

Chapter 13. Site 18Cv478 (Site 5)

Phase Ib

Location: *Camp Conoy Section, Area 29*

Site Type: *Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter*

Site Size: *20x25 meters (66x82 feet)*

Recommendations: *Not NRHP Eligible/No Further Work*

Site 18Cv478 (Site 5) is found in the Camp Conoy Section, Area 29, near the center of the former YMCA camp (see Figure 1-2; Figure 13-1). It occupies a small wooded knoll and currently overlooks a gravel parking lot to the north and a ballfield to the west (see Figure 13-2; Photograph 13-1). Structure 1 (Camp Conoy Lodge) is located 75 meters (250 feet) to the north, beyond the gravel parking lot and a band of trees. Site 18Cv478 was identified during Phase Ia field reconnaissance which documented a small scatter of brick and a metal pipe (gas line) eroding out of the southern edge of the knoll's crest. The knoll has been disturbed by the excavation of a borrow pit at its eastern end, dozer tracks along its south edge, and push piles in its southwest corner. Pockets of disturbance also occur on the knoll crest within Site 18Cv478.



Photograph 13-12. Overview of Site 18Cv478 Showing Wooded Knoll Crest, Facing Northeast

GAI excavated systematic 15-meter interval STPs and close-interval (5-meter) STPs on this knoll during Phase Ib survey (see Figure 13-2). Of the 21 shovel tests excavated, six positive STPs yielded 24 historic artifacts.

Shovel tests typically exposed an O/A-B soil horizon sequence (Figure 13-3). The O/A horizon varied in thickness from 11 to 46 cm. A mottled O/A horizon, representing disturbance, was observed in scattered STPs and in three STPs the O/A horizon had been removed by grading. As described for STP B2, the profile included a 5-cm-thick brown loam O horizon and a 9-cm-thick brown sandy loam A horizon above a strong brown sandy loam B horizon (see Figure 13-3). Artifacts were recovered largely from disturbed O/A horizon contexts.

The sample of 24 artifacts recovered from the site consists of kitchen-related items (bottle glass and whiteware ceramics) and architectural debris (window glass, nails and brick) (Table 13-1). Additional modern artifacts, including a tennis shoe, were observed eroding out of the southern edge of the knoll but were not collected.

Table 13-1
Site 18Cv478: Pattern Analysis, Historic Artifacts

Class	Sub-Class	Total
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	8
	Ceramics	5
	Kitchen Total	13
Architecture	Brick, Block	2
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	3
	Window Glass	6
	Architecture Total	11
Total		24

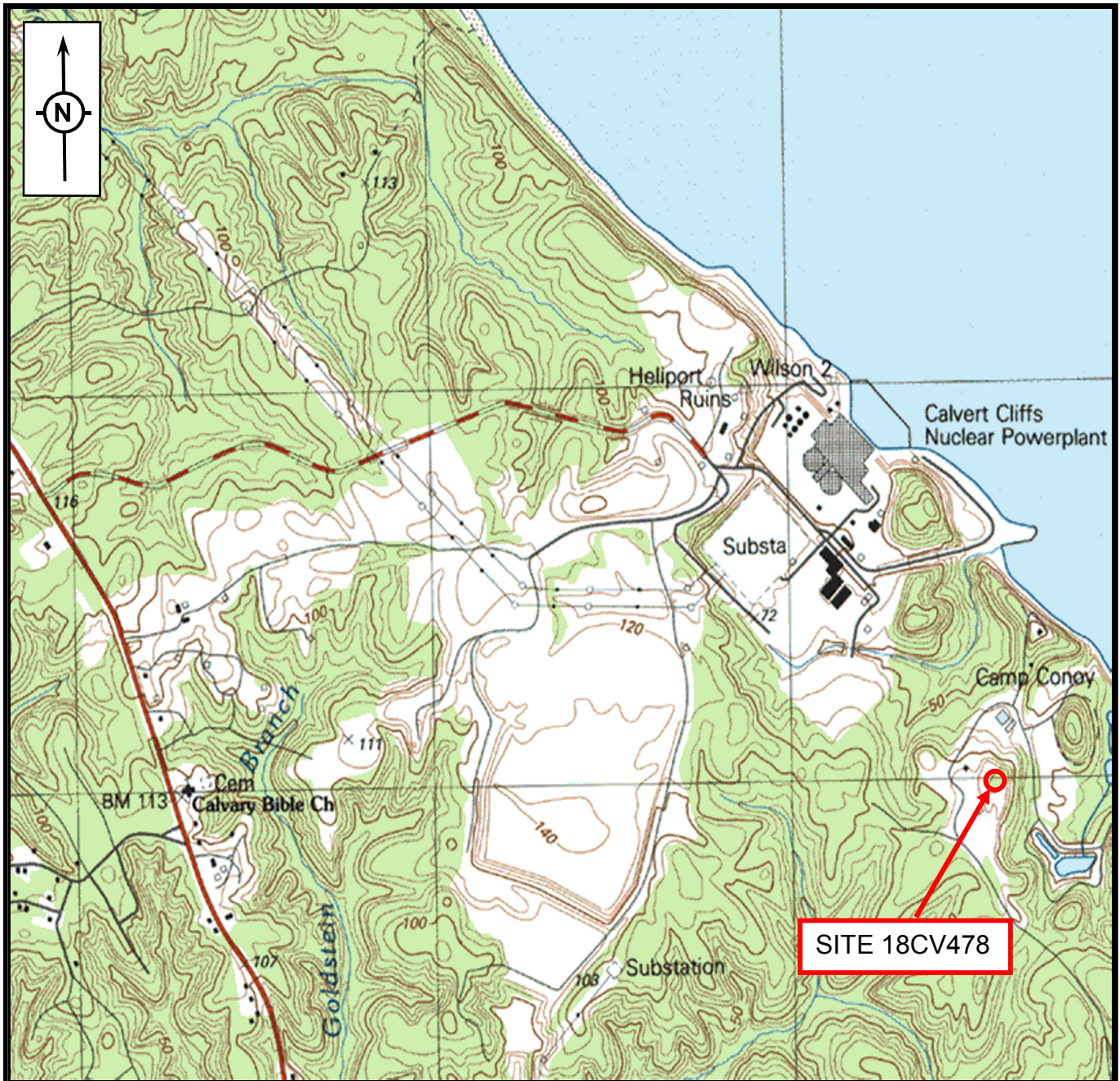
As illustrated in Table 13-2, the site's seven temporally diagnostic artifacts consist of plain whiteware sherds and wire nails. Based on these artifacts, the assemblage from Site 18Cv478 has a twentieth century temporal affiliation.

