (Burgett 1979, personal communication).

Presently, the land at the northern boundary of the project area is approximately 3 m above the present mean lake level of 175 m. South of these bluffs the terrain slopes gently until a point approximately 250 m away where the average elevation is no more than 1 m above the mean lake level.

The entire project area has been subjected to extensive natural and human caused disturbance. Natural disturbance is evidenced by extensive erosion, and human disturbance from both the destruction of the marshland in Zone II and the construction of access roads in Zones I and III (see Plates I through VII in Appendix B).

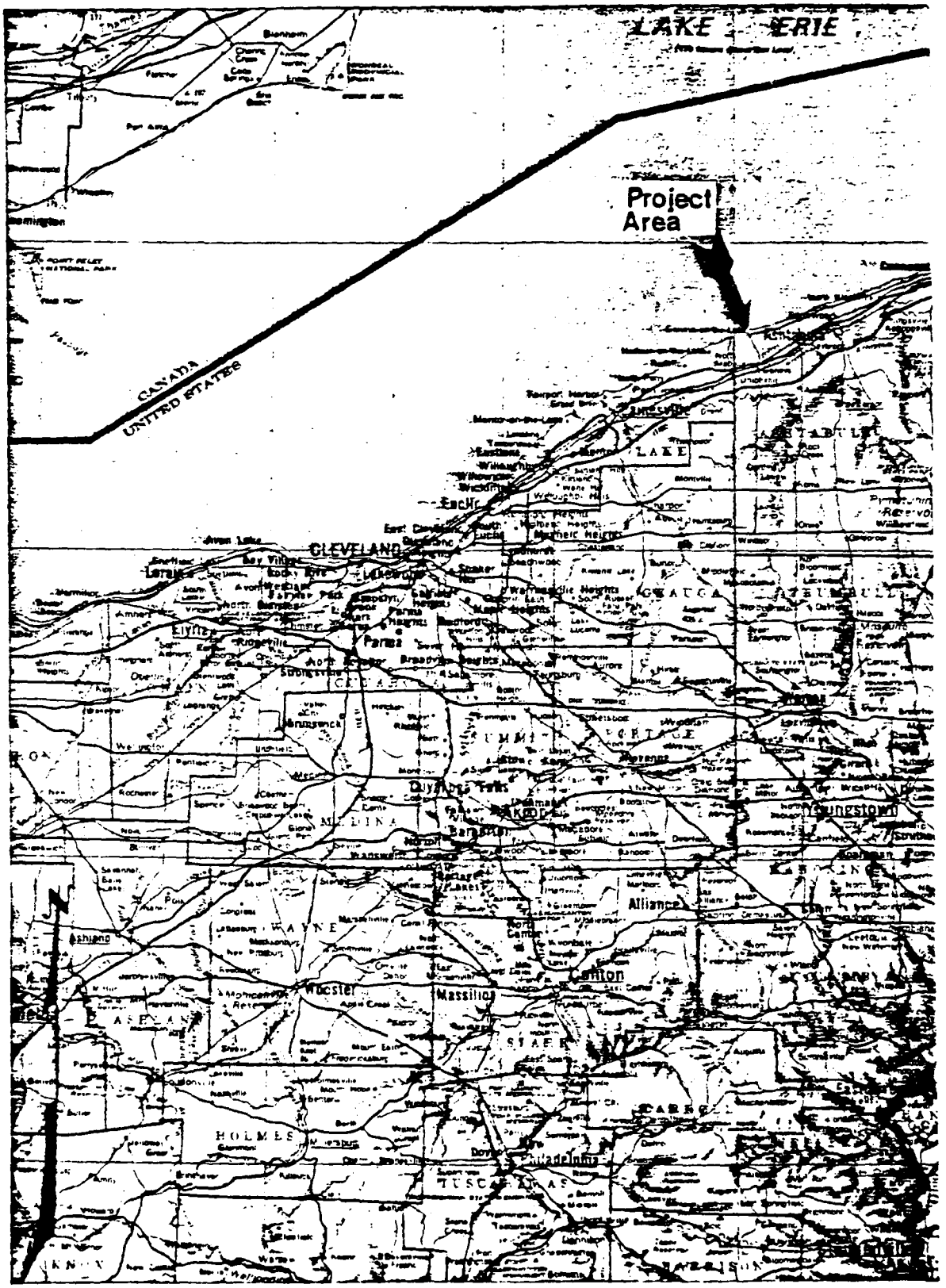

Figure 1. Project Area Location
(After Britannica Atlas 1970)

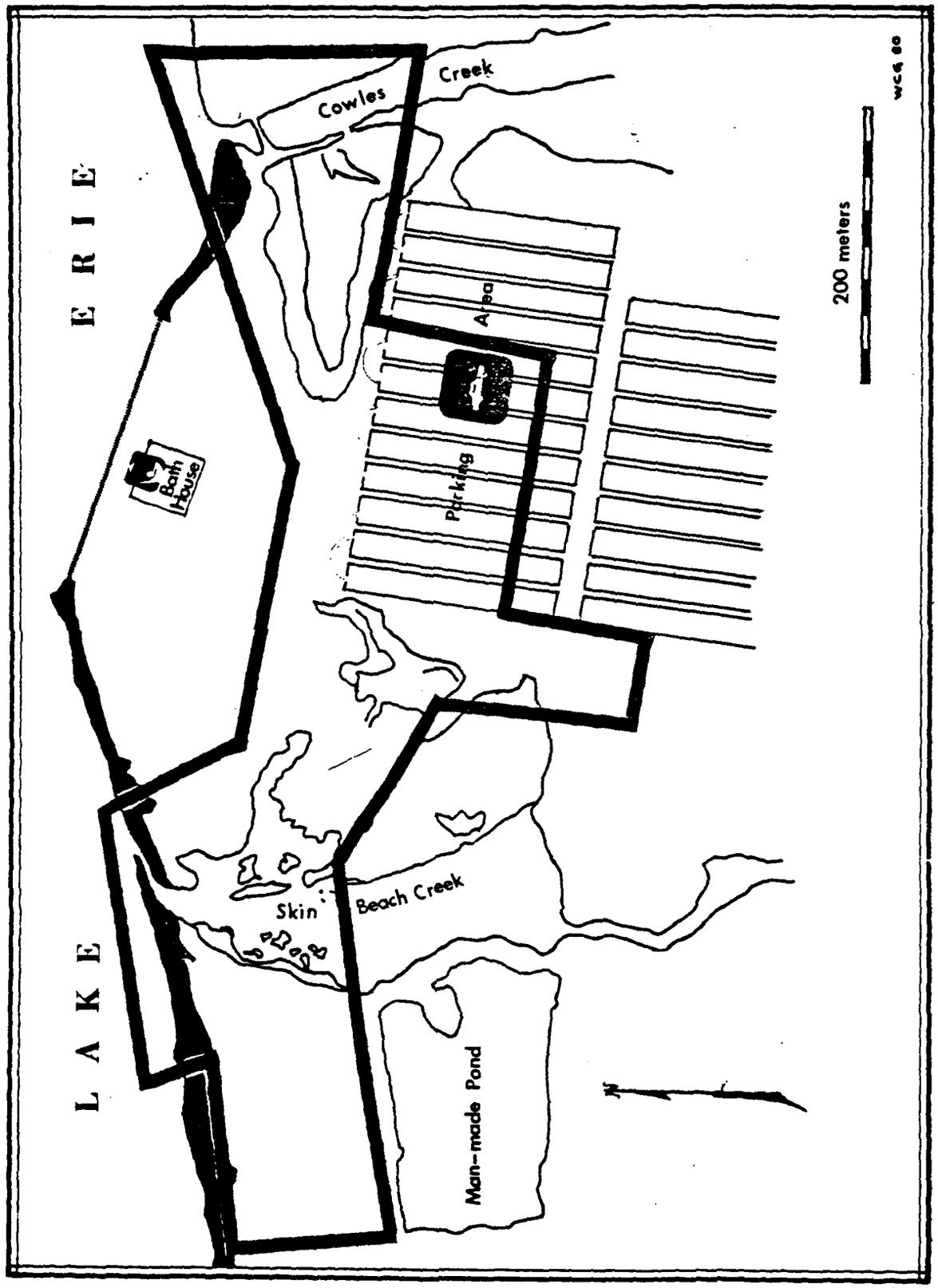

Figure 2. Project Area Base Map

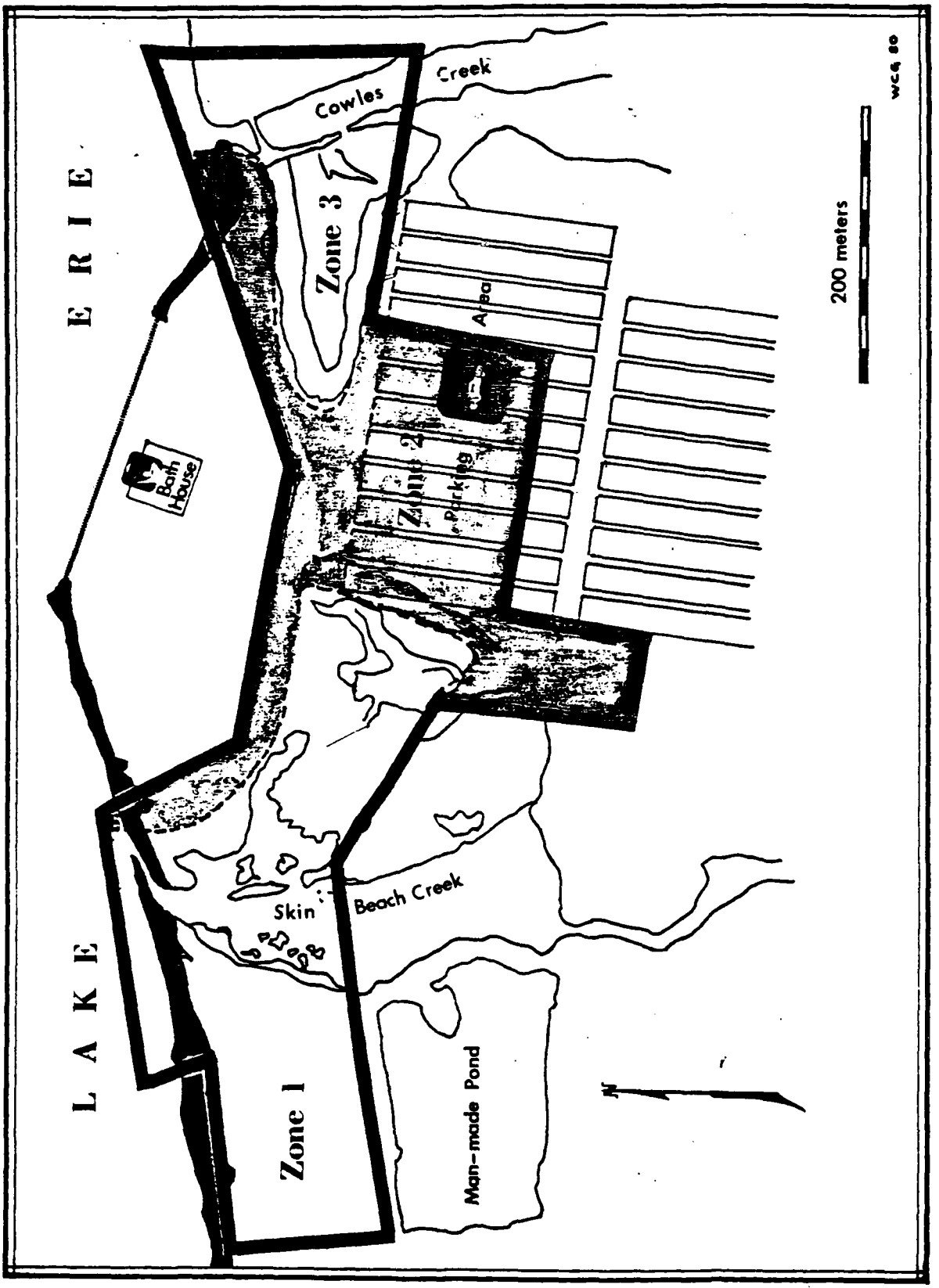

Figure 3. Project Area Base Map With Zones

Climate

The climate of the area can be classified as continental, with cold winters, warm summers, and an annual precipitation of approximately 89 cm. Lake Erie generally produces an ameliorating effect on the climate by moderating the extremes in temperature in winter and summer (Miller 1973). This effect of Lake Erie on the climate is evidenced by the fact that there are actually two distinct climatic regions in Ashtabula County, one along the shore of Lake Erie and the other region in the southern half of the county. In comparison to the southern climatic region, the shore areas experience less annual precipitation, lower summer temperatures, and higher winter temperatures.

Flora and Fauna

The project area is situated within the Carolinian biotic province. Highly diversified hardwood forests characterize this province with a preponderance of oak and chestnut trees (Dice 1943).

The prehistoric and early historic fauna of the area was represented by white tail deer, elk, red fox, beaver, mink, otter, grey squirrel, raccoon, badger, bobcat, and migrating waterfowl. As Brose et al. have stated for a nearby area, the fauna provided a "potential abundant and diffuse subsistence base for prehistoric hunters and gatherers" (Brose 1976:31).

Geologic History and Soils

Two physiographic provinces are present in Ashtabula County, the glaciated Appalachian Plateau Province and the Eastern Lake Section of the Central Lowlands Province, with the Portage Escarpment separating the two provinces. The project area lies within the lake plain of the Eastern Lake Section.

Of primary importance to archaeologists working along the present shores of Lake Erie is an understanding of the history of postglacial lakes in the area and the history of shoreline erosion.

After the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier the project area was underwater from approximately 8,000 to 14,000 years B.P. During this period the project area was inundated by Lakes Whittlesey, Warren, and Lundy, successively (Forsyth 1964).

In terms of recent geologic history the shoreline of Lake Erie has been subjected to tremendous erosion. As Hatcher (1945) states:

> The Lake Erie shoreline has always been, and still is, restless and unstable, and this characteristic, ..., has had a profound effect upon its history and its economy (Hatcher 1945:21).

The predominant soil in the project area is Conneaut silt loam, which is also the dominant soil of the Lake Erie Plain. Conneaut silt is a fine-silty, acid soil. Along Skin Beach Creek there is a band of Holly silt loam. This latter soil type is a fine-loamy, medium-acid alluvial soil. Claverack soils, sandy over loamy soils which are strongly acid, are found in the eastern third of the project area, and beach sand is present along the immediate shoreline (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973).

CHAPTER III

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The prehistory of the northeastern United States and of Ohio can best be understood within the context of three broad cultural stages: the Paleo-Indian Stage, the Archaic Stage, and the Woodland Stage. These stages will be discussed below.

Paleo-Indian Stage

Initial human settlement of the Northeast occurred as Paleo-Indians moved from the south and west as the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier opened up a new environment after 12,000 B.C. These Paleo-Indians followed migrating herds into Indiana, Ohio and continued eastward into Pennsylvania and New England. Later, they occupied the major river valleys, ranging hundreds of miles up and down the valleys as they followed migrating herds. Evidence found in known Paleo-Indian sites in the Northeast supports this settlement pattern of extensive movement within specific river valleys (Funk 1972, 1978).

These early inhabitants subsisted upon caribou, "moose-elk", and other large game (Funk 1972). One must also consider that they foraged as well, utilizing such edible plants and small animals as were supported by the environmental situation (Funk 1972, 1978).

The cultural assemblages associated with the early Paleo-Indians of the Northeast are comparable to the assemblages of the Clovis and Folsum big-game hunters of the Plains (Funk 1972, 1978). Paleo-Indian components per se have not been found in Ohio, nor are there any known Paleo-Indian campsites in the Lake Erie drainage basin. Prufer and Baby (1963) do describe surface sites dating from about 8,000 to 6,000 B.C. which are characterized by the presence of single, usually fragmentary,fluted projectile points of Clovis or Folsom type (Brose 1977a; Funk 1978).

Prufer and Baby (1963) recognize two major groups of Paleo-Indians in Ohio. They have designated the earlier group the Fluted Point Complex, and the later Paleo-Indian manifestation is termed the Plano Complex, due to the predominance of Plano-type points in the later assemblages. Materials associated with the later Plano Complex are noted to be less common in northeastern Ohio than in the northwestern section of the state. Unfluted points and a variety of other tools used by the Paleo-Indians are also found in Ohio (Prufer 1960b; Prufer and Baby 1963).

Prufer and Baby (1963) estimate that the Paleo-Indians entered southern Ohio as early as 15,000 B.C. and central Ohio by 12,500 B.C. These authors do not believe that the Paleo-Indians reached northeastern Ohio until around 7,500-6,500 B.C. Distribution of both fluted point complexes is centered along the Scioto and Miami Rivers, along the diagonal southwest-northwest aligned hills representing the margins of past glacial tracts, and along the glacially deposited moraine belts. This distribution of fluted projectile points suggests to Prufer and Baby (1963) a general movement northward through Ohio from the southwest.

Much of Paleo-Indian artifacts identified in Ohio have been made from local lithic materials. However, lithics from New York, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania are also represented (Prufer and Baby 1963:62-65). This adds support to Funk's (1972, 1978) theory of long-distance group movements in the Northeast during the Paleo-Indian period.

Paleo-Indian fluted points have been found in all of the northeastern counties of Ohio. They were usually found near water courses or springs, on knolls, and on other slight elevations (Prufer 1960b, 1961).

As a result of his survey in the early 1960s,Prufer notes that five Paleo-Indian fluted points were found in Ashtabula County. There is no specific site location known within the county for four of these fluted points. The fifth was found in the Pymatuning Lake area, which is at the southeastern and thus the opposite end of the county from Geneva-on-the-Lake (Prufer 1960a, 1960b, 1961, 1962a, 1962b, 1963; Prufer and Chinn 1960; Prufer and Munro 1961).

Archaic Stage (6,000 B.C. - 800 B.C.)

Climatic changes, beginning around 6,000 B.C., permitted a northward advance of mixed coniferous-deciduous forests into the Northeast. With this environmental change from the tundra and spruce woodland there occurred a change in subsistence resource utilization from a heavy reliance upon large-game hunting to a reliance upon a more diversified subsistence resource base. The subsistence activities of the Archaic peoples were the hunting of white-tailed deer, black bear, elk, small mammals, turtles, and birds; fishing; and the gathering of wild plant foods (Funk 1978).

The designation of Lake Forest Archaic has been applied to those Archaic peoples living in the Great Lakes drainage systems. These peoples are distinguished from other Northeast Archaic cultures by two aspects. One is the environmental situation. The Lake Forest cultures occupied a maple-beech-hemlock or a maple-basswood forest environment unlike those northern cultures occupying a boreal environment and the cultures to the south who occupied a mixed hardwood forest environment. The other factor is that the Lake Forest Archaic communication network utilized the Great Lakes drainage rather than interior river drainages (Tuck 1978).

This distinctive cultural group was present in the Great Lakes drainage from about 3,000 B.C. to about 1,000 B.C. Evidence suggests that the Lake Forest Archaic was internally homogeneous and simultaneously was distinct from surrounding cultural traditions. The artifactual assemblages in the Great Lakes drainage area are so similar that Tuck (1978) proposes the possibility of a movement of people into the Lake Forest area, just prior to 3,000 B.C.

