

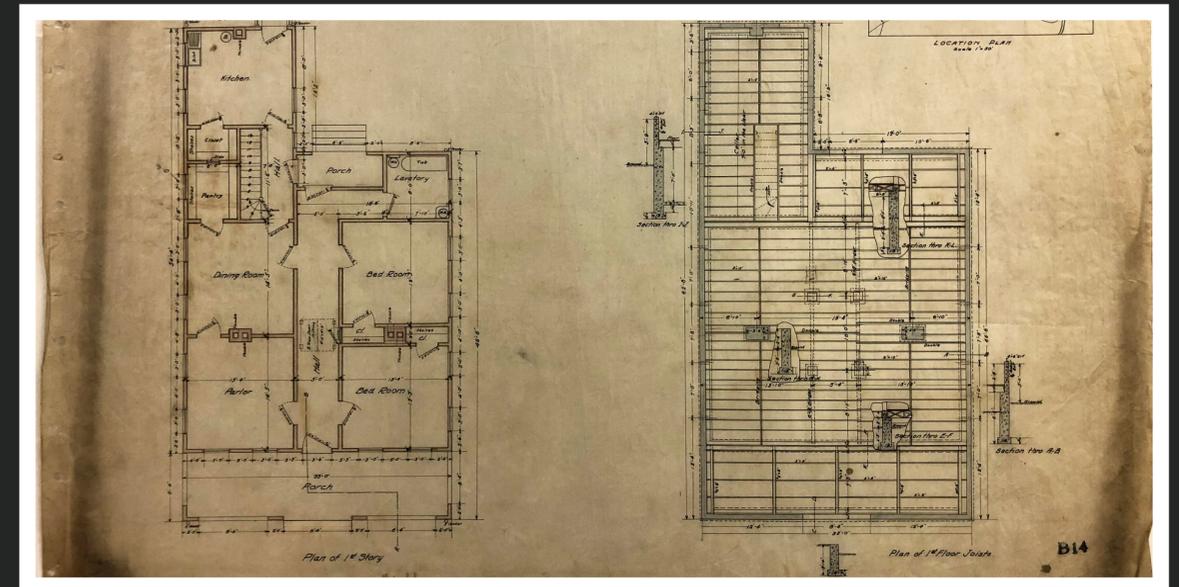
#8. Superintendent's Cottage

The Superintendent's Cottage was a 2-story, 7-room, wood-frame house with concrete foundation and a one-half basement. The bungalow style home had wood clapboard siding, a side-gable roof with shingles, a central dormer, and a two-sided central chimney. Hot and cold water for all domestic needs was provided by the High Pressure cistern, and heat was provided by a coal furnace. Harry L. Canfield served as the Superintendent of Fish Culture at the station from 1912-1923. Canfield pioneered research methods to propagate buffalo fish, catfish, and black bass in the 1910s. He also developed methods to raise fish in ponds and improvements to fish ponds to increase survival rates.

This cottage featured three concrete retaining walls, in an inverted U-shape, behind the rear of the cottage. It also included a large artificially leveled yard, a long angular driveway connecting the house to the Lower Road, and two sets of sidewalks and steps: one from the highway to the Lower Road and the second from the Lower Road to the cottage. East of the cottage are three undocumented concrete features: a 1-stall garage concrete foundation, a concrete parking slab abutting the garage, and a concrete foundation wall line extending from the garage toward the cottage. Artifacts near the garage foundation included: bottle glass (amethyst, clear, amber, and brown); container glass (Mason jars); yellow- and pink-glass bowls; window glass; ceramics (earthenware, porcelain, ironstone, stoneware); bricks; coal and coal slag; and mussel shells. Date ranges for the assemblage indicate occupation from early 1900s to 1950s.



Overview of the Superintendent's Cottage in 1941, facing northeast.



1910 preconstruction floor plans for Superintendent's Cottage.



Overview of former Superintendent's Cottage in 2020, facing west.



Overview of retaining wall behind cottage in 2021, facing north.



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