Table 13-2 Site 18Cv478: Dating Analysis, Historic Artifacts

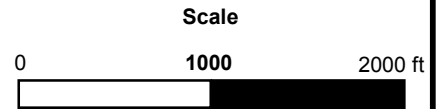
Material	Artifact Description	Begin Date	End Date	Count
Whiteware	Plain, body	1830	2007	4
Nail	Wire	ca. 1880	2007	3


Site 18Cv478 (Site 5) Recommendations

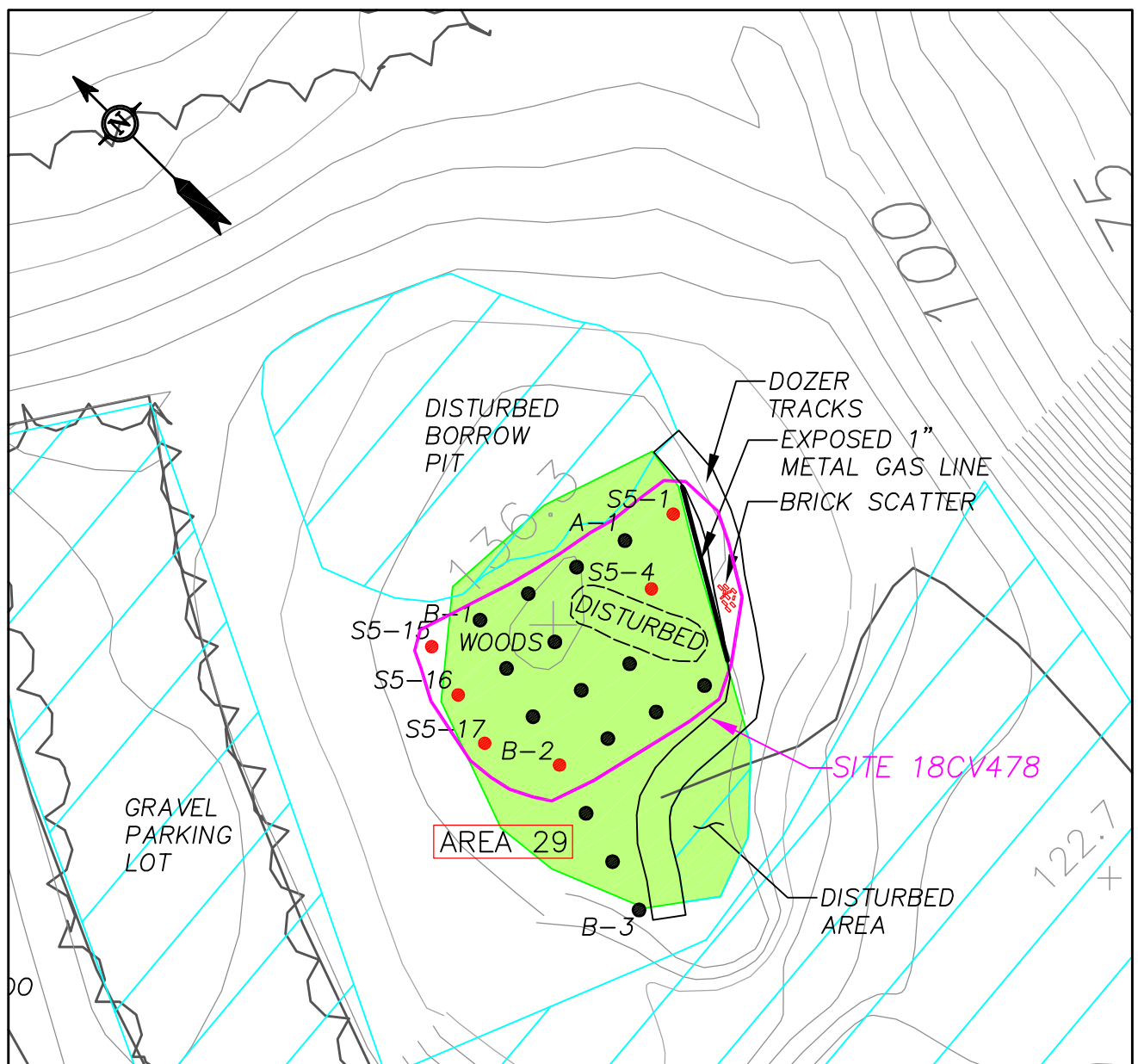
Site 18Cv478 represents a twentieth-century artifact scatter on a disturbed knoll within the former mid to late twentieth-century YMCA Camp Conoy. Kitchen-related specimens and architectural debris were recovered from disturbed contexts. The eastern end of the knoll has been heavily disturbed by excavation of a borrow pit; additional grading activities have disturbed portions of the knoll crest its southern and western edges. No evidence of foundations or intact structural remains was found in this locality. Because of its low artifact density, late age, and poor integrity GAI concludes that Site 18Cv478 has little potential to contribute important information on the historic occupation of this area. GAI recommends that Site 18Cv478 is Not Eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. No further archeological investigations are recommended for this site. In their June 7, 2007, review letter (see Appendix A), MHT concurred with this recommendation.



SOURCE: 1987 USGS 7.5-MINUTE COVE POINT, MD



 gai consultants	FIGURE 13-1 SITE 18CV478 LOCATION	DWN TJN CHKD BAM
		APPD. BAM DATE 3/7/07
	CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND	SCALE AS NOTED
		DRAWING NUMBER C080212.00



LEGEND:

- SITE BOUNDARY
- △ ISOLATED FIND
- NEGATIVE STP
- POSITIVE STP (HISTORIC)
- POSITIVE STP (PREHISTORIC)
- POSITIVE STP (HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC)
- F-1 STP IDENTIFICATION



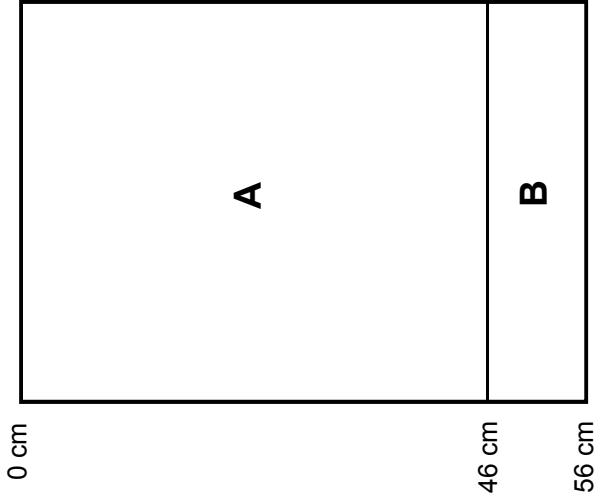
FIGURE 13-2
SITE 18CV478 SHOWING
PHASE 1B TESTING LOCATIONS

DWN. <u>RSE</u>	CHKD. <u>---</u>	SCALE:
APPD. <u>---</u>	DATE <u>---</u>	1"=50'

CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND	DRAWING NUMBER
	C060570-10-001-00-A-A004



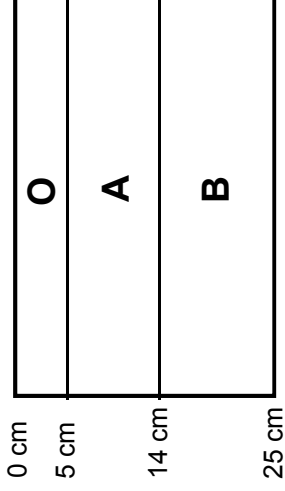
STP S1



A – Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand (Disturbed)

B – Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay

STP B2



O – Brown (7.5YR4/4) loam

A – Brown (7.5YR 5/4) sand loam

B – Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam

Meter Scale



gai consultants

FIGURE 13-3. 18CV478: REPRESENTATIVE PHASE I
SHOVEL TEST PROFILE (STPs S1 and B2)

CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND

DWN SJS CHKD BAM

APPD. BAM DATE 2/20/07

SCALE As noted

DRAWING NUMBER C060570.10.007

Chapter 14. Site 18Cv479 (Site 6)

Phase Ib

Location: Camp Conoy Section, Area 2

Site Type: Undated Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Site Size: 15x20 meters (50x66 feet)

Recommendations: Not NRHP Eligible/No Further Work

Prehistoric Site 18Cv479 (Site 6), the only prehistoric site documented in the CCNPP project area, is located on the edge of a wooded saddle at the head of a small, intermittent tributary of Johns Creek in the Camp Conoy Section, Area 2 (see Figure 1-2; Figure 14-1; Photograph 14-1). Identified during



systematic Phase Ib shovel testing, this site consists of a small, undated prehistoric lithic scatter with dimensions of 15x20 meters (50x66 feet) (Figure 14-2). Immediately west of the site, the ground surface slopes steeply down into the drainage (dry at the time of fieldwork). A recent well-driller's access path extends through the site's northeast corner. The abandoned berm of the Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad (CT-1295) lies 45 meters (150 feet) to the east.

Photograph 14-1. Overview of Site 18Cv479, Facing East

GAI excavated 15-meter interval STPs, radial STPs and close-interval (5-meter) STPs in the area of Site 18Cv479 (Figure 14-2). The excavation of 18 STPs produced six lithic artifacts and one shell fragment from six positive STPs.

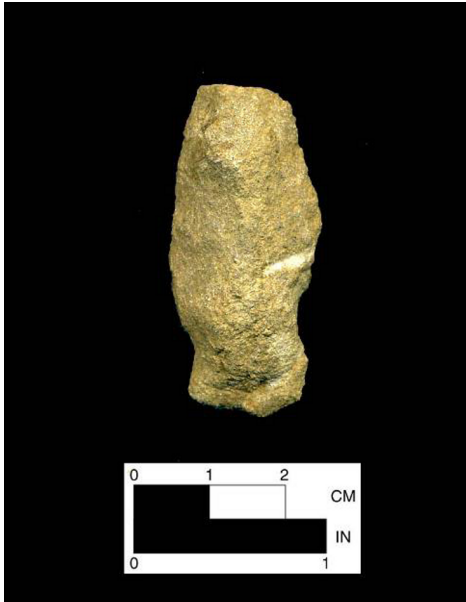
Shovel testing exposed an O-A-B soil horizon sequence. Although a plowzone was not identified during shovel testing, this area was likely both plowed and logged historically. As described for STP M3, the soil profile consists of an 8-cm-thick very dark grayish-brown sandy loam O horizon and a 13-cm-thick dark yellowish-brown sand A horizon above a pale brown sand B horizon (Figure 14-3). Prehistoric artifacts were recovered exclusively from the A horizon.

The sample of six lithic artifacts includes one nondiagnostic projectile point fragment and five flakes (Table 14-1). Four raw material types were identified in the artifact sample including quartz, quartzite, sandstone and rhyolite. The projectile point is a highly weathered, unfinished, untyped expanding stemmed specimen manufactured from sandstone (Photograph 14-2). Its distal end is broken and it has a thick cross-section (10.15 mm). The sample of debitage includes quartz, quartzite and rhyolite flakes. The single shell fragment is a small unidentified specimen. Because of the absence of diagnostic artifacts or features, the age of this prehistoric component cannot be determined.

Table 14-1

Site 18Cv479: Crosstabulation of Artifact Type by Raw Material

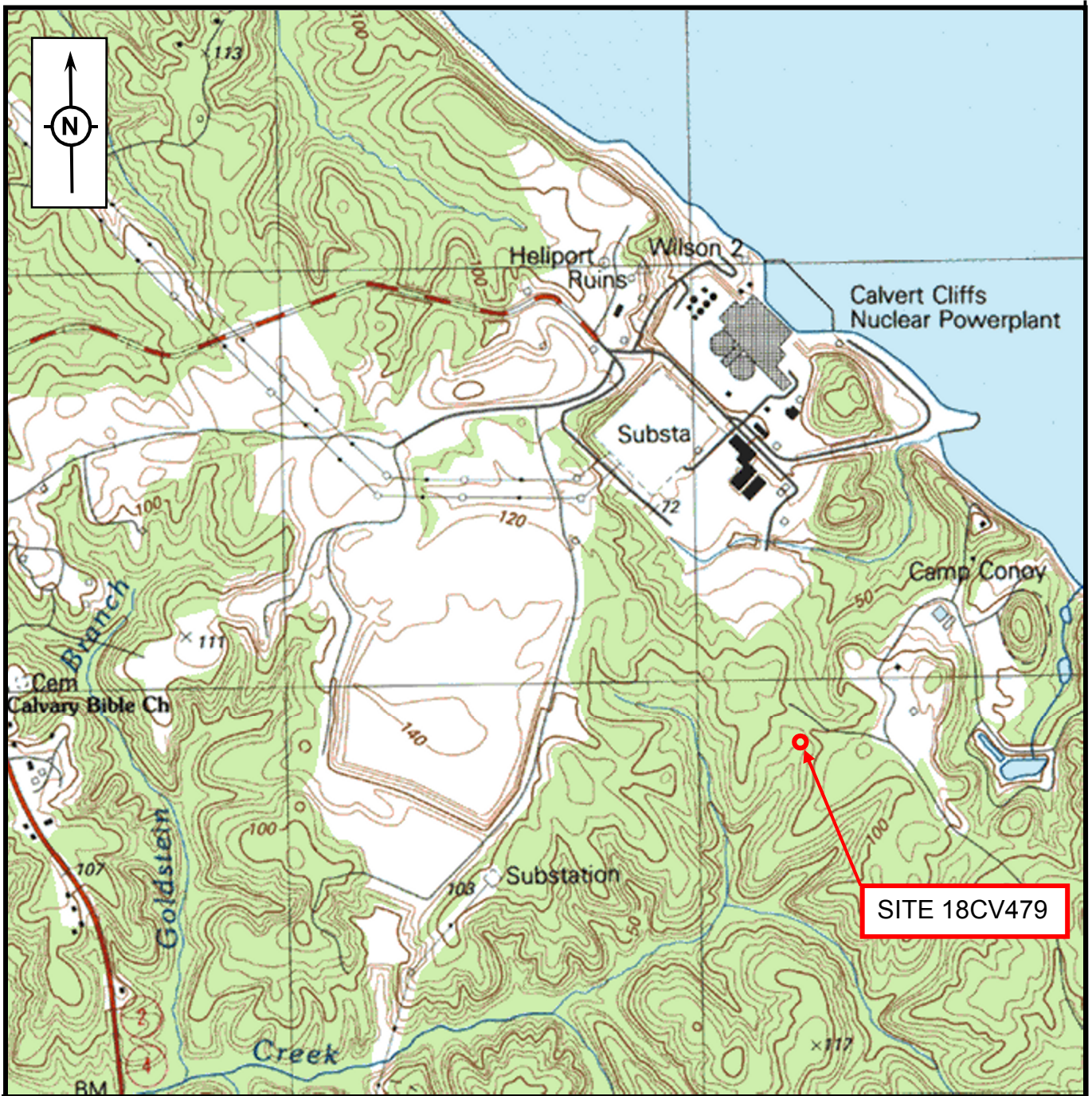
Raw Material	Biface	Debitage	Total
Indeterminate Chert		1	1
Quartz		3	3
Quartzite		1	1
Sandstone	1		1
Total	1	5	6