The picture for northern Ohio during the Archaic is not clear. There is a need for more evidence from habitation sites (Tuck 1978). Based upon present evidence there was a steady increase in size and density of the small mobile groups which were present in the beginning of the Archaic. Sites reflect gradual change to larger and slightly more sedentary populations who were exploiting a more restricted geographical area. By 2,000 B.C. the development of geographically specialized economic patterns with restricted local styles of tool types are evident. Brose feels this reflects "increasing local settlement-subsistence adaptations and the beginning of group territoriality" (Brose 1977a:12). This late period of the Archaic is also notable for the initial development of burial ceremonialism, as exemplified by the Adena Complex in southern Ohio, which became increasingly elaborate during the Woodland Stage. Numerous Archaic sites in Ashtabula County are listed in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (Ohio Archaeological Council). However, none are located in Geneva Township.

Woodland Stage

Early Woodland (800 - 100 B.C.). The Early Woodland stage in the Northeast is marked primarily by the introduction of ceramics, with little drastic changes from Archaic subsistence and settlement patterns (Tuck 1978). In Ohio the Early Woodland is also identified by an increasing elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism and ceremonial exchange which began in the end of the Archaic period. In southern Ohio the Adena culture presented the most elaborate expression of mortuary ceremonialism for the Northeast during the Early Woodland stage. While a complete picture of Early Woodland subsistence patterns is lacking, the beginnings of horticulture in Ohio is indicated by the presence of early cultivation of *curcurbita* (squash and/or pumpkin), and the presence of *Zea maiz* in solely ceremonial contexts (Brose 1977a; Tuck 1978).

Very few Early Woodland sites have been located in northern Ohio (Bush 1978). A survey by Brose (1977a) in Conneaut Township in Ashtabula County identified one Early Woodland site, the Elmwood Road site. Analysis of collections with Early Woodland artifacts suggests to Brose that the Early Woodland in Ashtabula County was characterized by "small short-term campsites, utilized by limited groups for the seasonal exploitation of specific resources" (Brose 1977a:13).

Middle Woodland (c. 100 B.C. - 500 A.D.). The relatively stable Early Woodland cultures experienced an upsurge of cultural expression in the Middle Woodland stage. The best known cultural manifestation is the Hopewell. Hopewell or Hopewellian refers to a large number of archaeological assemblages having similar traits which range across the Northeast from New York State to Kansas City. Traits marking the Great Lakes-Riverine Hopewell are mound burials, earthworks, new ceramic styles, platform pipes, Panpipes, and well-crafted burial goods, present in contexts reflecting an increase in the elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism (Fitting 1978).

Middle Woodland sites reported for Ashtabula County are the Willie's Farm sites #1, #2, #3, the Robakewicz Mound site, the Art Knowles Farm site, the Anthony Farm site, Homer Rutter Site #1 and #2, East Fall site, and the Pittsburgh Dock Company site. None are located in Geneva Township (Brose 1977a; Ohio Archaeological Council).

Late Woodland (c. 500 A.D. - 1,600 A.D.). The Late Woodland is marked at the beginning by a breakdown of the exchange of exotic materials within the Hopewellian cultures, and by a sharp decrease in, if not absence of, the mortuary ceremonialism which was a notable characteristic of the Middle Woodland period. There is an increasing dependence upon maize horticulture and increases in population density and in village size during this period in Ohio (Brose 1977a). These later changes occurred so gradually that it is often difficult to distinguish Late Woodland materials, as they are termed in the literature, from Middle Woodland materials which are not associated with Hopewellian traits (Fitting 1978).

Changes in ceramic and architectural styles, the introduction of new crops, and the occasional presence of exotic materials in northern Ohio mark the influence of the Mississippian centers in the South and of the Fort Ancient culture of Southern Ohio. The most important Late Woodland culture in northeastern Ohio is the Whittlesey focus. This has been discussed by Greenman (1937), Fitting (1964) and in depth by Brose (1973, 1976a, 1976b, 1976c, 1977a, 1977b).

Evidence indicates that the Whittlesey focus was present in northeastern Ohio from around 1,000 A.D. Initially, there are indications of limited maize and squash horticulture associated with small settlements. Sites were located along the lake plain and alluvial bottomlands in the winter, spring, and summer, and on lakeside beach ridges cut by primary streams in the fall. Around 1,200 A.D. small village sites occupied from spring to fall are now found along secondary stream flood-plains and in elm-ash swamp forests. These village sites are associated with hunting camps and with small seasonal and specific-activity campsites on or nearby river bluffs (Brose 1977a).

After around 1400 A.D. there is a change in settlement pattern to a pattern of year-round occupation of large fortified villages located along bluffs, small winter hunting sites located at distant interfluvial plateaus, and spring and fall fishing and waterfowl hunting campsites, some of which are at lacustrine locations (Brose 1977a:18-26). Analyses of the floral, faunal, and paleopathology materials recovered at Conneaut Fort suggests that subsistence had shifted from mixed maize and hunting to maize dependency by the Late Woodland period (Brose et al., 1976). Details of the specific analyses are not provided by Brose et al., (1976). Such a shift in subsistence can be indicated by an increase in the percentages of maize cultigen remains and artifacts utilized in horticultural activities when accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of faunal and wild plant food remains. There are several paleopathological indications of increased maize diet in a skeletal population. An increase in dental caries over time in the skeletal population reflects a greater carbohydrate consumption and is associated with a maize diet (Klatsky and Klatell 1943). Resorptive vertebral pathology in skeletal remains has been associated by Buikstra (1976) with intensified horticultural activity in North American populations. Changes in the carbon-13 isotope ratios obtained from skeletal populations may also indicate the presence of maize as a significant subsistence resource (Van der Merwe 1976; Vogel and Van der Merwe 1977). Although the late and middle phases of the Whittlesey focus post-date 1400 A.D., no European goods have been found associated with any Whittlesey focus site (Brose 1971, 1973). Further discussion of Indian-European contact in northern Ohio is in the Historic Overview.

Many of the Late Woodland earthworks and fortifications in northern Ohio have been destroyed. One such earthwork has been located in southwestern Ashtabula County. This is the Windsor Mills Fort and Village site. Other Late Woodland sites reported for Ashtabula County are the Sauro Farm site, the Kantolo site, the East Fall site, Pittsburgh Dock Company site, Eastwall Knoll site, Yellow Birch site, Bennet Campsite, Anthony Ridge site, Anthony Farm site, and the Conneaut Fort site (Brose 1977a; Ohio Archeological Council). No Late Woodland sites are reported for Geneva Township and the project area.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The usual pattern for European-Indian contact in inland Northeast was first the entry of European trade goods into the interior regions via indirect trade with intervening tribes. As the impact of the fur trade increased, European traders and explorers traveling inland provided the first direct contact. This second stage is usually represented by greater ratios of European goods at Indian sites and is documented in diaries and maps.

There is very little information about this early historic period and initial Indian-European contact in northern Ohio. The only Indian sites recorded for the early 1600s are a few Fort Ancient sites located in southern Ohio (Brose 1977a).

The first Indians noted in the histories of Ohio are the Erie. According to the Jesuit Relations of 1647-1648 (Hunter 1978:588) they were located generally far inland from Lake Erie. However, it is not clear whether or not the term "Erie" referred to a specific tribe or to a regional population (Hunter 1978).

Potter (1968) has suggested that Indians of the Whittelesey focus of the late prehistoric period may have been those Erie Indians believed to have been destroyed by Iroquois entering northeastern Ohio from New York State around 1654. However, White (1978) notes that this identification of Erie cultures in northeastern Ohio is based upon assumptions about Erie locations which cannot be firmly supported at present.

Present evidence suggests that at the beginning of the historic period Ohio was no longer occupied by sedentary groups, but was utilized only as a hunting ground (Hunter 1978). Subsequently, Iroquois Indian groups moved into Ohio and the Ohio River Valley as a result of conflicts over the fur trade and increasing demands for furs which led to Iroquois movements westward.

During the American colonial period the present state of Ohio was part of the land grant awarded to Connecticut by Charles II in 1662. Prior to 1802 the area now defined as the state of Ohio was referred to by many names, New Connecticut, The Connecticut Western Reserve, The Connecticut Reserve, "but it was soon designated in legal and historical records as The Western Reserve of Connecticut, and in Ohio simply as The Western Reserve" (Hatcher 1966:11).

The property of the Western Reserve (3,000,000 acres) was sold by the State of Connecticut to the Connecticut Land Company in 1795 for a sum of $1,200,000. The company, comprised of shareholders, sent representatives to map and settle the area. On July 4,

1796, this expedition arrived in Conneaut, Ashtabula County under the leadership of Moses Cleaveland. This expedition constituted the first major mapping party of Euro-americans in the Western Reserve.

The land purchased by the Connecticut Land Company was divided according to the relative shares held by the stockholders. This parcel sale of lands resulted in irregular settlement patterns and slow development of the Reserve for the first 30 years, 1800-1830.

During the first 30 years of settlement of Ashtabula County, life was extremely difficult for the emigrants from Connecticut. Although conflict with the Indians of the area was minimal, the climate and the lack of food and supplies took its toll on these pioneers (Howells 1927).

With the opening of the Erie Canal, Ashtabula County experienced a flood of immigration of German, Irish, Scottish, English, Bohemian, and Scandanavian peoples. These immigrants provided the labor and, in some instances, the capital which aided Ashtabula County in its development into a farming and light manufacturing area (Hatcher 1976).

This dual economic base of agriculture and light manufacturing is still evidenced in contemporary Ashtabula County, and particularly in the town of Geneva. Geneva-on-the-Lake, the closest population center to the project area, has been a summer tourist area since the beginning of the twentieth century; with little or no emphasis on agriculture and manufacturing.

Geneva, Ohio and the project area lie within the tract of the Western Reserve which was initially owned by Caleb Atwater, Gideon Granger, and William Hart. The first Euro-american settler in this general area was Theobalt Bartholomew who established a settlement in 1805 near the west bank of Cowles Creek and south of the project area (History of Ashtabula County, Ohio 1878).

Although there is no specific reference to the project area in the published materials cited or consulted, discussions with local informants demonstrated that the primary use of the area during the late 1800s up until 1965 was for hunting, trapping, and fishing.

Today the project area is used by both local residents and visitors from nearby urban areas as a recreational site with facilities for swimming, fishing, and picnicking.

CHAPTER V

FIELD INVESTIGATION

The project area as defined by the Scope of Work (Appendix A) is an irregularly shaped area of approximately 16 hectares which may be affected by the construction of a small boat harbor. This area was subjected to an intensive survey which consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. The investigative techniques employed in the survey are described below.

Pedestrian Survey

No surface scatter cultural materials or other evidence of prehistoric or pre-twentieth century activity, were noted through the pedestrian survey. The pedestrian survey demonstrated that the entire project area has been subjected to disturbance and erosion, although Zones I and III (see Figure 3) were less disturbed than Zone II.

Zone I, west of Skin Beach Creek, is a heavily wooded area comprised of thorn apple and red-stemmed dogwood trees, and wild grapes in the interior of the zone; and sumac, raspberry, and blackberry bushes on the periphery. The presence of a now-impassable gravel bed road, overgrown with vegetation, indicated that a considerable amount of land disturbance had occurred in this zone.

Zone II, east of Skin Beach Creek and west of Cowles Creek, is a heavily disturbed area. The pedestrian survey demonstrated that the entire area in Zone II was modified by man. In consultation with pre-1965 maps at the Ashtabula County Engineers Office and previously discussed personal communication with informants, it was determined that Zone II was a swamp prior to 1965 when this was area filled in with soil excavated from the man-made pond (see Plates VI and VII).

Zone III, east of Cowles Creek, is the westernmost section of the present day Chestnut Grove Picnic Area. This area also showed significant signs of land disturbance as demonstrated by the presence of a gravel access road which is not shown on the project map. Dramatic evidence of erosion was noted on the north, or shoreline, extreme of this zone (Plate III). The remainder of this zone also demonstrated a significant degree of erosion.

Subsurface Testing

Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of a series of .5 m wide shovel test pits which were dug into sterile subsoil to depths not exceeding 100 cm. All soil removed from these test pits was screened through 1/4" wire mesh to ensure the recovery of all cultural materials. Profiles were recorded for all test pits, with soil descriptions and cultural materials present noted (Appendix C). For the entire project area, a total of 26 test pits was excavated. No prehistoric and no significant historic materials were recovered.

The background literature search failed to document any evidence of prehistoric or pre-1900 historic sites in the area. Based on conversations with the Park Manager (Burgett, 1979) it was reported that prehistoric materials had been located in Zones I and III by local residents and an amateur archaeologist. It was also noted that the presence of natural features such as creeks, a swamp, and the lake may have been of significant economic use to both prehistoric and historic populations. In consideration of these two points, it was decided to place shovel test pits every 50 meters in Zones I and III (Figure 4).

Originally 11 shovel test pits were to be placed in Zone I. (Profiles in Appendix C). The only test pit that produced cultural materials was Pit D5. The first 22 cm of this pit produced various mid-twentieth century refuse; from 23 cm to 100 cm of this pit produced various sterile. The cultural materials recovered consisted of broken soft drink bottles, broken porcelain, plumbing, and electrical fixtures, decomposing metal cans, and kitchenware sherds.

Three additional test pits (D5a, D5b, D5c) were placed in the dump area to determine both the lateral dimensions and depth of this dump. As in Pit D5, contemporary refuse of the type described above was recovered to a depth not exceeding 25 cm. This contemporary dumping ground appears to extend east to the bank of the creek, approximately 7 m, and to a maximum radius of 12 m.

In conversations with the Park Manager (Burgett, 1979), it was noted that this western bank of Skin Beach Creek was an illegal dumping area used in the 1950s and early 1960s.

Also in conversation with the Park Manager, it was noted that within Zone I there was a foundation of an early twentieth century cabin. Due to the extreme impassability caused by undergrowth in the area, it was impossible to locate this foundation. However, an area approximately 8 m by 9 m in direct line between Pit B5 and Pit C5 (its western most boundary is 14 m from Pit C5) reveals evidence of a second contemporary dumping ground. Surface collection resulted in an inventory of mid-twentieth century wine and liquor bottles, and numerous remnants of plastic and metal toys. It is assumed that this second dumping ground is tangential to the foundation of the cabin.

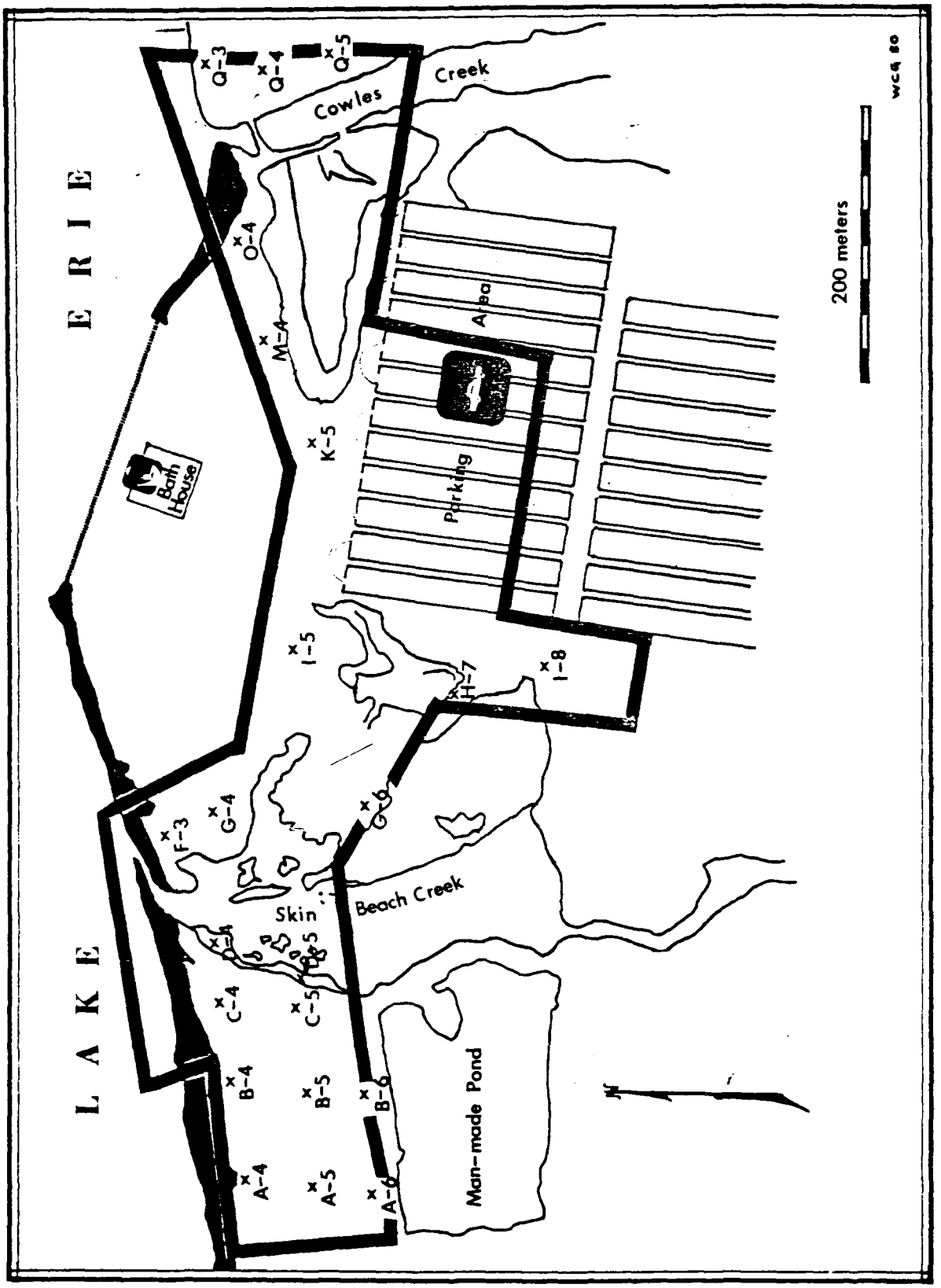

Figure 4. Project Area Base Map With Test Pit Locations

A check of pre- and post-1965 topographic maps from the United States Geological Survey (Figures 5 and 6) does not reveal major changes in contour (more than 3 m) in Zone II. However, personal communication with Doug Burgett, Park Manager, indicates that this area was subject to landfill operations in 1965. Although the extent or depth of this fill cannot be precisely noted the minimum depth of this fill is more than 1 m (Burgett, 1979).

Because it is impossible to reach the original soil using the shovel testing methodology mentioned above, under normal circumstances the entire area comprising Zone II would not be subjected to subsurface testing. However, because it had been reported that prehistoric materials were recovered from the area which is now Pond A and that this soil was used as fill for Zone II (Burgett, 1979), it was decided to test Zone II placing shovel test pits at 100 m intervals.

It was recognized that any cultural materials which were recovered in this zone would be out of sequence, and therefore prohibit a complete analysis. However, if significant cultural materials were located, they could provide some evidence for developing hypotheses concerning the prehistoric and historic use of the general project area.

A total of nine shovel test pits were excavated in Zone II according to the methodology previously stated. All of Zone II, except the parking area, was subjected to this 100 m interval subsurface testing. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were recovered.