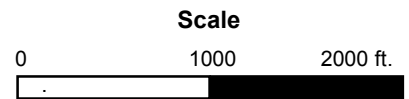
Photograph 14-2. Untyped Projectile Point (FS 5)


Site 18Cv479 (Site 6) Recommendations

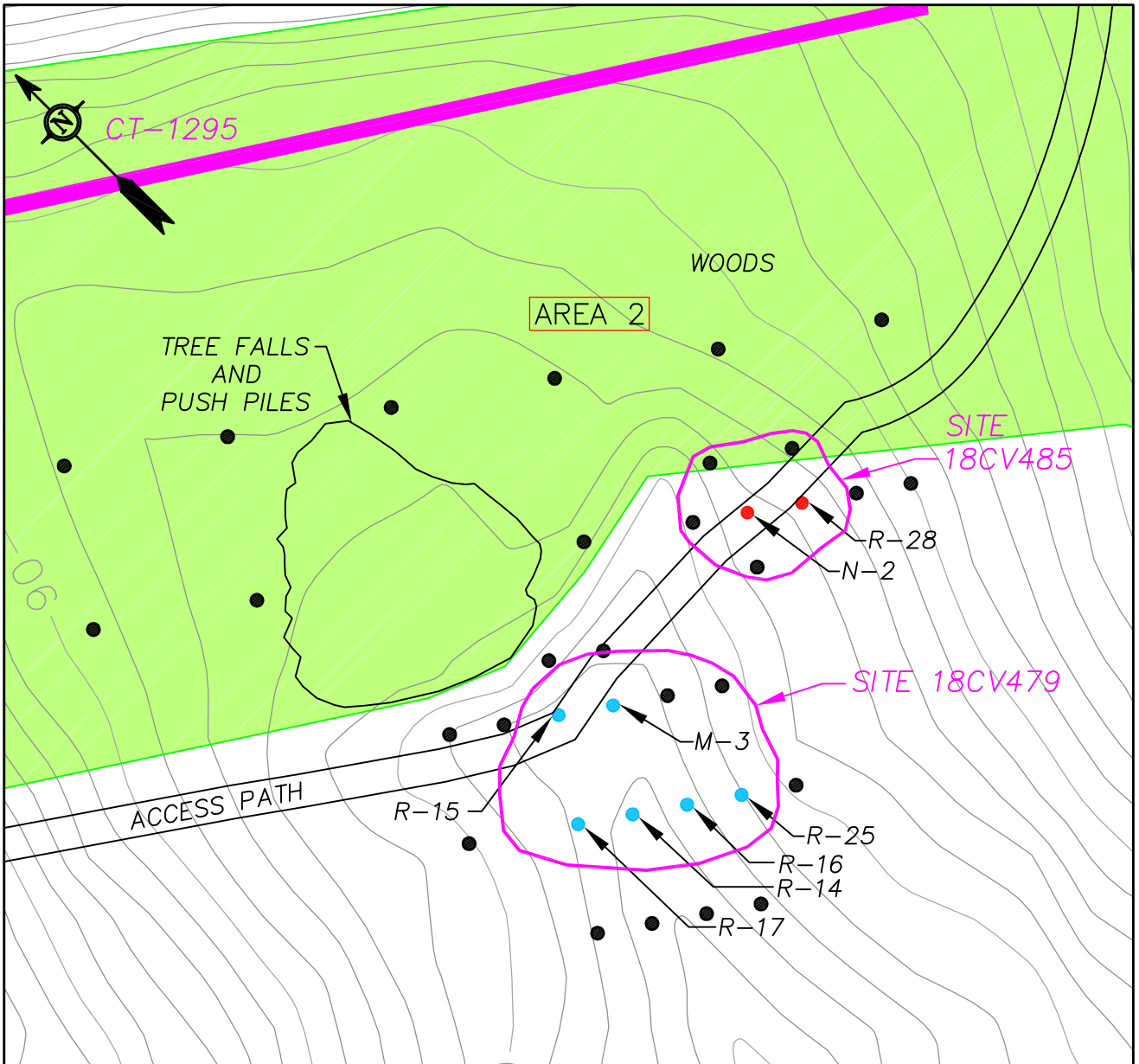
Site 18Cv479 is a small, undated prehistoric lithic scatter on an eroded saddle above Johns Creek. The low artifact density and limited range of artifact types suggest that this site represents a small, brief prehistoric occupation. Based on the absence of diagnostic artifacts or dateable cultural features the age of the site cannot be determined. The integrity of this site is moderate, with artifacts recovered from the A (or Ap) horizon. Based on the site's low artifact density and lack of diagnostic artifacts or features GAI concludes that the potential for Site 18Cv479 to contribute important information on the prehistoric utilization of this area is low. GAI recommends that Site 18Cv479 is Not Eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. No further archeological investigations are recommended for this site. MHT has concurred with this NRHP evaluation (June 7, 2007 review letter, see Appendix A).



SOURCE: 1987 USGS 7.5-MINUTE COVE POINT, MD



 gai consultants	FIGURE 14-1 SITE 18CV479 LOCATION	DWN TJN CHKD BAM
	CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND	APPD. BAM DATE 3/7/07
		SCALE AS NOTED
		DRAWING NUMBER C080212.00

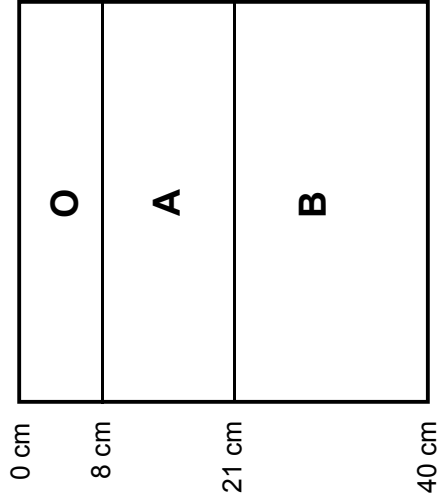


- LEGEND:**
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - △ ISOLATED FIND
 - NEGATIVE STP
 - POSITIVE STP (HISTORIC)
 - POSITIVE STP (PREHISTORIC)
 - POSITIVE STP (HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC)
 - F-1 STP IDENTIFICATION



FIGURE 14-2 SITE 18CV479 SHOWING PHASE 1B TESTING LOCATIONS	DWN. <u>RSE</u>	CHKD. <u>---</u>	SCALE:
	APPD. <u>---</u>	DATE <u>---</u>	<u>1"=50'</u>
DRAWING NUMBER			
CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND		C060570-10-001-00-A-A005	
		REV	

STP M3



O – Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam

A – Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand

B – Pale brown (10YR6/3) sand

Meter Scale



FIGURE 14-3. 18CV479: REPRESENTATIVE PHASE 1b SHOVEL TEST PROFILE (STP M3)

CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND



gai consultants

DWN	SJS	CHKD	BAM
APPD.	BAM	DATE	2/20/07
SCALE	As noted		
DRAWING NUMBER	C060570.10.008		

Chapter 15. Site 18Cv480 (GAI Site 7)

Phase Ib and Phase II

Location: Old Bay Farm Section, Areas 1 and 2

Site Type: Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth-Century Domestic Site

Site Size: 152x312 meters (500x1025 feet)

Recommendations: Not NRHP Eligible/No additional Work Recommended

Site Setting

GAI conducted a Phase Ib survey and a Phase II National Register site evaluation of Site 18Cv480 (GAI Site 7). Site 18Cv480 occupies a broad rolling upland north of Goldstein Branch in the northeastern corner of the project area (Figure 15-1). It is bounded by Route 2/4 to the west, Road B to the north, and the project boundary to the south. The site measures 500x1025 feet (152x312 meters) and encompasses a western low-lying field (Area 1) and a larger upper field (Area 2) (Figure 15-2;

Photograph 15-1 and 15-2). The rolling terrain ranges in elevation from a high of 120 feet amsl at the west end of Area 2, to a low of 95 feet amsl in Area 1.



Photograph 15-1. Overview of Site 7 from Northwest Corner of Area A, Showing Low Field (Area A), Higher-Elevation Area 2 (Locus 1) and Structure 3 (Tobacco Barn) in Distance, Facing East



Photograph 15-2. Site 7, View of Field at South End of Area 2 Showing Modern Garage and Structure 4 (Tobacco Barn), View to Southwest

Site 18Cv480 encompasses the location of the former Parran's Park Farmstead (CT-58). The Parran's Park residence was demolished by BG&E in 1972. The former farmstead now includes two twentieth-century frame tobacco barns (Structures 3 and 4 [CT-58A]), a shed, a modern metal garage, and a trailer. A gravel driveway bisects the field in Area 2 and leads from Road B to a gravel parking area surrounding the garage, trailer, and Structure 4 (see Figure 15-2).

Phase Ib Investigations

The area around each structure was designated as a separate locus for testing purposes (see Figure 15-2). Locus 1 is located north and west of a large metal garage. The former farmhouse that once stood west of this area is now occupied by the garage (Photograph 15-3). A woodlot and some nearby outbuildings were located north of the farmhouse (to the north and northwest of the garage) (Photograph 15-4). The driveway led to the south side of the house (see Photograph 15-3). The



former farmhouse lane is now a gravel road to the outbuildings still on the property.

Photograph 15-3. Aerial View of Farmstead at Site 18Cv480, View to Southeast



Photograph 15-4. Aerial View of Farmstead at Site 18Cv480, View to South

Locus 2 is located on the east side of a gravel lot within 50 ft of the long narrow shed that once occupied this location (see Figure 15-2; Photograph 15-5). The foundation for the south half of the shed is still visible; the north half of the shed is still standing. Locus 3 encompasses the area within 50 ft of the barn on the south side of the farm access road (see Figure 15-2).



Photograph 15-5. Aerial View of Structure 4 Complex at Site 18Cv480, View to Southwest

Phase Ib investigations consisted of systematic 15-meter interval shovel testing across Areas 1 and 2, followed by radial and close-interval shovel testing in the vicinity of Structure 3 (in Locus 3). Close-interval shovel testing around the barn and shed (Structure 4 complex) was not conducted due to the presence of a gravel parking lot and access road. A total of 140 STPs were excavated within the site, with 46 positive STPs producing 294 historic artifacts (see Figure 15-2).

Shovel tests generally revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence. In the eastern portion of the site (Area 2), STP D3 exposed 35-cm-thick brown silt loam Ap horizon above strong brown silty clay B horizon (Figure 15-3). The soil profile in STP N3, located in the area of the former Parran's Park dwelling at the west end of Area 2, consisted of an 18-cm-thick dark yellowish-brown A/Ap horizon and a yellowish-brown sandy loam B horizon (see Figure 15-3). At the western end of Site 7, in Area 1's low-lying field, many shovel tests contained an over-thickened A horizon likely representing slopewash; wet soils were also encountered in some portions of the field. STP F6, excavated near the center of Area 1, exposed a 36-cm-thick yellowish-brown sandy loam Ap horizon and a yellowish-brown sandy clay B horizon (see Figure 15-3). Artifacts were recovered primarily from the A/Ap horizon. No cultural features were identified.

Shovel testing documented an artifact concentration in the area of the former Parran's Park residence (Locus 1) at the west end of Area 2. Nearly all systematic shovel tests excavated in this area were positive. Positive shovel tests were also found in a scatter across Area 1, the low field west of Locus 1. The fallow field in Area 2, east of Locus 1, contained a few isolated and dispersed scatters of positive shovel tests.

Phase Ib Artifact Analysis

Phase Ib investigations produced 294 artifacts, nearly two-thirds consisting of kitchen-related bottle/jar glass and ceramics (Table 15-1). The ceramic assemblage includes whiteware, earthenware, pearlware and yellowware sherds. The sample of glass includes aqua, amethyst, green, clear, and amber specimens. The remaining artifacts were primarily architectural debris (i.e., window glass, nails and brick).