It was reported that "about 10 years ago" an amateur archaeologist recovered prehistoric materials in Zone III (Burgett and Lafferty 1979). Based on this information and the natural features of the area (swamp, creek, and lake, all in juxtaposition) Zone III would be classified as a area having a high potential for prehistoric use and occupation. However, because of the evidence of land disturbance and erosion discussed in the Pedestrian Survey section of this report, the potential of recovering cultural materials was greatly reduced.

It was decided to place shovel test pits every 50 m, as in Zone I. A total of three test pits were excavated and no prehistoric or historic cultural materials were recovered.

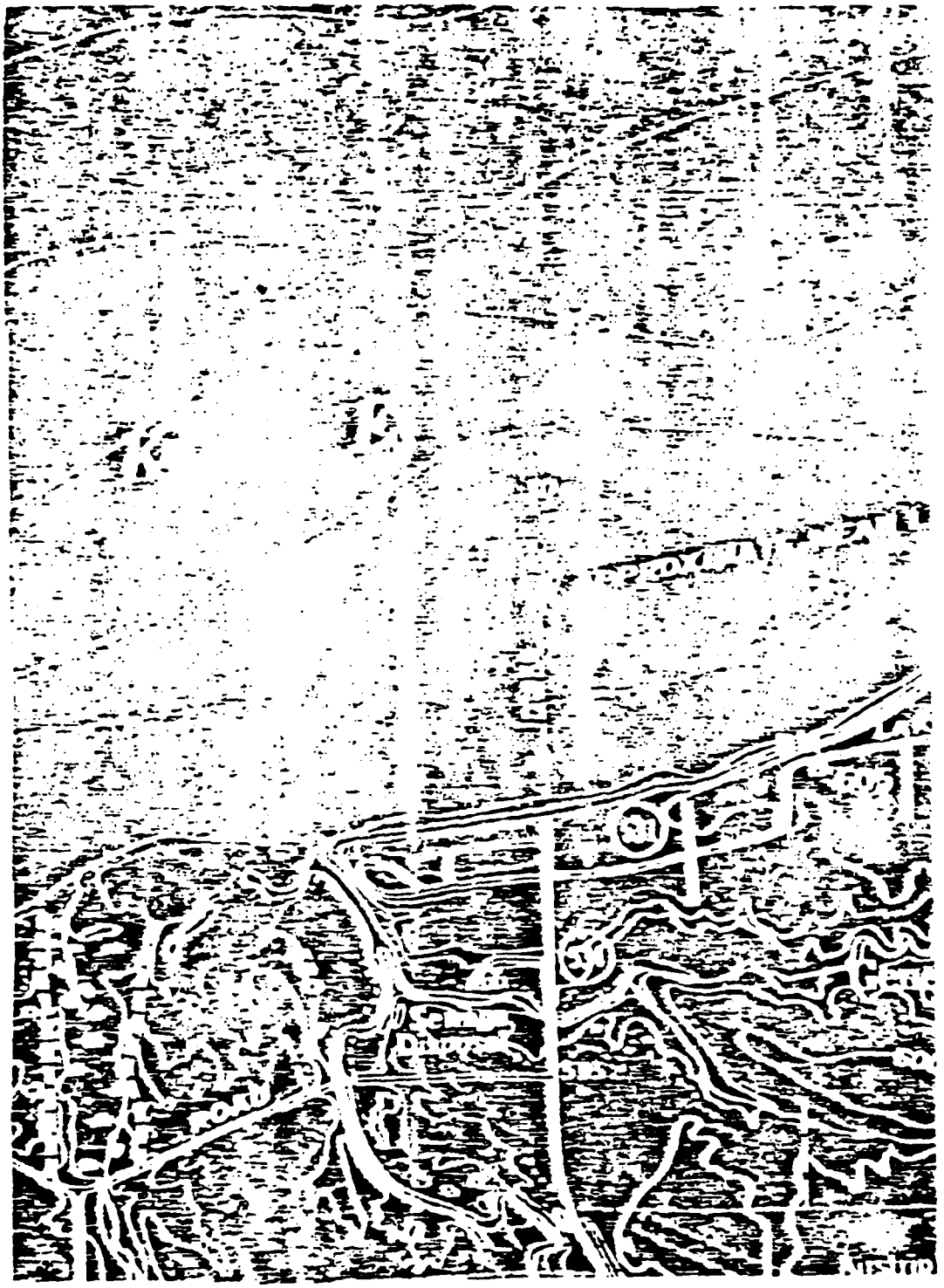

Figure 5. 1958 Map of Project Area (U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey 1960)

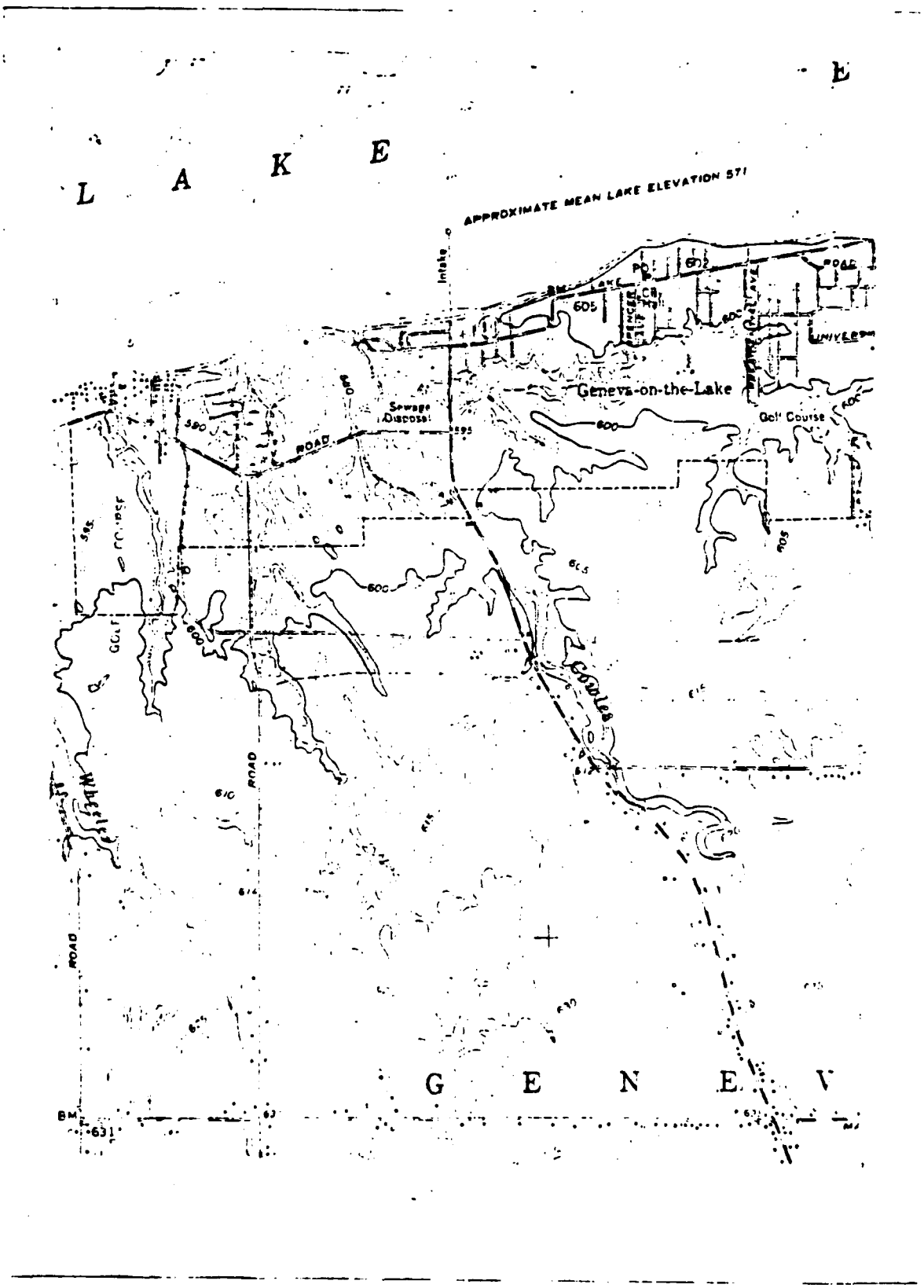

Figure 6. 1970 Map of Project Area (U.S. Geological Survey.)

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The background and literature search and the field investigation of the cultural resources survey described in this report failed to identify the presence of either prehistoric or early historic cultural resources within the project area. The research findings of Brose and Lee (1975) from an archaeological investigation at the nearby Perry Nuclear Power Plant are quite similar to those presented in the present report. Based on the natural features of the area (prehistoric and early historic faunal and floral associations, and the presence of the lake, creeks, and marshlands in the project area) one would expect the area in question to have been used and/or occupied by prehistoric peoples. However, the extent of erosion and modern disturbance drastically minimize the probability of locating evidence of prehistoric activity in the area.

It is the conclusion of the researchers, based on the background research and field investigation findings, that it is not necessary to recommend any further investigation of the area. Consequently, it is recommended that the construction of the small boat harbor proceed without further concern for the possible disturbance or destruction of significant cultural resources.

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B. Personal Contacts

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Johannesen, Eric
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Lafferty, Lloyd
Assistant Park Manager. Geneva State Park, Geneva, Ohio.

Ruffini, Franco
State Registery Program Manager, Ohio Historical Society, Interstate 71 and 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio

APPENDIX A

Scope of Work

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY
FOR GENEVA-ON-THE-LAKE SMALL-BOAT HARBOR PROJECT

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The purpose of this contract is to locate and assess known and unknown cultural resources sites and objects within the environmental impact area of the proposed Geneva-on-the-Lake Small-Boat Harbor Project as shown on Map 1. This action is being taken pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665); the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190); Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," 13 May 1971 (36 F.R. 8921); Preservation of Historic and Archeological Data, 1974 (P.L. 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800); and 33 CFR Part 305, Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources.

2. This cultural resource survey report will serve several functions. The report will be used as a planning tool which will aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It shall also be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. As such, the report's content must not only be descriptive but also analytic in nature (P.L. 93-291, proposed rule-making 36 CFR Part 66).

3. The Contractor shall perform this work in a manner which will insure the greatest contribution to the history and prehistory of Ohio.

4. The Contractor shall conduct this work in close cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Evidence of such cooperation will be documented in the report.

5. The extent and character of the work to be accomplished by the Contractor shall be subject to the general supervision, direction, control, and approval of the Contracting Officer.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

6. The Contractor shall conduct a cultural resources reconnaissance survey as defined in 33 CFR Part 305.13e. This survey shall include but not be limited to: an intensive on the ground survey supplemented by shovel testing where necessary; and a literature search and records review in order to locate and assess all cultural resources sites and objects within the environmental impact area of the study.

7. The Contractor shall keep standard field records which may be reviewed by the Contracting Officer. These records shall include but not be limited to field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, photographs, and stratigraphic profiles.

8. The Contractor shall obtain permission from the appropriate landowners to enter their property for the purposes of conducting the field survey and testing. The Contracting Officer will provide a letter of introduction to the Contractor to aid in obtaining access to this private property.

9. The field survey shall be closely coordinated with the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to have a representative of the Buffalo District present during the field survey.

REPORT REQUIREMENTS

10. The Contractor shall prepare a report detailing the work done, study rationale, survey results, recommendations for additional work, and testing on sites which appear to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The report shall include but not be limited to the following sections: an abstract, an introduction, a brief section placing the project area in a regional context, a section on the methodology employed, a brief evaluation of previous work done in the area, an evaluative inventory of cultural resources in the project area, recommendations for testing of sites which appear in general terms to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, a concise definitive summary, and references. The above items may not necessarily be discrete units but shall be readily discernible to the reader.

11. The abstract shall be a synopsis of the report where the reader may find the general conclusions and recommendations resulting from the cultural resource reconnaissance survey.

12. The introduction shall include but is not limited to the following: the purpose of the survey, delineation of the study boundaries, and a general statement on the nature of the study conducted.

13. The regional setting including environmental factors affecting the location of cultural resources and the known culture history should be briefly summarized.

14. The methodology used for data collection and analysis shall be described in sufficient detail for a reviewer to understand what was done and why. This shall include but not be limited to a discussion

of surveying and sampling procedures, the types of data collected, artifact retrieval procedures, recording techniques, classifactory schemes, methods of chronological determination, and any special analytical methods and techniques used. Maps which show the area surveyed, locations of any test pits, and location of cultural resources recorded shall be included.

15. Typical soil profiles and drawings and/or clear photographs of any anomalies that are discussed in the report shall be included. Examples of standard forms used in recording and/or analyzing data shall be included.

16. There shall a brief summary of the study findings and recommendations. It should be clear from this exactly what, if any, additional studies are recommended prior to construction of the proposed project. If there are no sites in the project area and no additional work is deemed necessary, a statement to this effect shall be included in the summary.

17. All references cited and/or utilized shall be listed in American Anthropoligical Association format. Contacts with other individuals shall also be cited.

18. Information shall be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective, and advantageous to communicate necessary information. The Contractor shall give every consideration to the use of nontextual forms of presentation, particularly profile (cross section) drawings in combination with maps, to maximize the quantity and quality of information presented.

19. If the report is authored by someone other than the principal investigator, the principal investigator shall prepare the foreward describing the overall research context of the report, the significance of the work, and any other related background circumstances relating to the manner in which the work was undertaken.

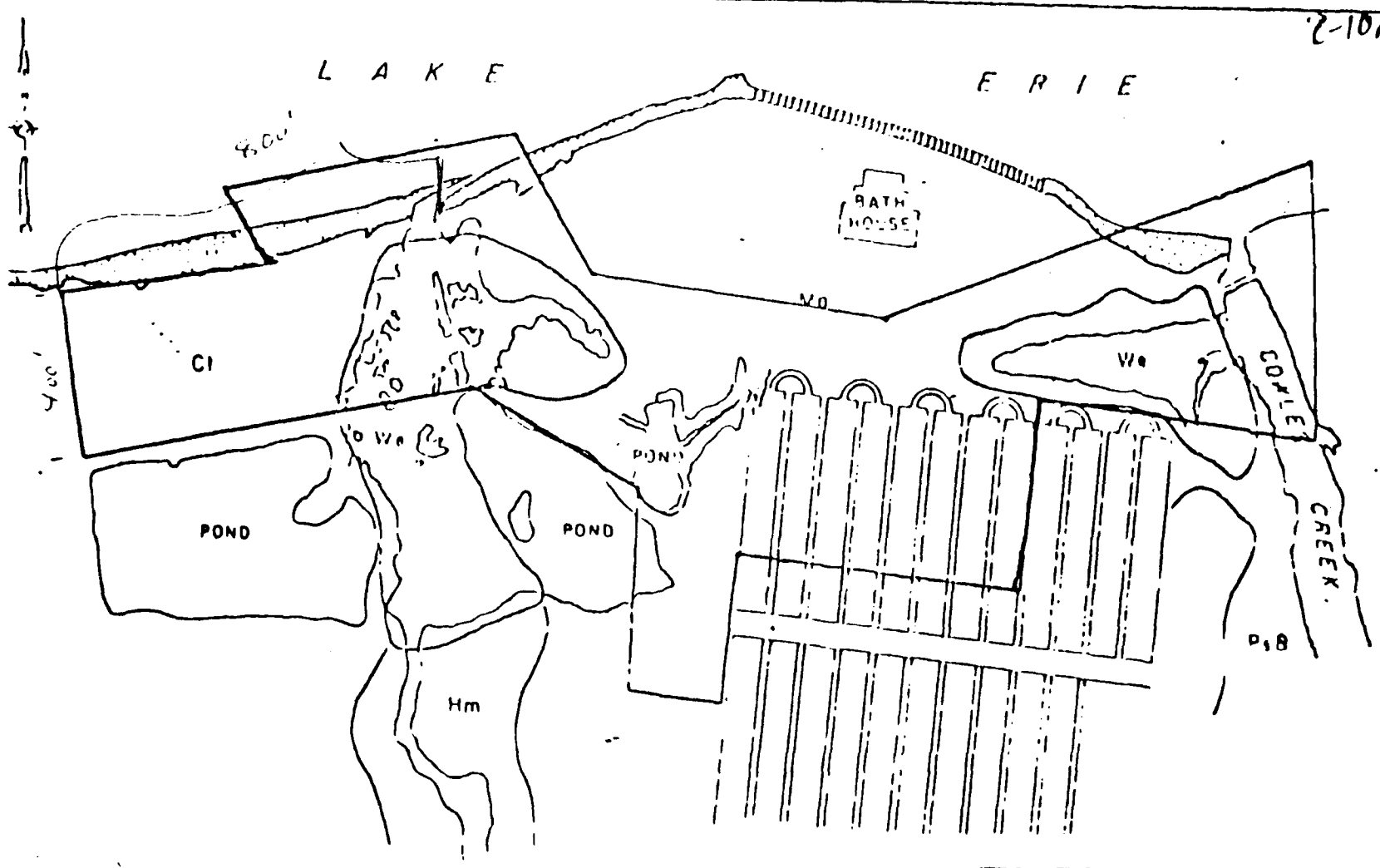
20. The following items shall be included as appendices to the report: the vitae of the principal investigator and any consulting professionals, this Scope of Work, the research design submitted as a result of this procurement action, any letters of comment on the draft report from other agencies forwarded by the Contracting Officer, and the comments on the draft report offered by the Contracting Officer.

SUBMITTALS

21. The Contractor shall submit six copies of a double-spaced draft report within 60 calendar days after receipt of the Notice to

Proceed. The Contracting Officer will provide the Contractor with comments on the draft report within 30 days after receipt of the draft. If for any reason this review period is not sufficient the Contracting Officer shall so notify the Contractor. The Contractor shall submit one original and 10 copies, single-spaced, of the final report, including appropriate revisions in response to the Contracting Officer's comments within 15 days of receipt of those comments.

22. Neither the Contractor nor his representatives shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the time of final acceptance of the report by the Government.



GENEVA - ON - THE - LAKE, OHIO
SMALL BOAT HARBOR STUDY

SOILS MAP

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BUFFALO

APPENDIX B

PLATES

Plate I. Mouth of Cowles Creek.

Plate II. Mouth of Skin Beach Creek.

Plate III. Bluff Erosion in Zone III Facing Bathhouse Along Lake Erie Shoreline.

Plate IV. Looking West Along Zone I Shoreline From Mouth of Skin Beach Creek.

Plate V. Underbrush in Zone I.