Table 15-1
Site 18CV480, Phase Ib Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Total
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	140
	Ceramics	47
	Kitchen Total	187
Architecture	Brick	19
	Nails	24
	Window Glass	61
	Architecture Total	104
Activities	Activities-Other	1
Unidentified	Indeterminate	2
	Total	294

Based on preliminary analysis, the assemblage contains 52 temporally diagnostic specimens, consisting largely of ceramics along with a few specimens of bottle glass and wire nails. Diagnostic ceramics include pearlware (1780-1830), spongeware (1830-1871), transfer-printed whiteware (1828-1850/1860), and yellowware (1830-1900). Diagnostic bottle glass includes a fragment of sun-colored amethyst (1880-1915). Recovered predominantly from Locus 1 and Area 1, these diagnostic specimens indicate a mid-nineteenth to twentieth-century temporal affiliation for the site.

Site 18CV480 was recommended for Phase II testing to evaluate its eligibility for listing to the NRHP. GAI's Phase Ib Draft Interim Report (Munford and Hyland 2007) recommended systematic excavation of up to 620 STPs to further refine site boundaries followed by excavation of test units (totaling up to 225 sq ft) distributed within the site boundaries. The Phase II excavations would sample large and/or deep features and not extend more than 1.5 ft bgs. These recommendations were approved by MHT in a letter dated June 7, 2007 (see Appendix A). Phase II investigations were conducted in accordance with a Phase II Scope of Work submitted to MACTEC on October 20, 2007 (see Appendix B).

Phase II Methods

Phase II investigations included background research, field excavations and laboratory analysis. The Phase II study was designed to accomplish the project goals: (1) interpret the cultural affiliation and function of the site; (2) identify the horizontal and vertical site limits; (3) determine site integrity; (4) assess the site research potential; and (5) evaluate site significance as defined by eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Phase II fieldwork was conducted from March 18-May 3, 2008 and included systematic excavation of STPs at 15-ft intervals followed by excavation of judgmentally placed test units.

Archival Research

Sites 18CV480 and 18CV482 are located within the same parcel of land in the current project area. Their ownership histories are identical during the tenure of (Goodman and Belle) Goldstein ownership, which began in the early twentieth century. Prior to purchase by the Goldsteins, the parcel consisted of two separate tracts: Locust Grove (also known as The Home Place) and the Wilson Farm. The boundaries between these two farms have disappeared over time and are not illustrated in court records. Furthermore, the Goldsteins purchased other parcels that they subsumed into a single farm. Assigning each site singularly to either farm would be a dubious assertion at best, based, as it would be, on unwarranted assumptions made without clear supporting documentation. Therefore, they are described jointly here.

Archival research, which included deed and probate record investigations, was used to create a chain-of-title for the site (Table 15-2). This research can establish a link between these sites and the Somervell family, prominent local slaveholders in the nineteenth century, and the Dare family, which was prominent in the eighteenth century.

Table 15-2
Site 18CV480 Chain-of-Title

Date of Instrument	Grantee/Defendant	Grantor/Complainant	Conveyance Reference	Comments
July 1, 2000	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc.	Baltimore Gas and Electric Company	Liber KPS 1282, folio 246	
May 26, 1967	Baltimore Gas and Electric Company	Belle Goldstein, Herbert Goldstein, et. ux., et al.	Liber JLB 90, folio 532	
November 12, 1964	Belle Goldstein	Allen S. Handen and David A. Harkness, Trustees	Liber JLB 69, folio 467	
February 10, 1928	Goodman Goldstein	Industrial Development Company	Liber AAH 19, folio 156	
June 1, 1926	Industrial Development Company	Goodman Goldstein, et. ux.	Liber AAH 14, folio 208	
October 16, 1925	Goodman Goldstein	Frederick C. H. Wessel	Liber AAH 13, folio 338	Locust Grove
May 10, 1920	Frederick C. H. Wessel	John W. Breeden	Liber AAH 4, folio 375	Locust Grove
February 11, 1916	Goodman Goldstein	Thomas Van Claggett, John B. Gray, and Arthur Dowell	Liber GWD 16, folio 351	Wilson Tract
March 8, 1915	John W. Breeden	James Locks, et ux.	Liber GWD 15, folio 392	Locust Grove
1915	Carol V.A. Wilson	Elizabeth S. Lee	Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #546, Wilson v. Lee, et al.	Maryland State Archives, CR 41,629

Date of Instrument	Grantee/Defendant	Grantor/Complainant	Conveyance Reference	Comments
July 28, 1892	James Locks, et ux.	Joseph S. Wilson, et ux.	Liber TBT 1, folio 109	Locust Grove
February 9, 1892	Joseph S. Wilson	Morris C. Mengis, et ux.	Liber JS 3, folio 495	Locust Grove
November 14, 1891	Morris C. Mengis	Joseph S. Wilson	Liber JS 3, folio 493	Locust Grove, being a portion of the real estate of which Margaret E. Somervell died, seized & possessed
1883	Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, Llewelly Somervell, Mary P. Turner, and Margaret E. Turner	Alexander Somervell, Jr., and William C. Somervell	Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #39, Somervell v. Somervell	Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591
1883	Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, and William C. Somervell	Alexander Somervell, Jr.	Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #8, Somervell v. Somervell	Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591

Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc., present owner of the parcel of land that contains this site, acquired the property from the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company on July 1, 2000 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber KPS 1282, Folio 246). Baltimore Gas and Electric Company had owned this land since May 26, 1967, when the company purchased it from Belle Goldstein, Herbert Goldstein, et ux., et al. (Calvert County Deeds, Liber JLB 90, folio 532). Belle Goldstein, widow of Goodman Goldstein, acquired this parcel on November 12, 1964, from Allen S. Handen and David A. Harkness (Calvert County Deeds, Liber JLB69, folio 467).

In the late 1920s, transactions between Goodman Goldstein and the Industrial Development Company of Baltimore property moved the property in and out of Goldstein family control. Following a period of Goldstein ownership, on June 1, 1926, Goodman Goldstein, et ux. sold the property to Industrial Development Company of Baltimore (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH 14, folio 208). However, this tenure was short-lived, and on February 10, 1928, the Industrial Development Company of Baltimore sold the parcel back to Goodman Goldstein (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH 19, folio 156).

This overall parcel included three separate smaller parcels that the Goldsteins had acquired in various transactions and had grouped under the name Bay Farm, a reference to the farm that dates from the Wilson ownership (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH 13, folio 524, Liber AAH 13, folio 338, and Liber GWD 16, 351). Two of the tracts, namely Locust Grove and the Wilson Tract, are of particular interest in that they contain the archaeological sites currently being investigated.

Goodman Goldstein acquired Locust Grove, a 229-acre parcel also referred to as The Home Place, on October 16, 1925, from Frederick C. H. Wessel (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH 13, folio 338). John W. Breeden had sold Locust Grove to Frederick C. H. Wessel on May 10, 1920 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH 4, folio 375). In 1920, part of the land surrounding Locust Grove was also owned by Goldstein, being described as “lands of heirs of late Joseph A. Wilson, now owned by Goodman Goldstein and others.” A survey of Goldstein’s lands in 1925 by N.N. Briscoe identified numerous buildings on the property, corresponding to the lists in the estate inventory (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH, folio 80). Furthermore, the inventory of Goodman Goldstein’s estate taken in 1957 (Calvert County Estate Docket #1045) described the condition of the buildings on the various parcels he owned in his lifetime. To use the descriptive terms found in the inventory, Bay Farm consisted of the Wilson Tract, the Kolker Tract, J.W. Pardoe Tract, and the Ray Green Tract at the time of his death. The Kolker Tract contained a shed, a barn, and a house, which was noted as “largely depreciated.” The

Kolker Tract is the likely parcel containing 18CV474. The Wilson Tract contained eight barns, a cattle shed, and outbuildings, and three houses. One house was described as “unlivable” at the time, but it “can be restored.” The remaining two houses, one of which was “burned out”, held no value. The J.W. Pardoe Tract consisted of an “unlivable” house, four barns, and a stable. The Ray Green Tract had one house and one barn. Bay Farm produced tobacco at this time, but only on the Wilson and J.W. Pardoe tracts. The Pardoe Tract most likely was the assessor’s term applied to Locust Grove in 1957, based on Howard J. Pardoe ownership of two of the three parcels that constituted Locust Grove in 1915. Furthermore, the Pardoe tract or Locust Grove may be the farms that contained 18CV480 and 18CV482. Bay Farm, a term from the Wilsons ownership, included riparian land, according to the documents pertaining to the estate of Joseph A. Wilson.

James Locks, et ux. sold Locust Grove, except the two smaller tracts owned by Howard J. Pardoe, to John W. Breeden on March 8, 1915 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber GWD 8, folio 190 and Liber GWD 15, folio 392). James Locks had acquired it from Joseph S. Wilson, et ux. on July 28, 1892 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber TBT 1, folio 109). Joseph S. Wilson, who died in 1904, purchased it from Morris C. Mengis et ux. on February 9, 1892 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber JS 3, folio 495). This instrument described the tract as containing 250 acres called Locust Grove, which was a “portion of the real estate of which Margaret E. Somervell died, seized, possessed.” Joseph S. Wilson had been one of the trustees who oversaw the sale of the parcel to Morris C. Mengis on November 14, 1891 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber JS 3, folio 493).

At this point, the farm’s shared ownership history with the Somervells becomes possible. The same chancery cause in Calvert County court between Alexander Somervell, Jr., and Charles S. Somervell that settled the estate of Margaret E. Somervell and pertains to site 18CV474 also illuminates the nineteenth-century ownership of these sites. It bears repeating, but the chain-of-title for the Wilson Tract, the remaining portion of Goldstein’s estate, must come beforehand, in that it too is connected with the Somervell estate.

On February 11, 1916, Thomas Van Claggett, John B. Gray, and Arthur Dowell, acting as trustees, sold the Wilson Tract to Goodman Goldstein for \$4,200 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber GWD 16, folio 351). The farm, consisting of 340 acres near old St. Leonard’s on Chesapeake Bay, had been involved in a dispute over the estate of Joseph A. Wilson between Carol V.A. Wilson and Elizabeth S. Lee, Brooke Lee, Augustus S. Wilson, Lula Wilson, Mary Iglehart, J. Charles Linthicum, Seth Hance Linthicum, Herbert R. Linthicum, and Samuel B. Fauth (Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #546, Carol V.A. Wilson v. Elizabeth S. Lee, et al., Maryland State Archives, CR 41,629). Joseph S. Wilson may have lived here during his lifetime and during the brief period when he owned the adjoining Locust Grove farm. A house is shown in the location of Site 18CV480 in 1905 (Figure 15-4).

Joseph A. Wilson, a Calvert County attorney, and Sarah E. Wilson, his wife, had numerous children in their lifetime. Mary F. Iglehart, a daughter, lived in Baltimore at this time. Helen Wilson, a daughter, died on March 1, 1893. Carol V.A. Wilson, another daughter, lived in Prince George’s County. Augustus S. Wilson and Lula Wilson, his wife, lived in Baltimore. Elizabeth S. Wilson Lee, a daughter, lived with her husband Brooke Lee in Montgomery County. Joseph S. Wilson lived in Prince George’s County and had served as a trustee in the sale of Margaret Somervell’s estate. He died on August 18, 1904. When Augustus S. Wilson defaulted on a mortgage he had entered into with J. Charles Linthicum, Seth Hance Linthicum, Herbert R. Linthicum, and Samuel B. Fauth in 1904, a judge awarded them payment of \$439.78, and they were made parties to this suit.

Joseph A. Wilson died on December 14, 1888. The death of his widow is unrecorded. His real estate included three farms: Overton, near Prince Frederick, Bay Farm, and Owings in Chaneyville, along with two lots and a building called the Cove Property in Anne Arundel County. In his will, Joseph A. Wilson bequeathed his wife Sarah a life interest in their farm, including: “its utensils, stock, household and kitchen furniture, carriage, buggy, and the building in the village of Prince Frederick now used by me for a law office.” In order to facilitate the sale of the farm, the trustees advertised the Bay Farm in both the *Calvert Gazette* and the *Calvert Journal*. Bay Farm, according to the advertisements, featured “about one-half a mile of water front, with a natural oyster bar opposite the dwellings, where most delicious oysters grow. The farm is improved by a large dwelling, two tobacco barns, and other outbuildings. The

land is rolling, with some very productive bottom land. The location of the dwelling is ideal and would make a most delightful summer home.” This is the property bought by Goodman Goldstein in 1916. Joseph A. Wilson’s will also appointed Joseph S. Wilson as executor and directed him to establish an annuity for his widow and his two surviving daughters (Calvert County Wills, Liber V.C.C. No. 1, folio 94).

Joseph A. Wilson had acquired the Bay Farm by a deed that was lost in the Calvert County courthouse fire. Records filed in Equity Case #546, however, reference the transfer. Thomas I. Wilson, Matilda D. Wilson, his wife, Nathaniel Dare, Sarah J. Dare, his wife, Nathaniel D. Wilson, and Evelyn Wilson conveyed the property to him on an unknown date. The boundary lines between Bay Farm and the Somervell’s Locust Grove are unclear due to the lack of sufficient mapping in court records prior to the Goldstein’s ownership. Unfortunately, there is no recorded conveyance of land between the Wilsons and the Somervells. However, the proximity of Locust Grove to the Wilson’s Bay Farm and Joseph S. Wilson’s involvement in the settlement of Charles T. and Margaret E. Somervell’s estate necessitate a description of their property. It is likely, especially with the inclusion of the Dare surname in the records in particular, that one or even both of these sites were part of the Somervell’s plantation in the early-nineteenth century or the earlier plantations known as Charles’s Gift and Preston’s Cliff during the colonial period.