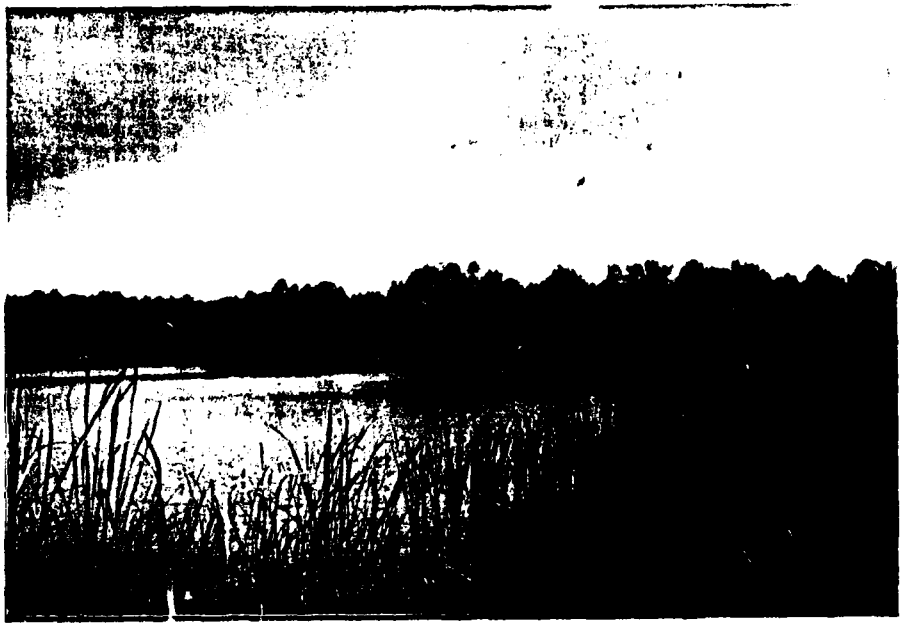


Plate VI. Man-made Pond From East Shoreline.

Plate VII. From South of Man-made Pond Looking Toward Zone I.

Plate VIII. View of Zone II from Northwest Corner of Parking Area.

APPENDIX C

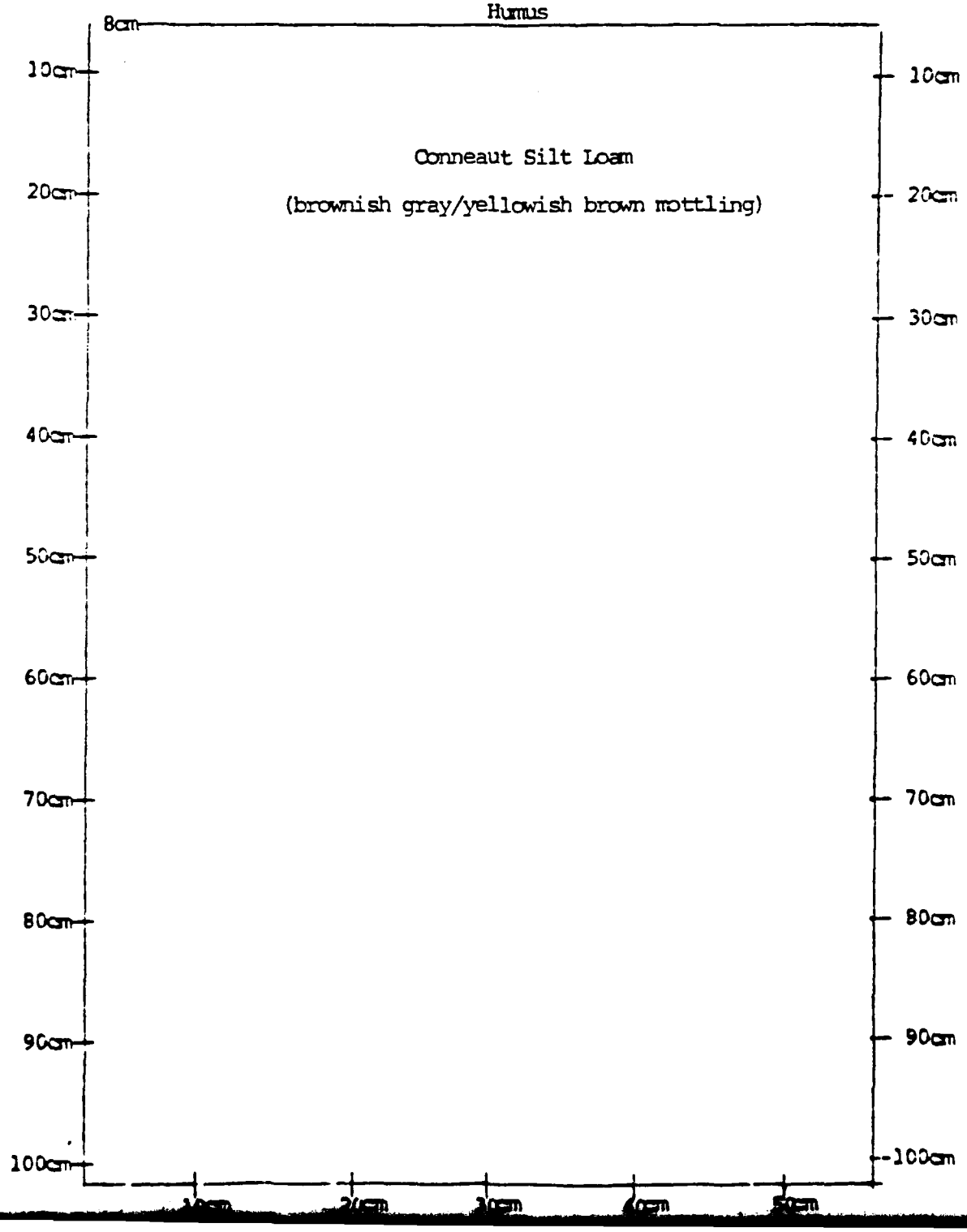
Test Pit Profiles

Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. A4

Date October 4, 1979

Cultural Materials None

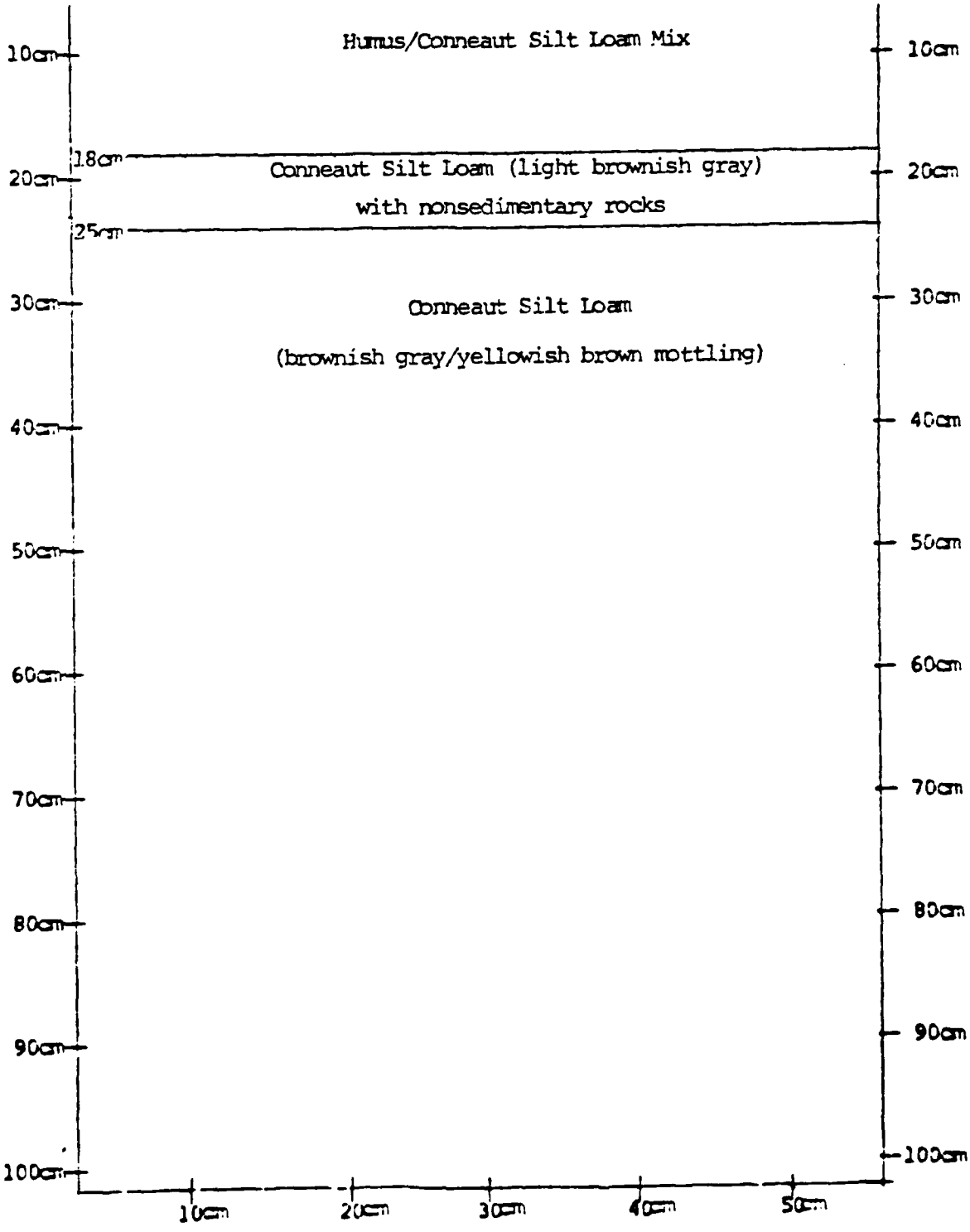


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. B4

Date October 4, 1979

Cultural Materials None

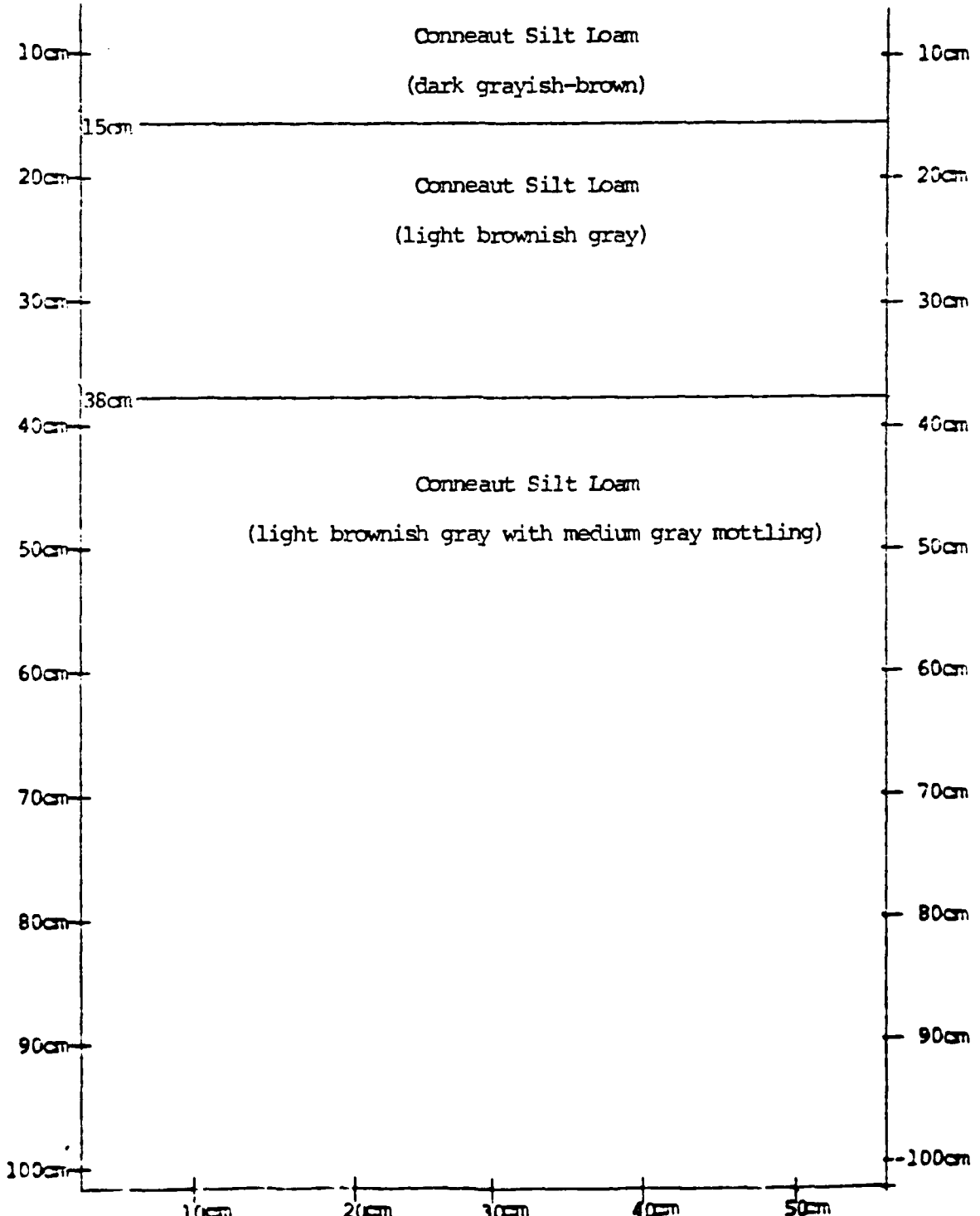


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. C4

Date October 4, 1979

Cultural Materials None



Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. D4

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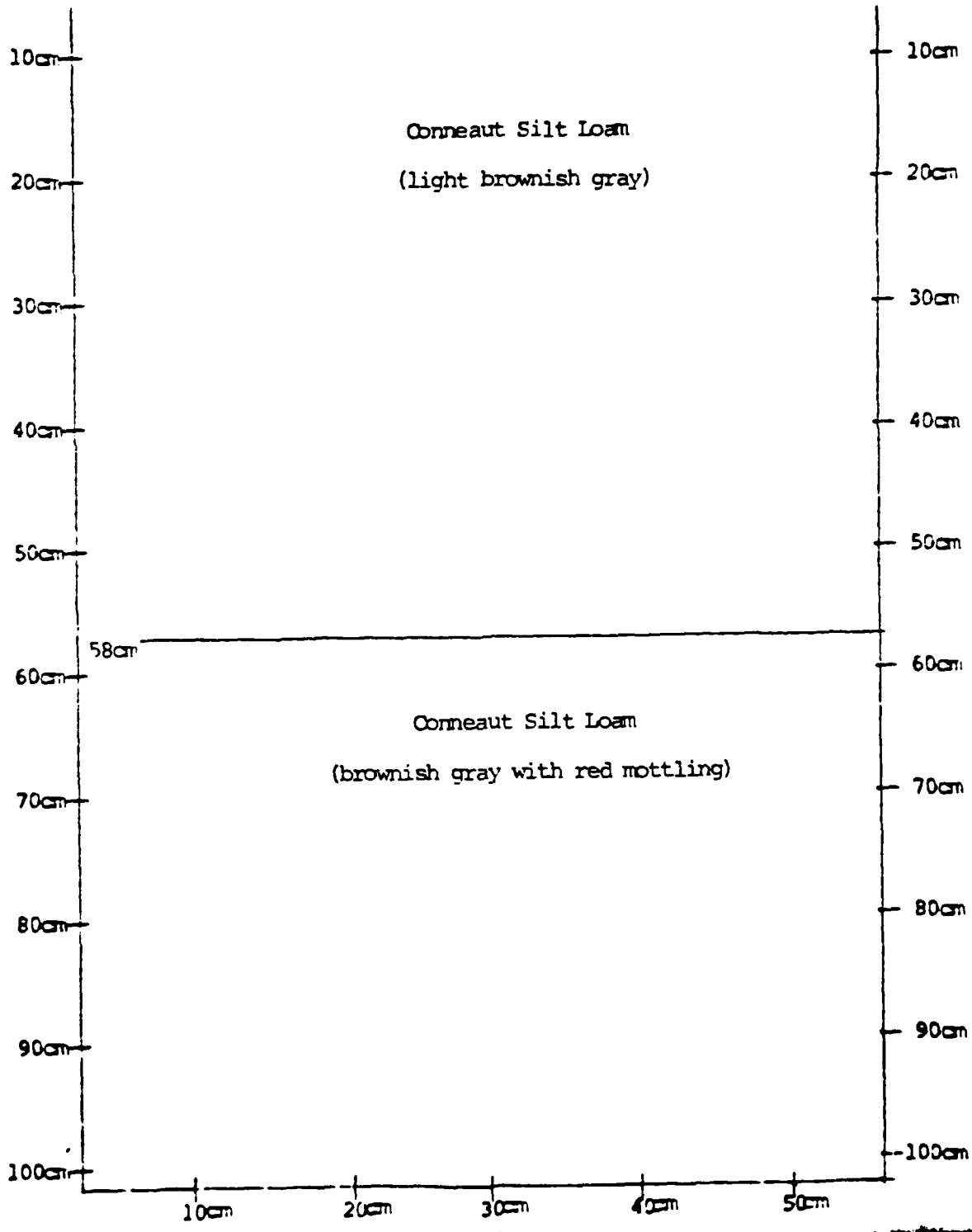
Cultural Materials None



Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

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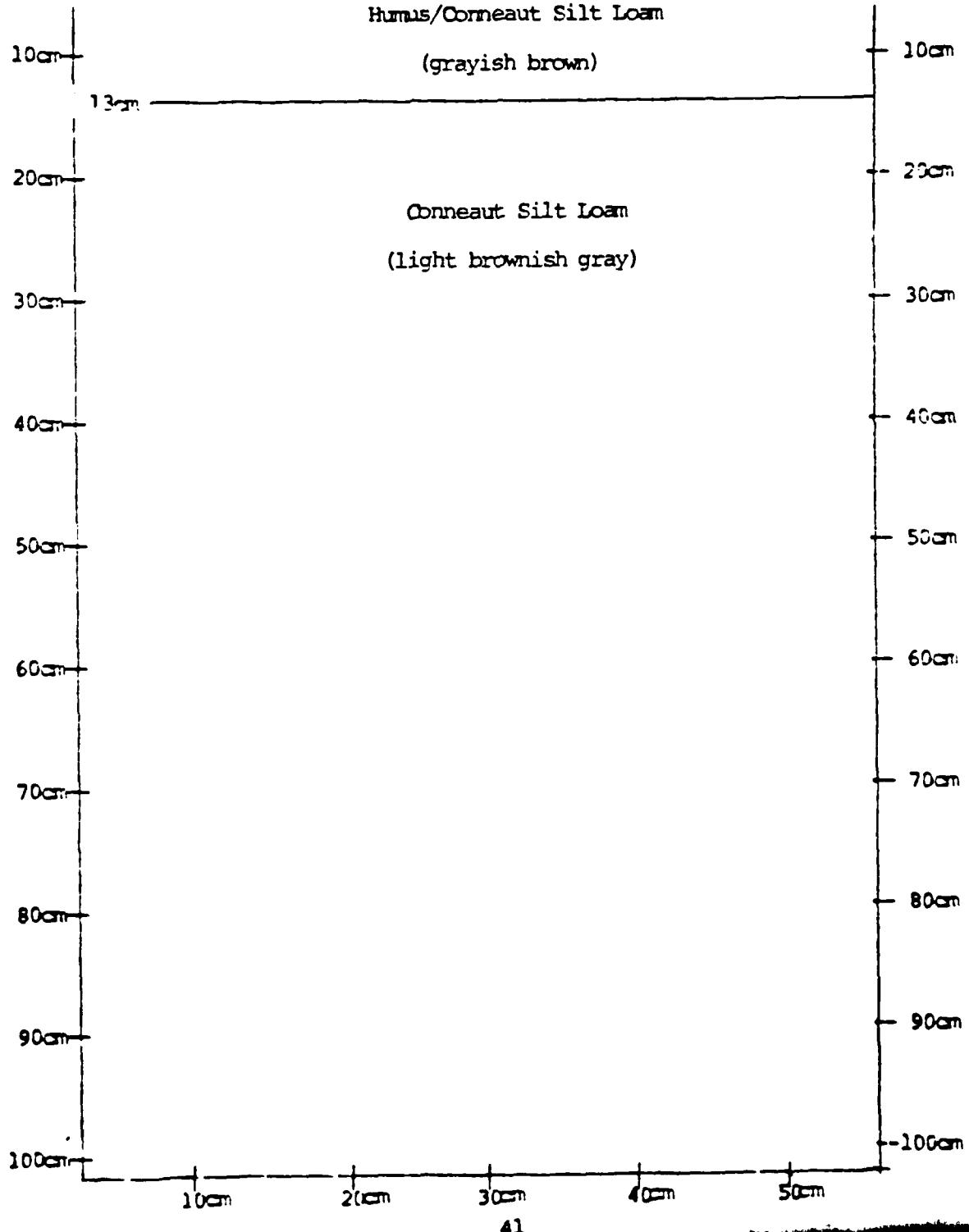

Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

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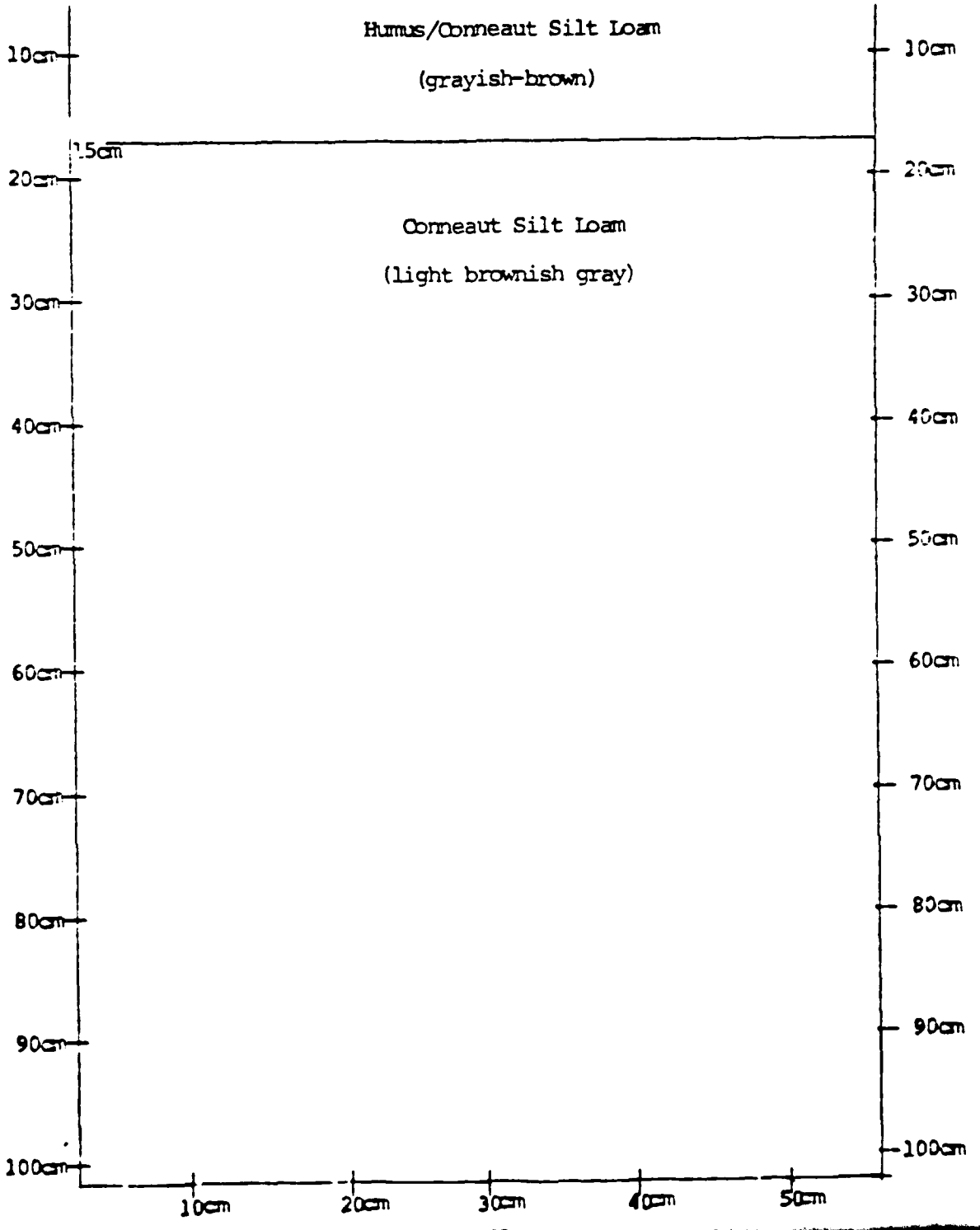

Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. C5

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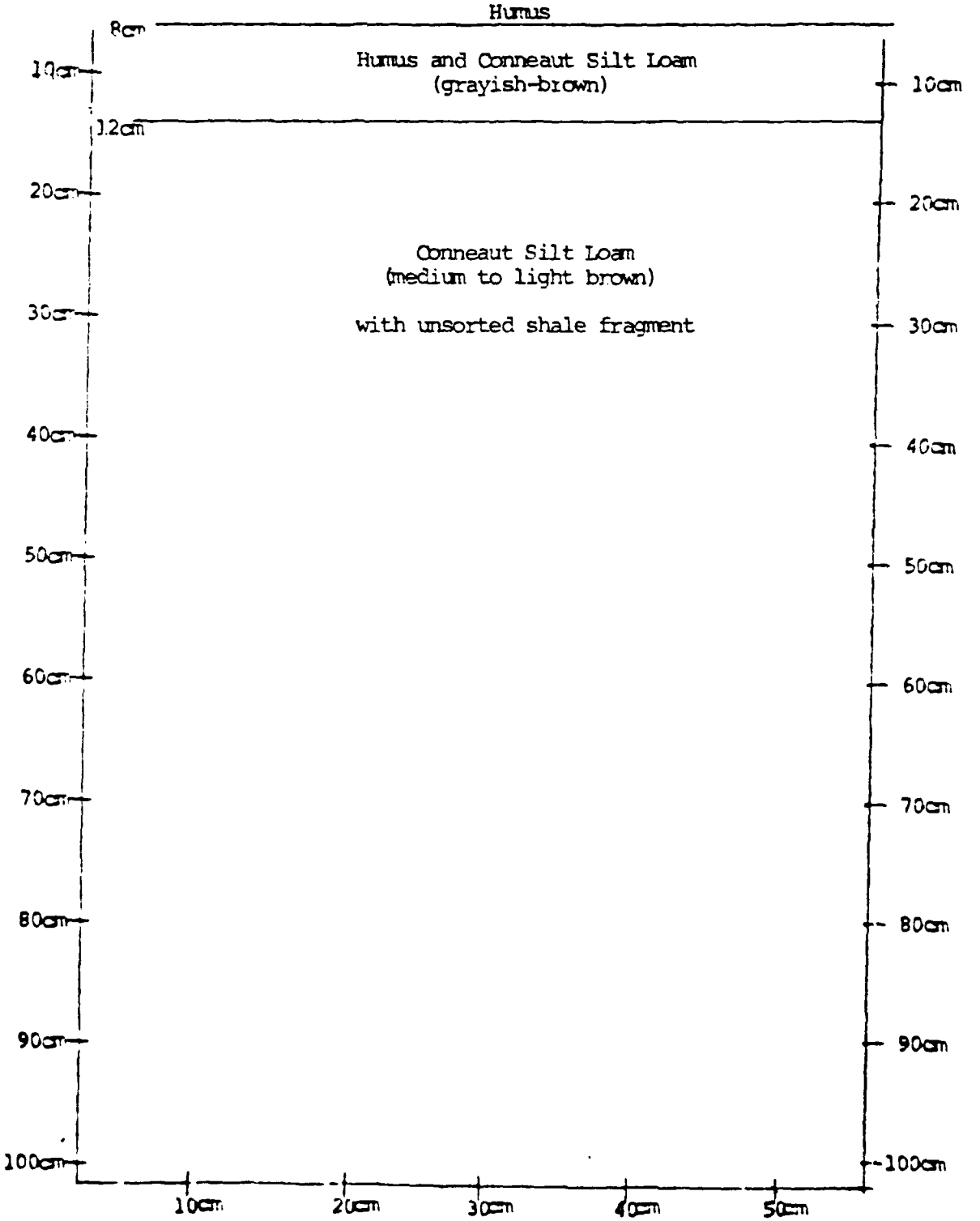
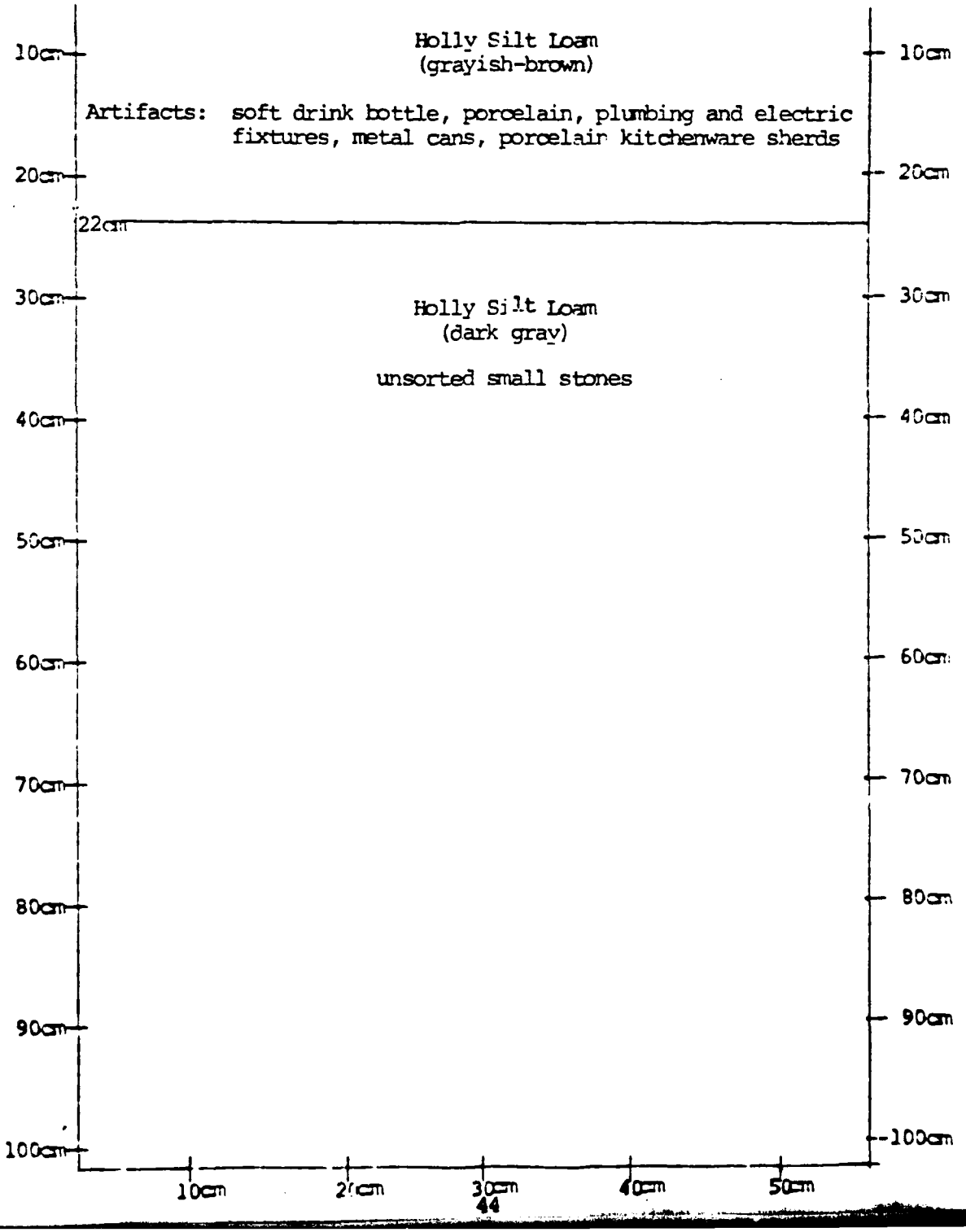


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. D5

Date October 4, 1979

Cultural Materials 20th century artifacts (see below)



Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. A6

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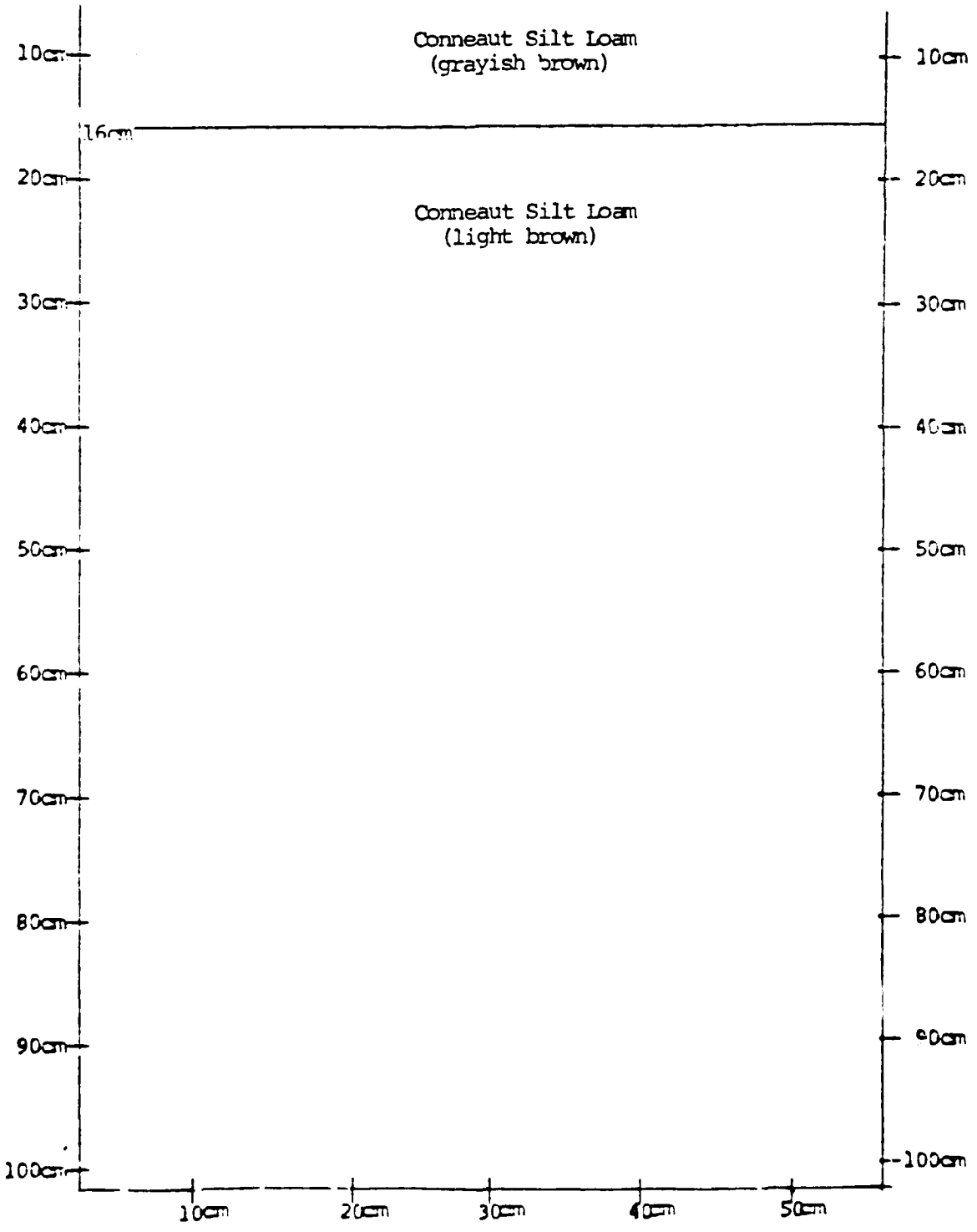

Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. B6

Date October 4, 1979

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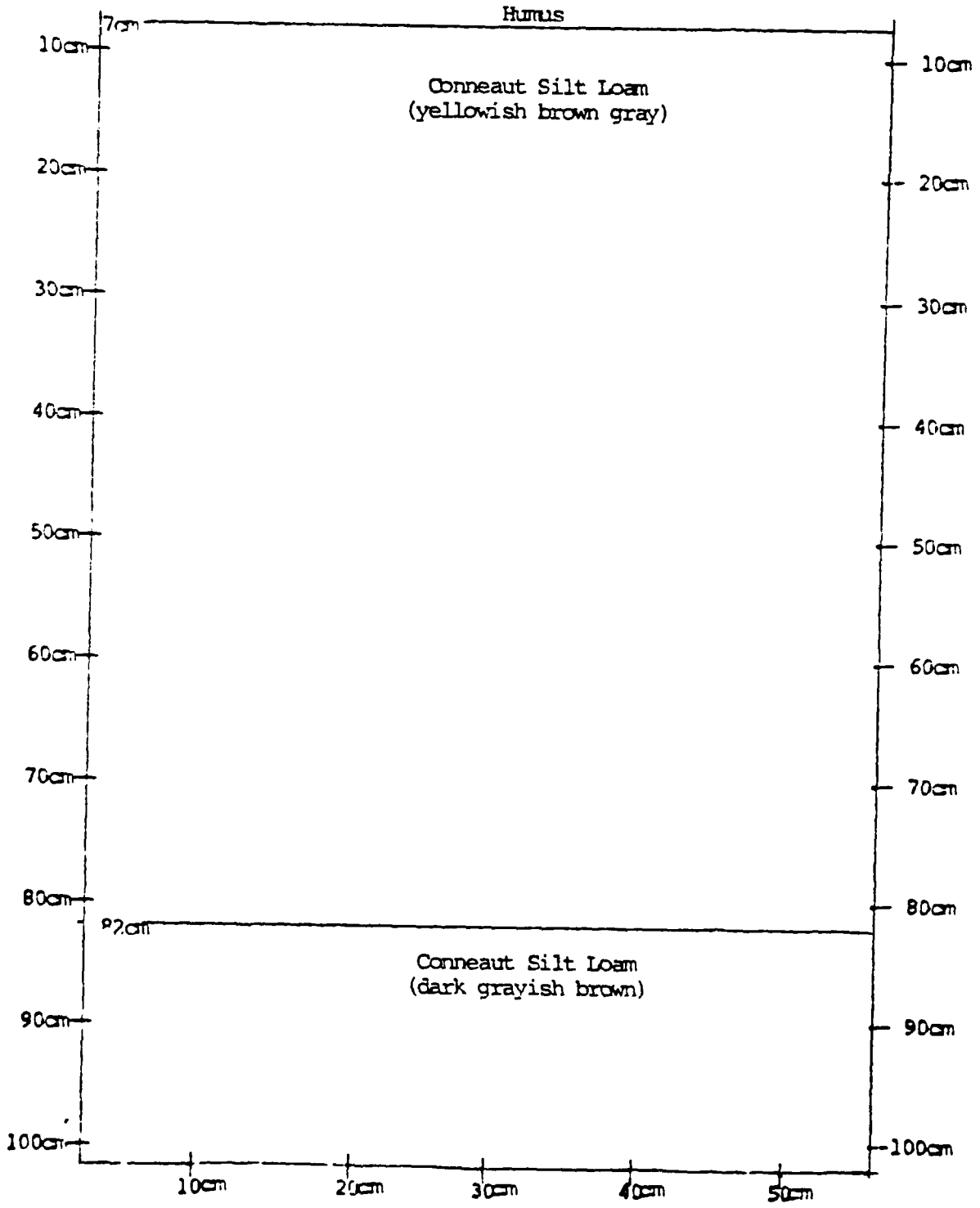

Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. G6

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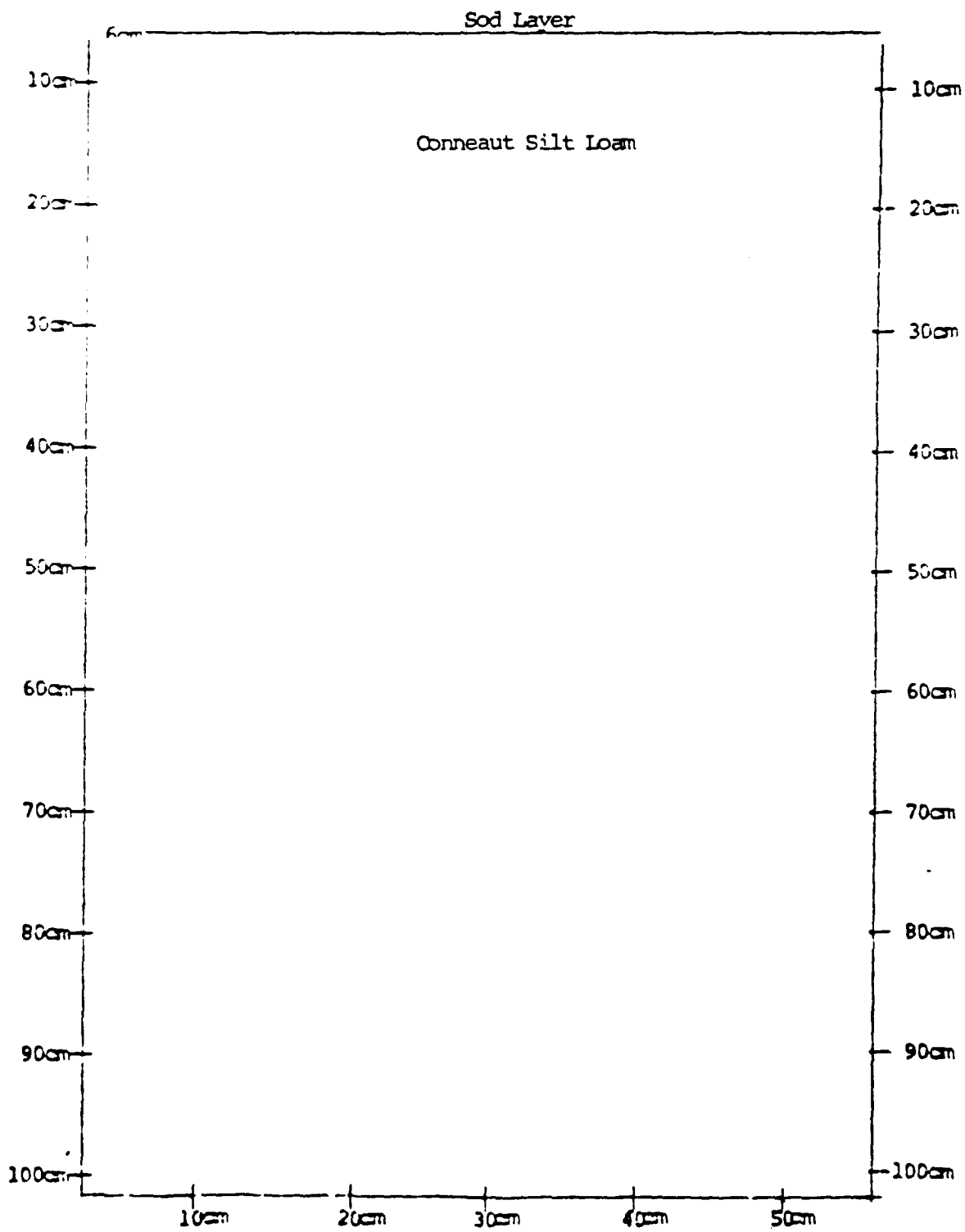
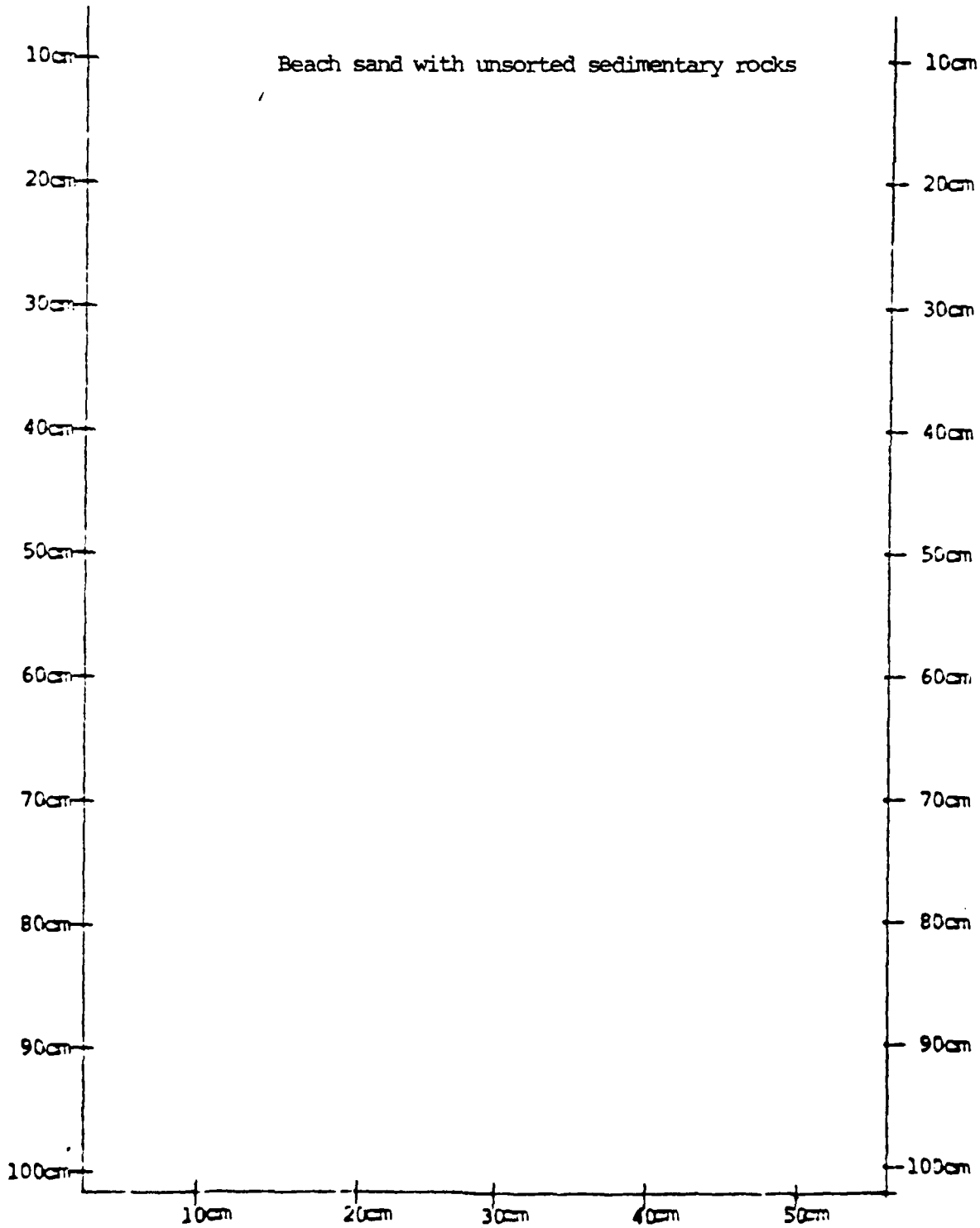


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. F3

Date October 5, 1979

Cultural Materials None



Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

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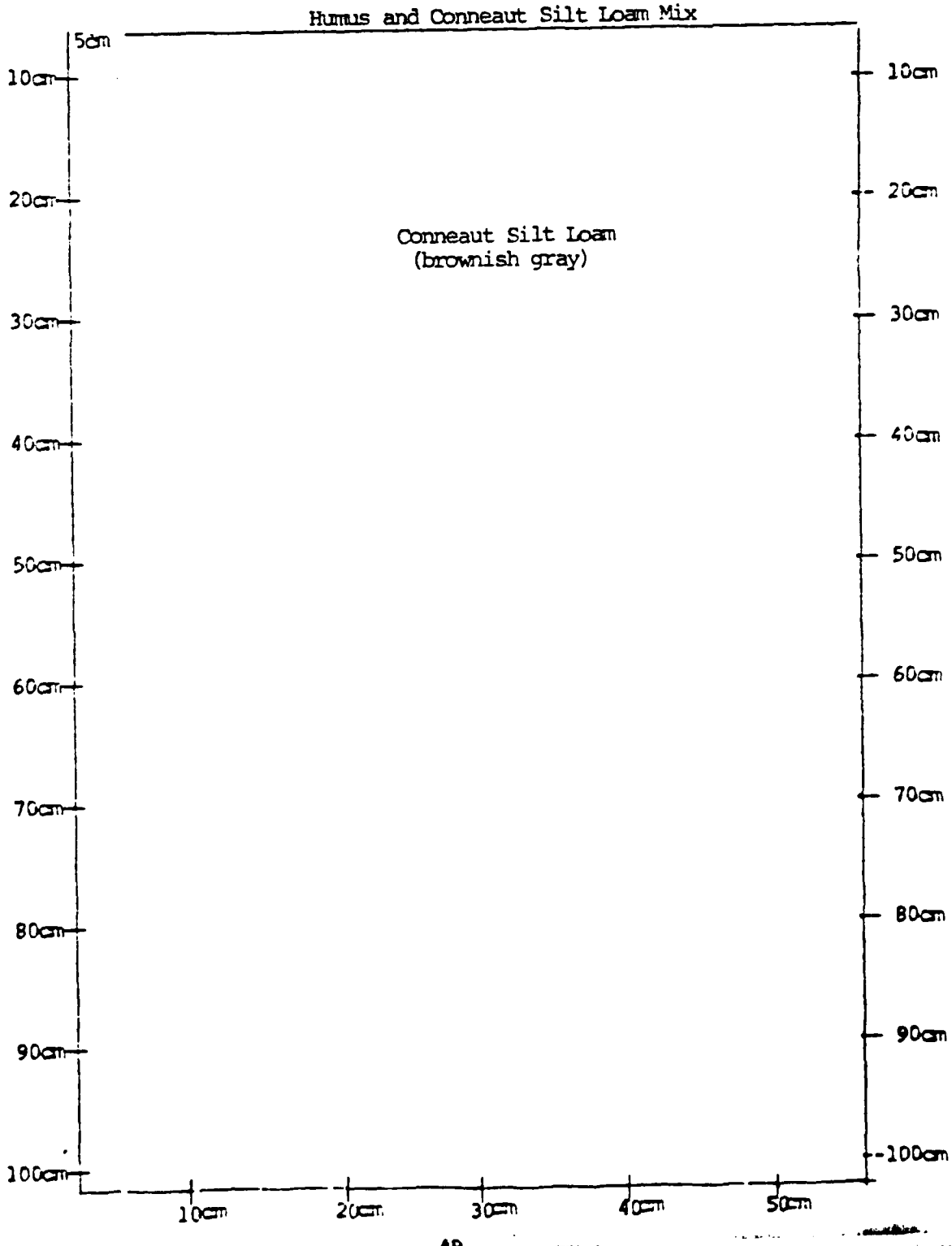
Date October 5, 1979

Cultural Materials None



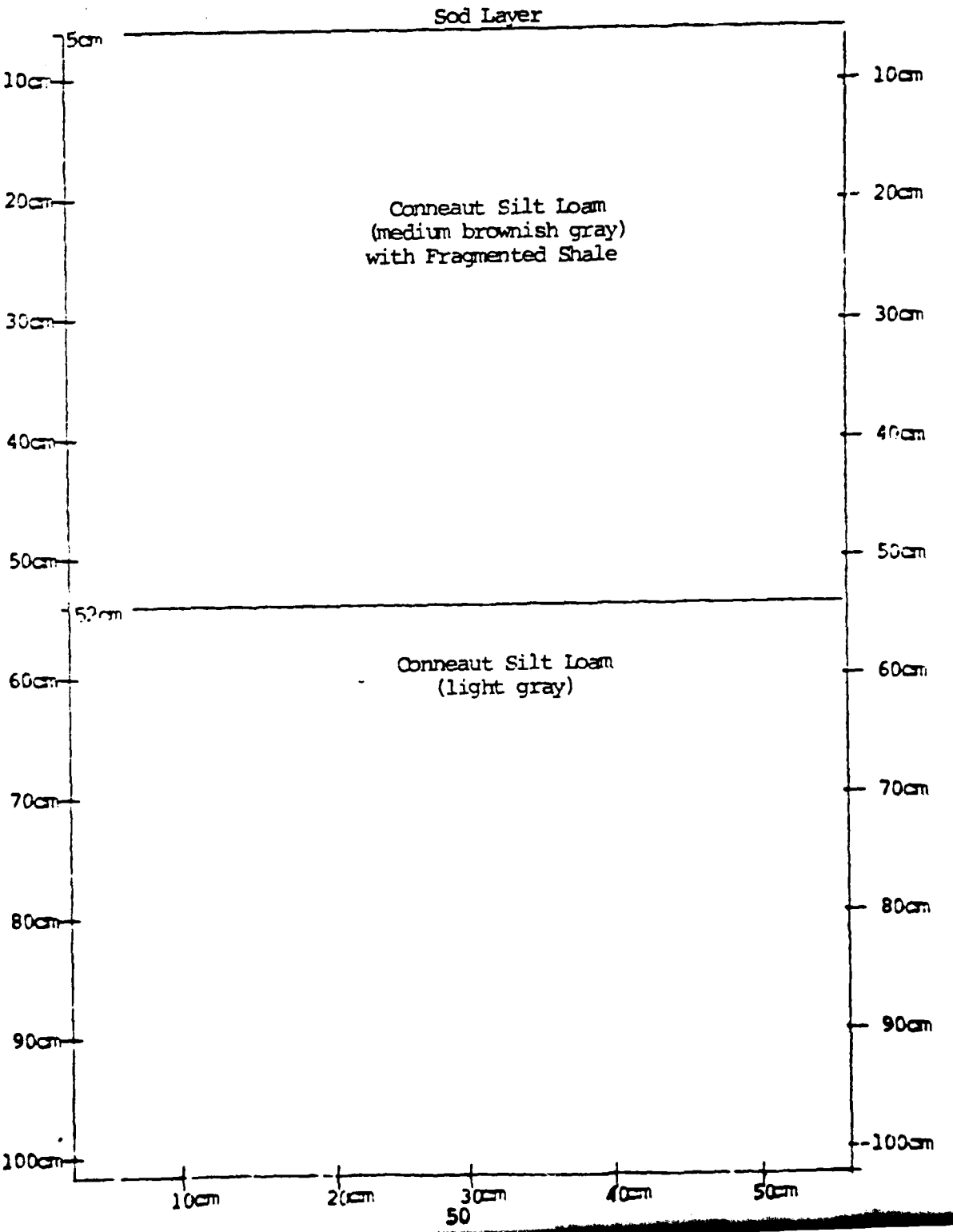
AP

Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. K5

Date October 3, 1979

Cultural Materials None



Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

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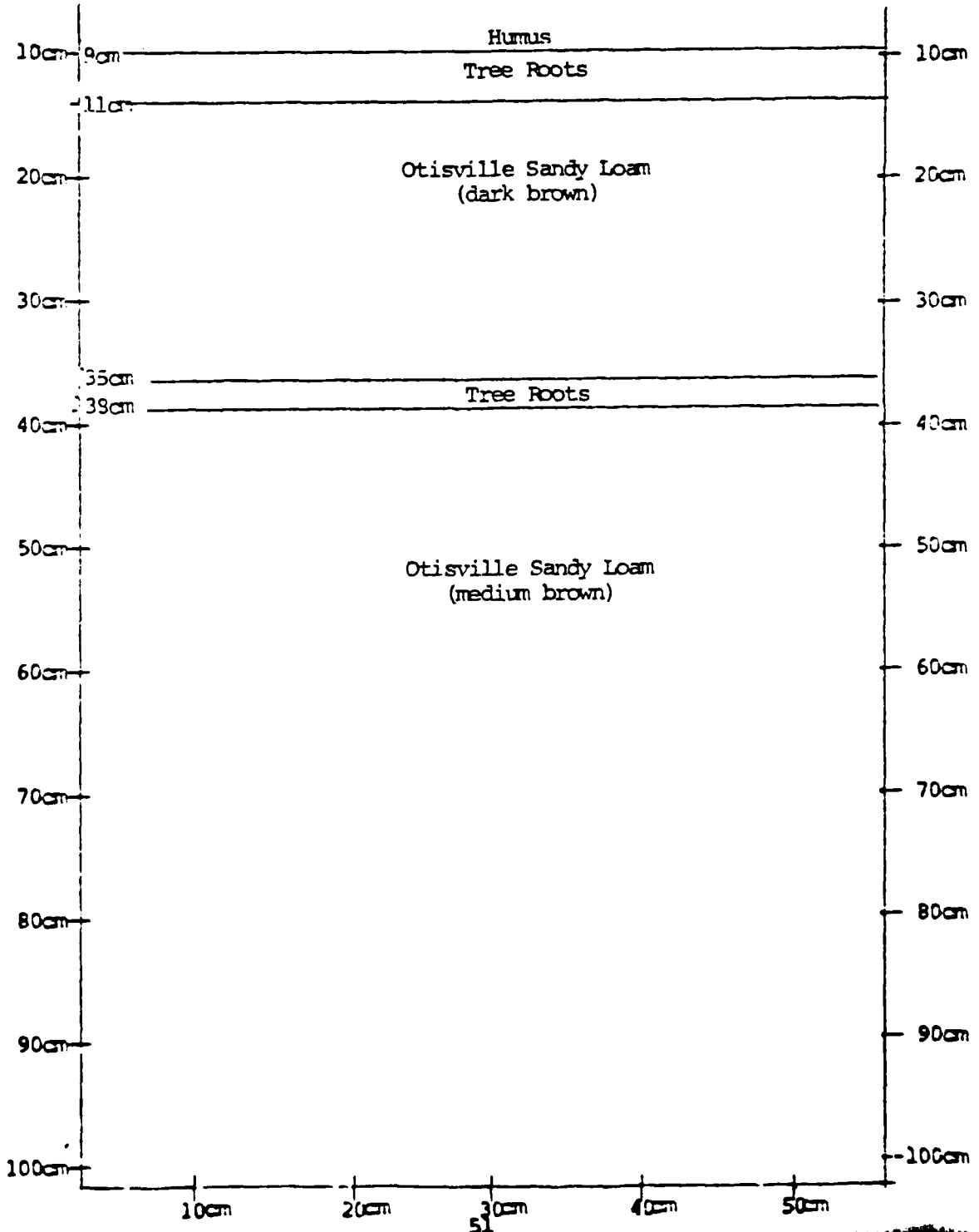

Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. I5

Date October 3, 1979

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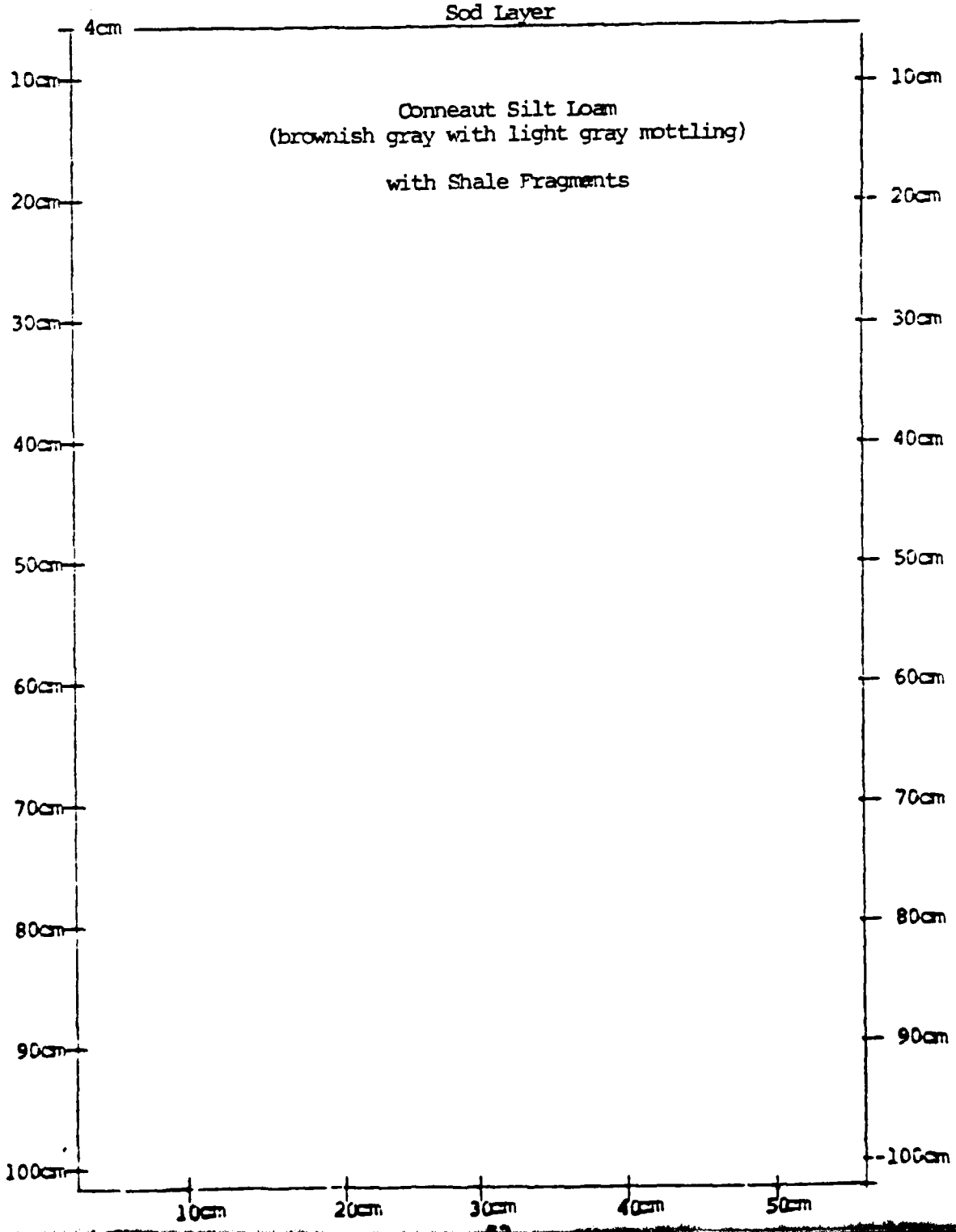
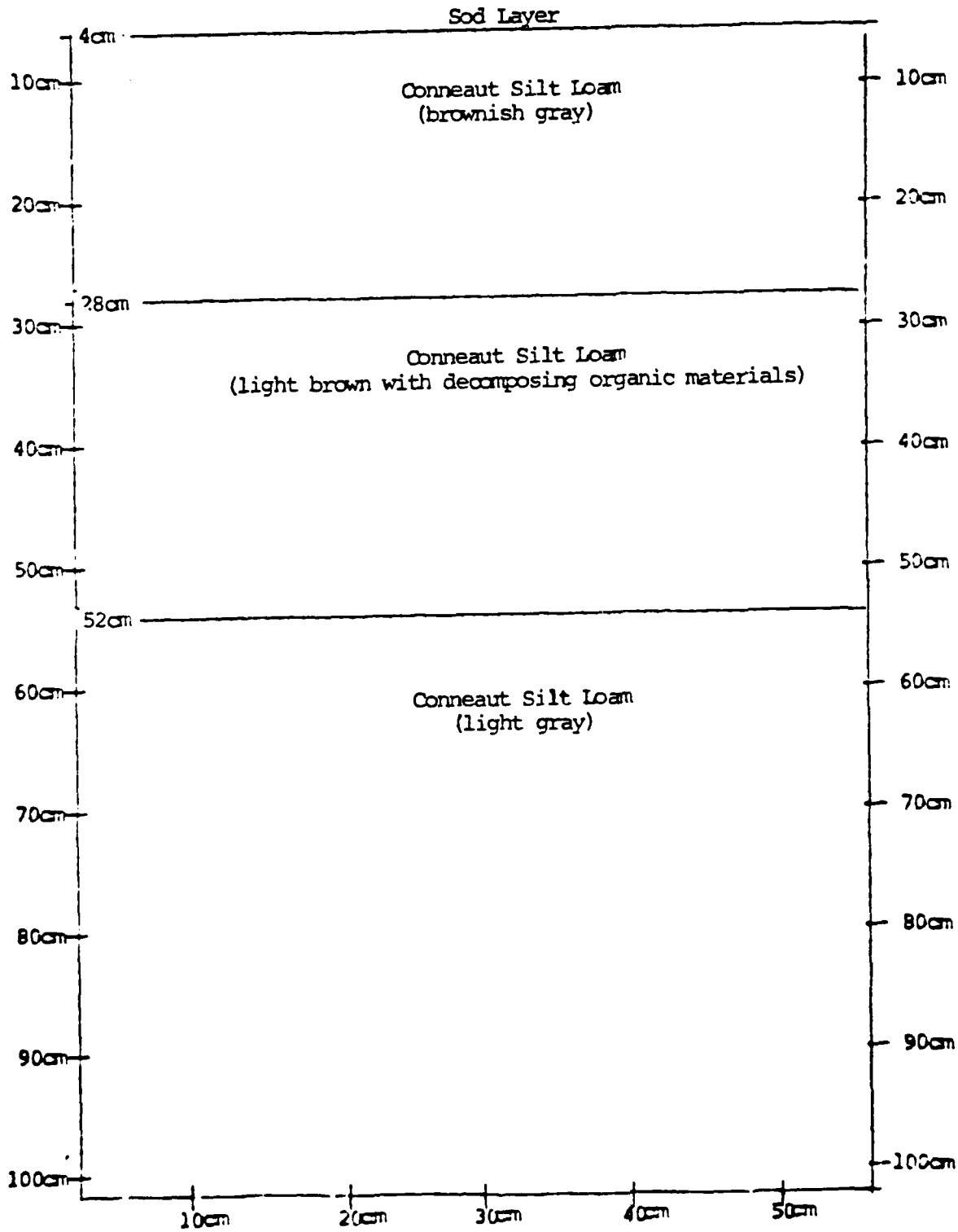


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. H7

Date October 4, 1979

Cultural Materials None

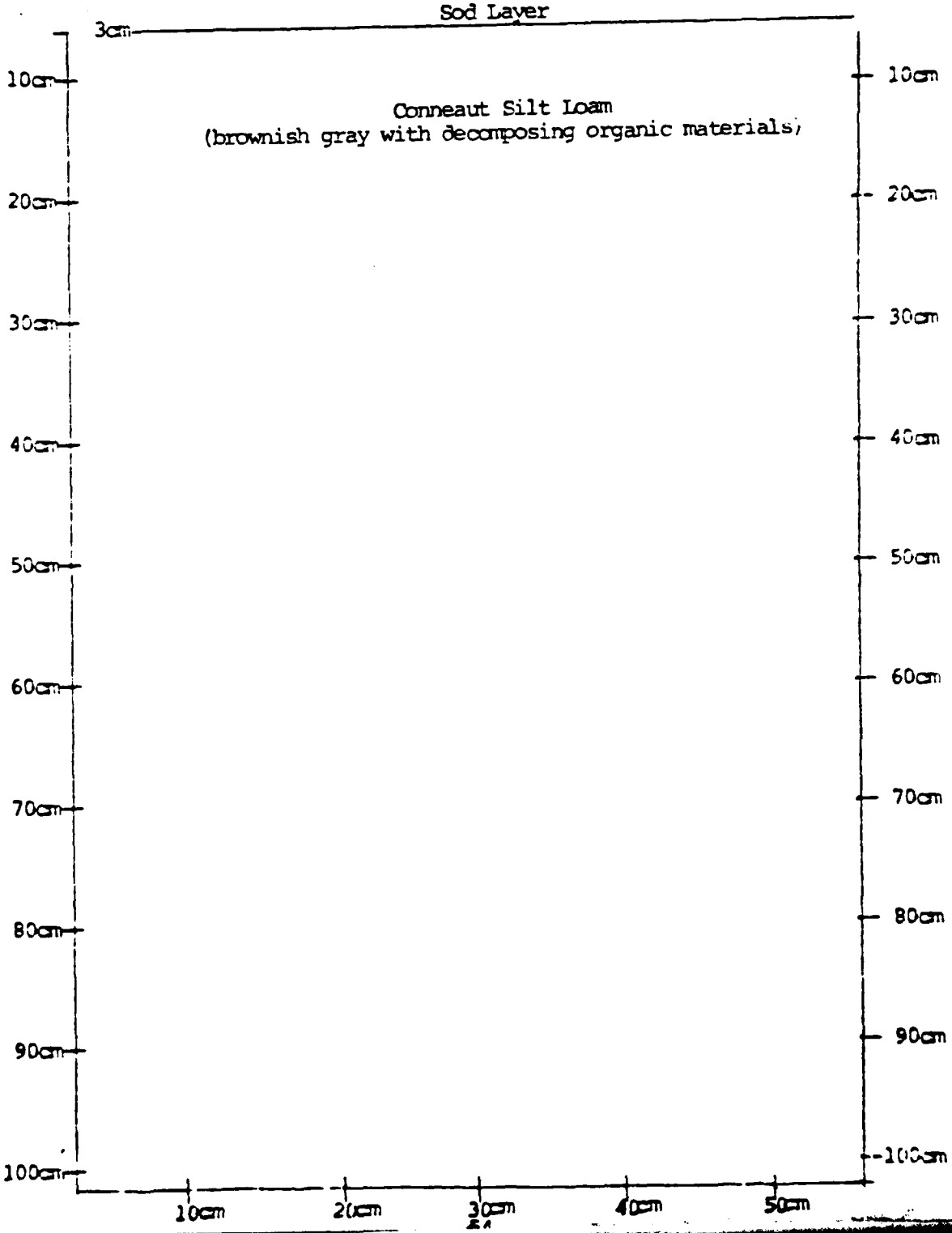


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. I8

Date October 4, 1979

Cultural Materials None

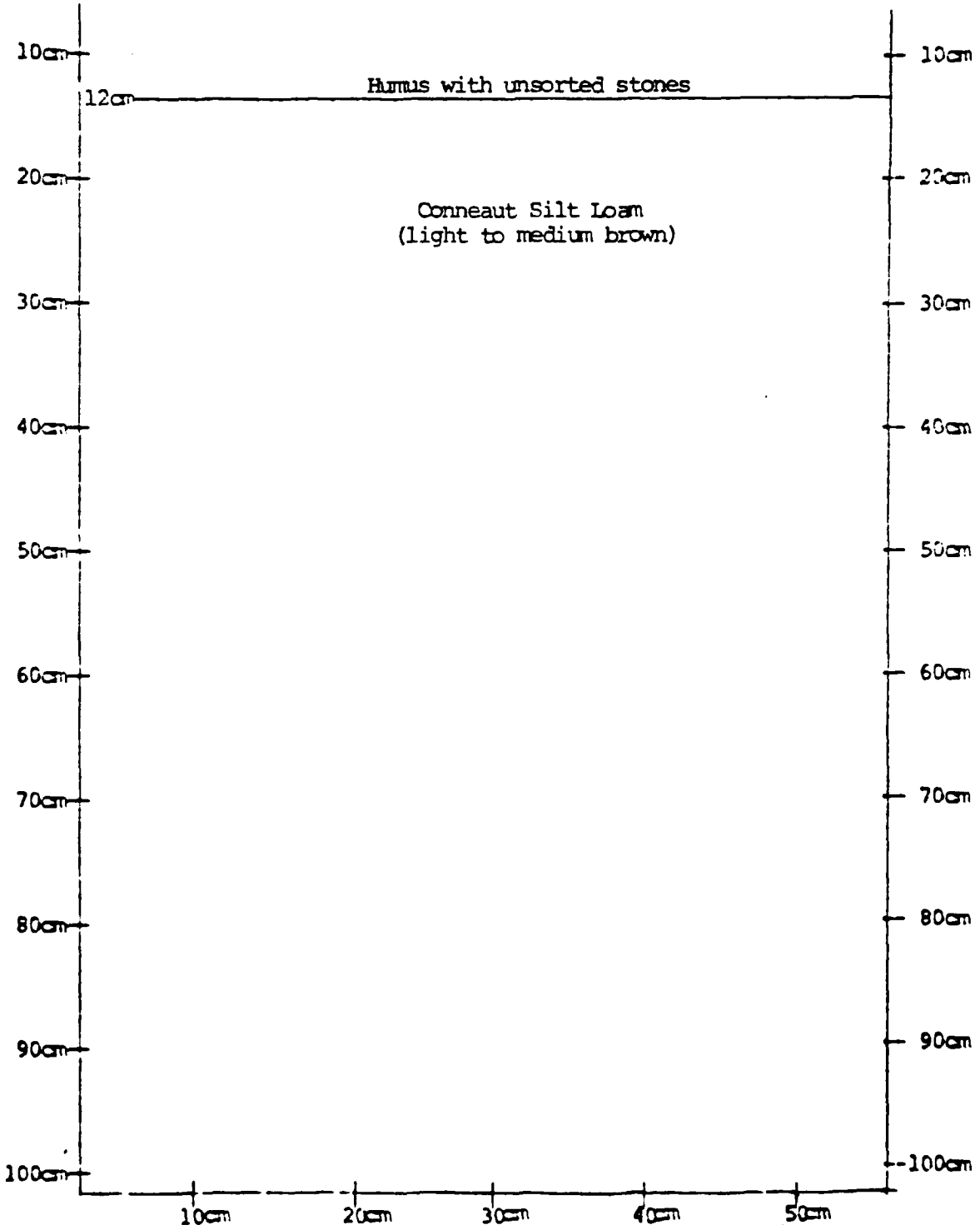


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. Q4

Date October 5, 1979

Cultural Materials None

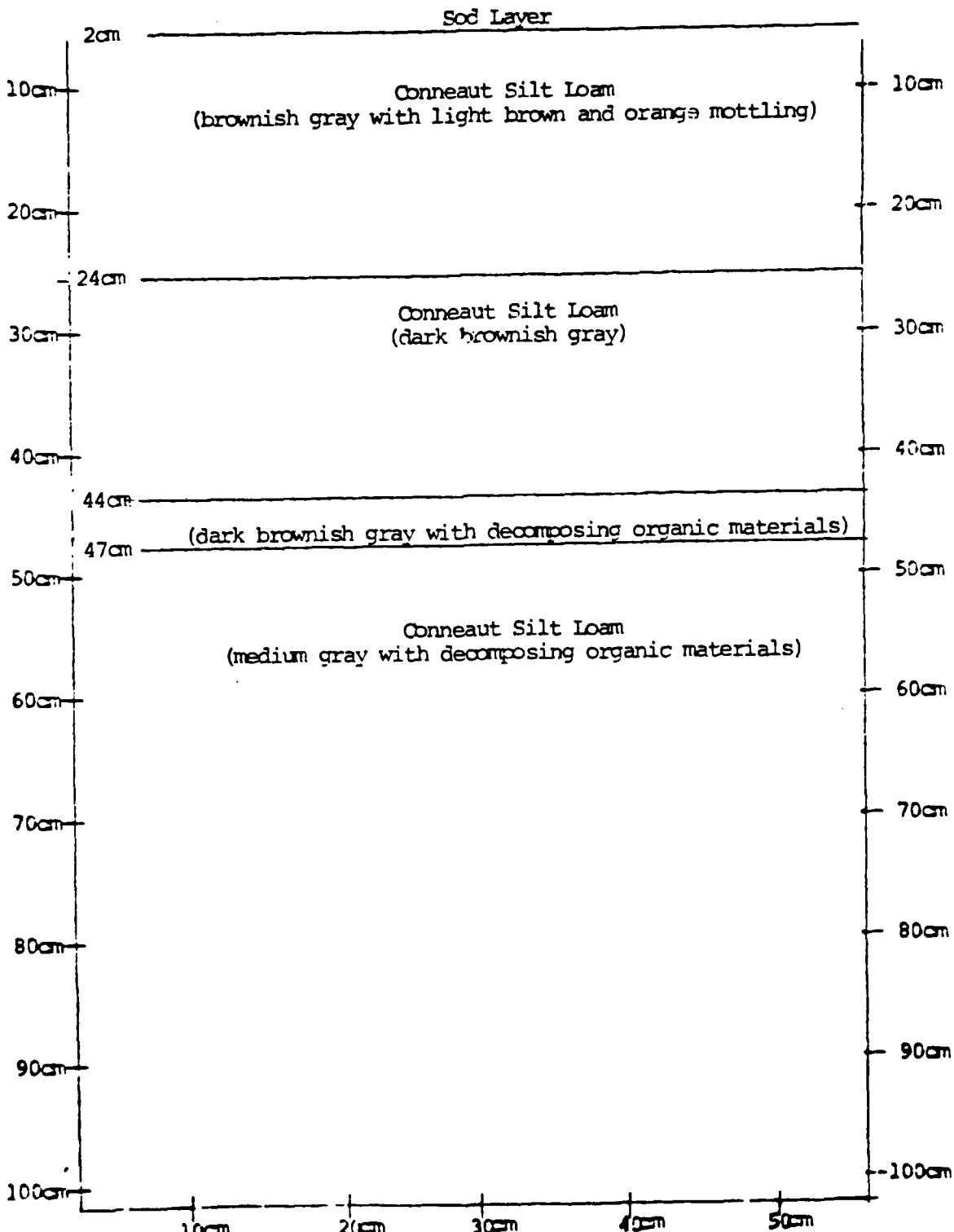


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. M4

Date October 3, 1979

Cultural Materials None

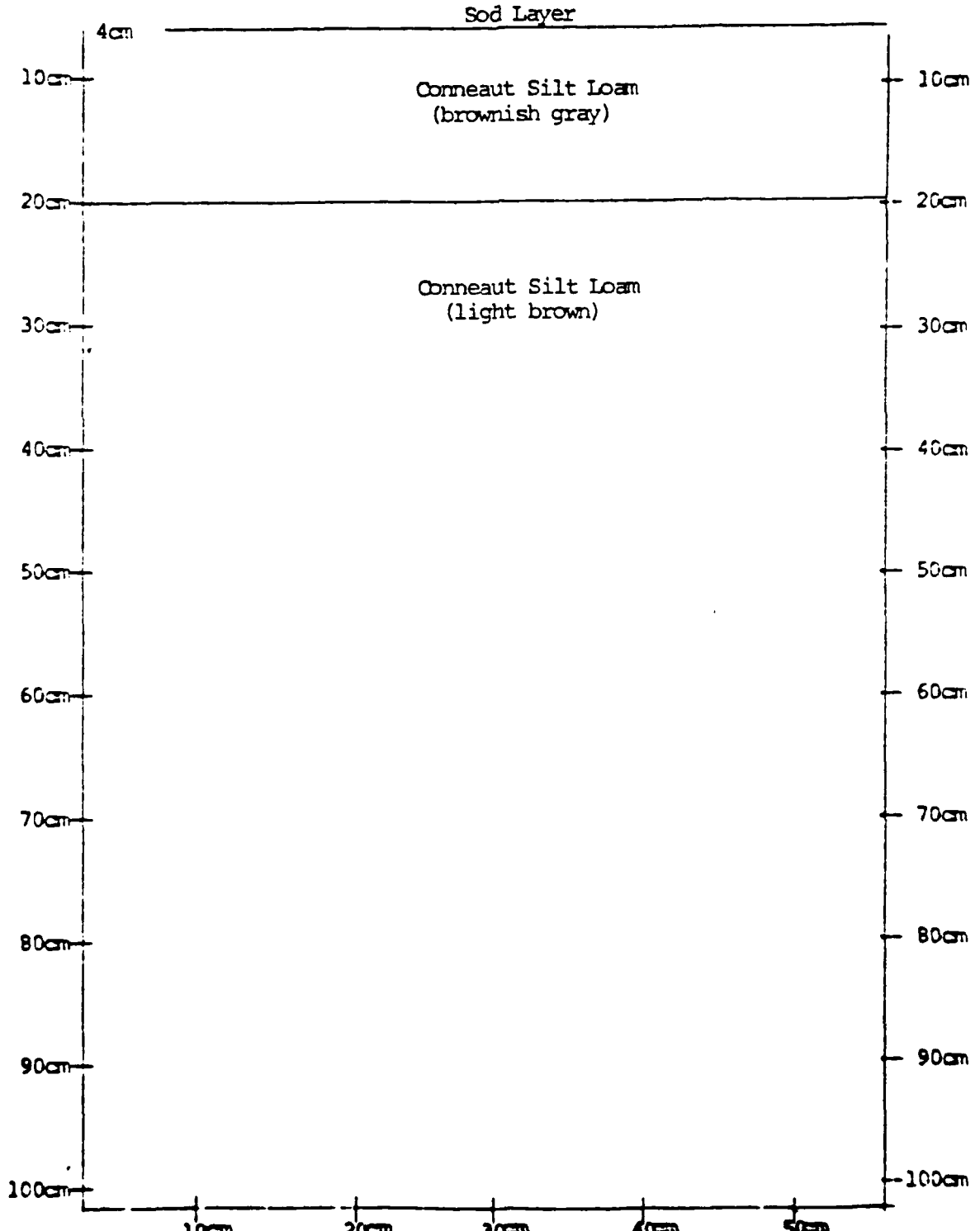


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. 04

Date October 3, 1979

Cultural Materials None

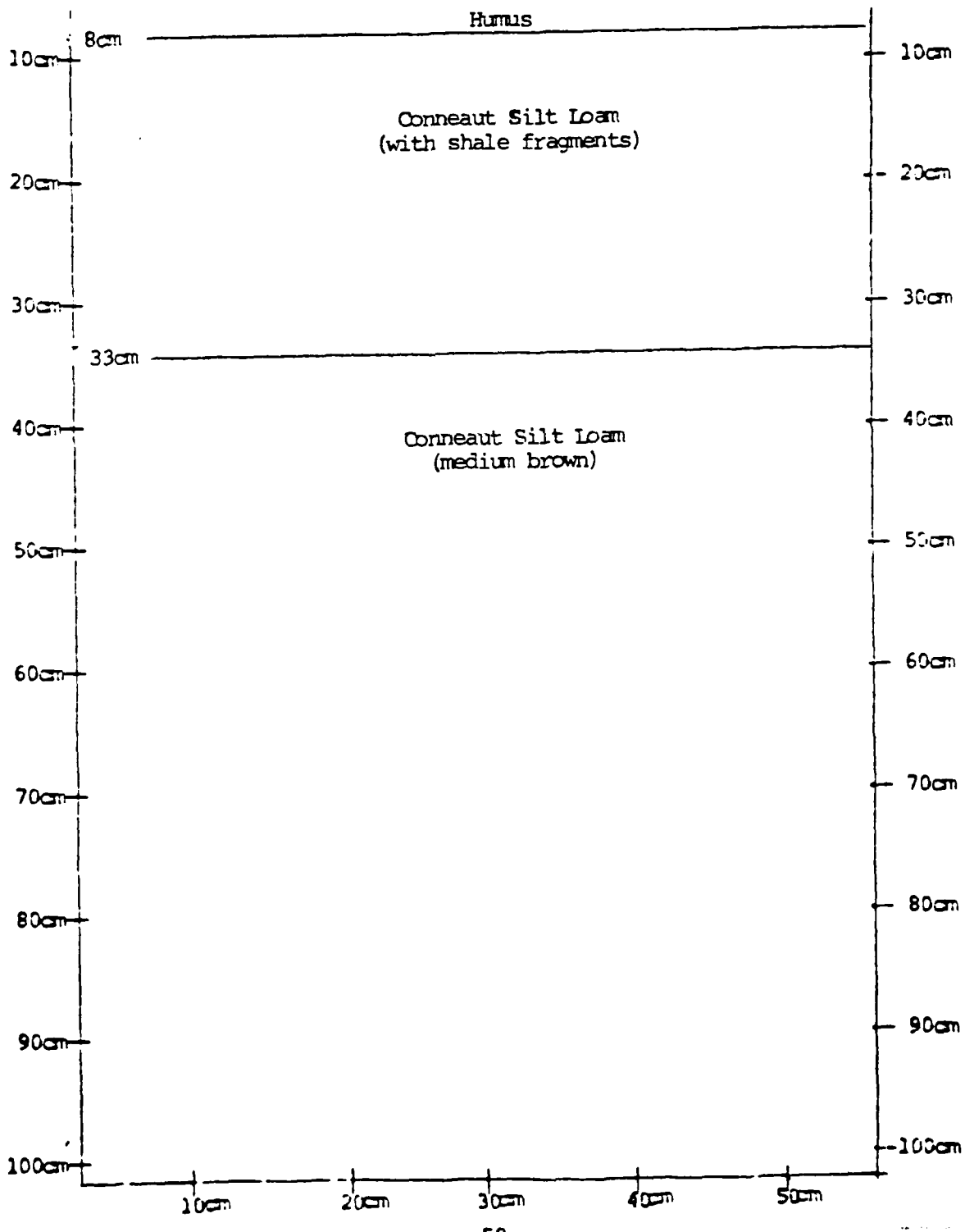


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. 03

Date October 5, 1979

Cultural Materials None

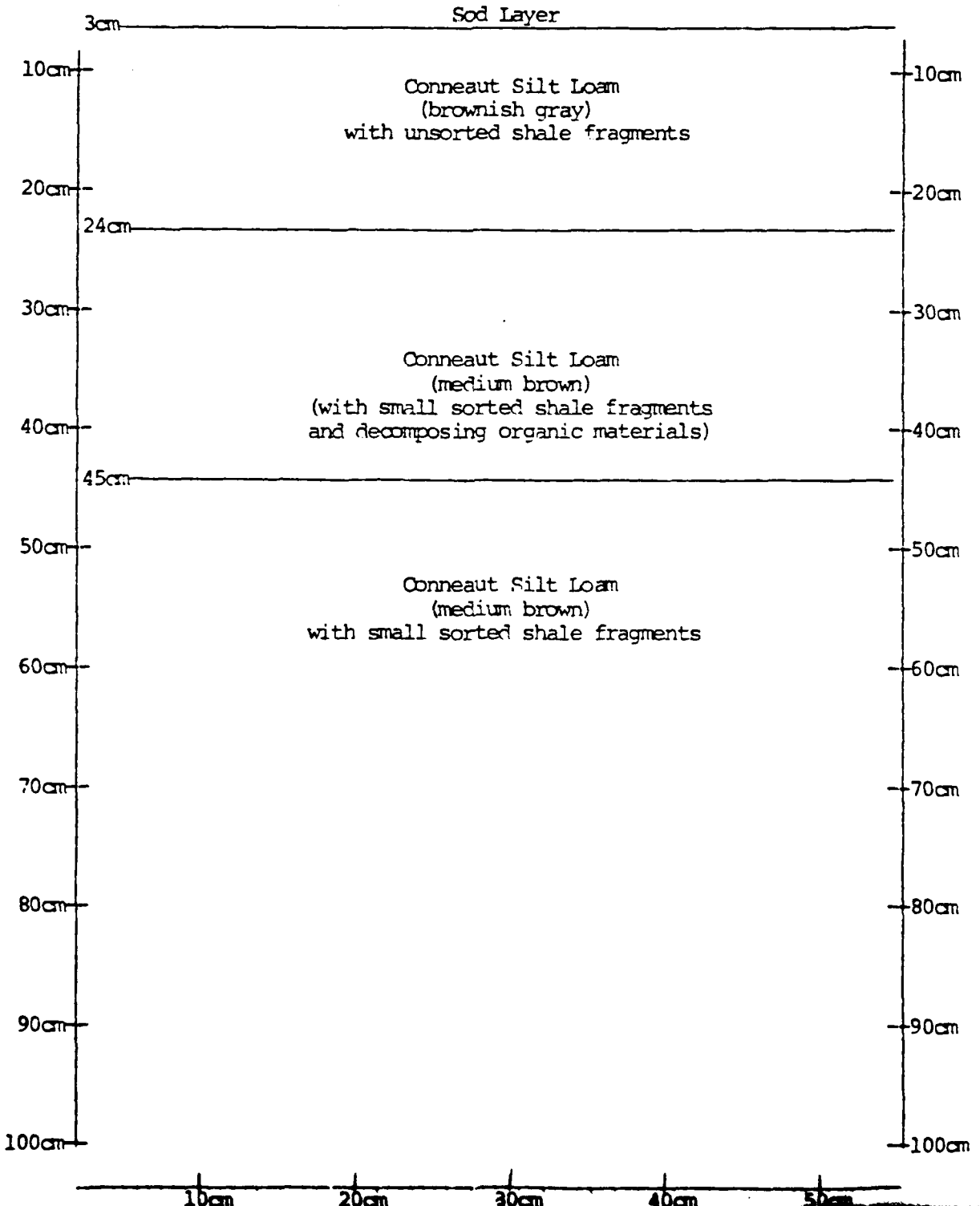


Project Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Test Pit No. 1A

Date October 3, 1979

Cultural Materials None



APPENDIX D

Project Personnel

MARTIN F. MURPHY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR and
ARCHEOLOGY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATOR

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., (in progress) Anthropology, Columbia University

M.A., Anthropology, Syracuse University (1977)

B.A., (Licenciatura), Anthropology, Universidad de las Americas, Puebla, Mexico (1973)

RESEARCH POSITIONS:

1979 - Principal Investigator and Archeology Projects Administrator. P/RA Research, Inc., 1905 Hempstead Turnpike East Meadow, New York, 11561

1977 - Graduate Research Intern. U.S. Department of State, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.

1976-1977 - Research Assistant, Health Studies Program, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

TEACHING POSITIONS:

1979 - Adjunct Instructor. LaGuardia Community College (CUNY) Long Island City, N.Y.

1979 - Adjunct Instructor. St. Joseph's College/C.W. Post College, Brentwood, N.Y.

1976-1977 - Teaching Assistant. Department of Anthropology Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:

1979 - Ft. Devens Cultural Resources Survey. Ft. Devens, Massachusetts and off-base facilities, Affiliation: P/RA Research, Inc.

1979 - Ft. Sheridan Cultural Resources Survey. Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, Affiliation: P/RA Research, Inc.

1979 - Lake Frederick and Indoor Athletic Facility Survey. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. Affiliation: P/RA Research, Inc.

1973 - Pre-Columbian Burial Site Excavation. Cholula, Puebla; Mexico. Affiliation: Universidad de las Americas

1972 - Pre-Columbian Ceremonial Site Survey. State of Mexico Affiliation: Universidad de las Americas

1971 - Paleolithic Kill Site Excavation. Greenville, Ohio Affiliation: Kent State University

ACADEMIC AWARDS AND HONORS:

M & F Scholarship. Columbia University; New York, New York (1979 - 1980)

President's Fellow. Columbia University; New York, New York (1978 - 1979)

Graduate Research Intern. U.S. Department of State Graduate Student Intern Program. Agency for International Development Washington, D.C. (6/77 - 9/77)

Research and Teaching Assistantship. Department of Anthropology and Health Studies Program, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. Syracuse University; Syracuse, N.Y. (9/76 - 5/77)

ANNETTE SILVER

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

EDUCATION:

M.A., Anthropology, New York University, New York. Financed partial expenses with one-year University Scholorship awarded on basis of merit.

B.A., Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Additional Graduate Study in Anthropology: Columbia University School of General Studies. Graduate School of New School of Social Research.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

1979	P/RA Research, Inc., 1905 Hempstead Turnpike, East Meadow, New York. Senior archaeologist.
1979	Vollmer Associates, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Archaeologist.
1979	Slaughter Creek Cultural Resources Survey, State of Delaware, Dover, Delaware. Archaeologist.
1977	Archaeologist Field School, New York University. Dr. Bert Salwen, Director.
1972-1976	Nassau County Museum, Garvies Point Facility Docent and Field crew member.

PUBLICATIONS: Cultural Resource Predictive Model Literature and Records Search for Conesus Lake, New York. February 1980. (co-author: Martin Murphy).

PAPERS IN PROGRESS: "Further applications of Pollen Diagram Studies in Archaeology"
"Cherokee Myth and Ritual"

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:
American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Suffolk County Archaeological Association

APPENDIX

Letters of Comment

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BUFFALO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1776 NIAGARA STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14207

NCBED-P Re: Contract No. DACW49-79-C-0088 12 February 1980

Mr. Jerry Ginsberg
PR/A Research Inc.
1905 Hempstead Turnpike
East Meadow, New York 11544

Dear Mr. Ginsberg:

Enclosed are reviews from the Buffalo District, the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, and the Regional Archaeological Preservation Office regarding the cultural resources reconnaissance survey report written by your firm under the referenced contract. These comments should be considered when you prepare the report for final submittal and included in an appendix to the final report. The Scope of Work for this project should also be included as an appendix.

Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

BRUCE I. SANDERS
Contracting Officer's Representative

3 Incls
as stated

Sheet 1 of ___

BUFFALO DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCBED-PE Reviewer Richard Lewis Ext. No. 2171

Subject: Cultural Resource Reconn. Geneva-on-the-Lake Date 1/8/80

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
1	Cover Sheet	The number DACW49-79-R-0032 is the solicitation Number not the contract number. The contract number is DACW49-79-C-0088.
2	Page 5	The sentence "Prior to 1965 the project area was predominantly a marshland with two creeks, Cowles Creek and Skin Beach Creek, flowing in to Lake Erie." is a bit confusing as it is not clear how the creeks are related to the marshland.
3	Page 5	There appears to be a word missing from the sentence which begins: "Heading south from these bluffs the terrain..."
4	Page 14	The references in the sentence beginning: "This adds support to Funks (1972,1978)..." are confusing. The way it reads Prufer and Baby 1963 quoted Funk(1972,1978)
5	Page 16	The word "numberous" is misspelled.
6.	Page 17	The phrase "New ceramic styles" might be reworded

Incl-1

BUFFALO DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCBED-PE Reviewer Richard Lewis Ext. No. 2171

Subject: Cultural Resource Reconn. Geneva-on-the-Lake Date 1/8/80

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
7	Page 18	How does the study of Paleo-pathology suggest a subsistence shift from mixed maize and hunting to maize.
8	General	With the exception of the comments noted above, the report is of very high quality and is acceptable under the terms of the Scope of Work.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center I-71 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211 (614) 466-1500

January 25, 1980

Donald M. Liddell, Chief
Engineering Division
Buffalo District Corps of Engineers
1776 Niagra Street
Buffalo, New York 14207

Re: Cultural Resource Survey
Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio
NCBED-PE

Dear Mr. Liddell:

As requested in your letter of January 9, 1980, the staff of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the survey report for the Small-Boat Harbor Project (DACW-79-R-0032) at Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio. The report meets the "Specifications for Reports of Archaeological Services" of the Ohio Archaeological Council as approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

The results of the survey indicate that no prehistoric or early historic cultural resources are located within the project area and recommends that implementation of the undertaking proceed. Since no properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places will be affected, I concur with the findings and recommendations.

This project is located within the landward extent of the coastal area as included within the drafts of Ohio's Coastal Zone Management Program and you may wish to submit a copy of the report for review and comments to:

Bruce E. McPherson, Administrator
Coastal Zone Management Program
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Fountain Square, Building E
Columbus, Ohio 43224

The report submitted to this office will become part of the permanent record file to assist future researchers studying cultural resources in Northeastern Ohio. Thank you for requesting our comments on this phase of project planning.

Sincerely,

David L. Brook

David L. Brook
State Historic Preservation Officer

Incl 2

DLB:BCD:djd
xc: Bruce E. McPherson

Regional Office: Cleveland Museum of Natural History
Wade Oval University Circle Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 231-4600

January 31, 1980

Mr. Donald M. Liddell
Chief, Engineering Division
Department of the Army
Buffalo District, Corps of Engineers
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, New York 14207

Dear Mr. Liddell,

I appreciate being given an opportunity to review the report entitled "Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for Geneva-on-the-Lake Small Boat Harbor Project."

I concur with the findings of the report but offer one suggestion. I would recommend that the contractors for the job be informed of the potential (although slight) of unearthing archaeological resources during the initial construction phases of the project. If such discoveries are suspected, they can contact my office to make any salvage efforts.

Once again, thank you for forwarding your report to this office.

Sincerely,

David R. Bush
Regional Archaeological Preservationist

DRB/cc

Encl 3

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center I-71 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211 (614) 466-8727