The following analysis parallels the discussion presented in the section describing land ownership relative to site 18CV474. As stated elsewhere in this report, the Somervells owned considerable acreage in the vicinity of Saint Leonard’s Town in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For example, the probate case settling the estate of Charles T. Somervell illustrates their local prominence. Charles T. Somervell died in 1873 intestate and in possession of farmland in the First Election District of Calvert County, near the village of Saint Leonard’s, within the current study area. Court-appointed commissioners of his estate partitioned the estate into three parcels for the widow’s dower. Alexander Somervell, Jr., purchased lot 2, and Margaret E. Somervell purchased lots 1 and 3. However, Margaret E. Somervell died in early 1883 before the sale was completed. Furthermore, “all of the papers in the case were destroyed by the burning of the Court House in which the records and papers connected with the Circuit Court for Calvert County were consumed,” according to records filed in this case after the last fire. Therefore, the court ordered the sale of the two lots, and Edwin D. Weems purchased Lot 1 in May 1883, while Alexander Somervell, Jr., who worked as a tobacco inspector in Baltimore at the No. 2 Tobacco Warehouse, purchased Lot 3. This lot contained “the dwelling house occupied by the said Charles T. Somervell at the time of his death.” References to Charles T. Somervell’s previous land acquisitions are not available. Willis G. Dowell and John B. Dowell eventually acquired the remainder of Margaret’s estate (Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #8, Alexander Somervell, Jr., v. Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, William C. Somervell, Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591).

Margaret E. Somervell’s death in 1883 and the attendant equity case (Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #39, Alexander Somervell, Jr., and William C. Somervell v. Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, Llewelly Somervell, Mary P. Turner, and Margaret E. Turner, Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591) provides only a short link in the ownership chain of Charles T. Somervell’s estate, but it does indicate land use of the plantation at the time. Margaret E. Somervell owned three small tracts of land near the village of Saint Leonard’s at the time of her death. The first tract, Locust Grove, adjoined the lands of Joseph A. Wilson, James H. Frazier, and Mary R. Pardoe. Goodman Goldstein eventually acquired the lands of Joseph A. Wilson and a portion of Locust Grove. The second tract, Flag Pond, adjoined the lands of James H. Frazier and James F. King. The third tract, which had no name as a reference in the records of the equity case, also adjoined the lands of James H. Frazier and James F. King.

Margaret E. Somervell’s estate inventory in 1883 included, according to her commissioners, credits on account with Southern Maryland Commission Agency for fifteen hogsheads of tobacco and three bags of wheat. This account reflects farming patterns established by her husband prior to his 1873 death. The court appointed Joseph S. Wilson, of Prince George’s County, and his father Joseph A. Wilson, an adjoining property owner and neighbor, as trustee and a special auditor of her estate in 1883.

Following a public auction of her estate, which drew no bidders at the Calvert County Court House, commissioners of Margaret E. Somervell's estate conducted a private sale and transferred the Locust Grove tract to Willis G. Dowell in 1883 and the remaining two tracts to John B. Dowell in 1884, according to papers filed in the above-reference Equity Case #39. Margaret E. Somervell had acquired the property from the estate of her husband, Charles T. Somervell, in a separate chancery cause (Equity Case #8).

Data from census enumerations show the household composition of the Somervell family and the family's reliance on enslaved labor in the first half of the nineteenth century. Housing for Somervell slaves may have been dispersed throughout their plantation, at locations determined by proximity to water sources, roadways, and cultivated fields. First, the 1870 Census (Sheet 73) identifies Charles Somervell as a 37-year-old farmer with a wife and five children. Also, the 1860 Census (Sheet 9) identifies Charles Somervell as a 27-year-old farmer with a wife and four children. In addition, the Slave Schedule of the 1860 Census (Sheets 1-2) identifies Alexander Somervell, his father, as the owner of 52 slaves, and Charles Somervell as the owner of sixteen slaves.

Historic mapping from 1862 (Chart 33) identifies structures in the site vicinity during the Somervell's period of ownership (Figures 15-5). Martenet's (1873) map includes the proposed alignment of the Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad, highly suggestive of the potential for increasing land values at the time of Charles T. Somervell's death.

The 1850 Census (Sheet 13) identifies Charles Somervell as a 17-year-old son of Alexander Somervell, who was a 44-year-old white male farmer, holding about \$20,000 worth of real estate, with a wife and five children. Furthermore, the Slave Schedule of the 1850 Census (Sheets 665-657) identifies Alexander Somervell as the owner of 56 slaves. The 1840 Census (Sheet 13) identifies Alexander Somervell as the head of a household with eight white members and five free colored persons.

The Somervells' tenure as Maryland slave owners and planters stretches back to the eighteenth century. While part of the Somervell family farmed at Stoaklely, northwest of the study area, one member of the family appeared at Preston's Cliff. The Proprietary Debt Book places John Somervell farming part of Preston's Cliff in 1754 (Maryland State Archives 17,669-1-6). Additionally, Ailene W. Hutchins (1982) identified two deeds involving William Somervell, perhaps an ancestor of Alexander Somervell, and the tract of land known as Charles's Gift, also Preston's Cliff. In October 1795, William Somervell was a grantee in a transaction with Richard Ireland for two-thirds of a part of three tracts called separately Charles's Gift, Angle, and Mill Marsh. Then, in April 1802, Mary D. Ireland and Sarah Ireland deeded another part of the same three tracts to William Somervell (Hutchins 1982: 23, 34).

To conclude, archival research points to the occupation of slaves, and later emancipated African-Americans, at this site. The documentary record suggests tension and violence in the social relations at the Somervell plantation. The site, with its associations with tobacco farming, point to further avenues toward understanding Maryland's slave economy and culture in the nineteenth century and their transformations following emancipation.

The Dare surname was mentioned earlier in connection with the Wilson family and their ownership of Bay Farm. The Dares appeared as farmers in colonial Maryland's Proprietary Debt Book. From 1754 to 1773, Cleverly Dare farmed part of Preston's Cliff. The entries for 1754 also include John Somervell, who also at one point farmed part of Preston's Cliff. However, in 1755, John Somervell farmed at part of the Gore and part of Golden's Folly, but by this time, not at Preston's Cliff. He may have sold his tract at Preston's Cliff to John Johnson, who appears in the debt book in 1762 at Preston's Cliff, or to the Dare family. After 1773, Thomas Johnson appears in the debt in entries associated with Preston's Cliff, having purchased the tract, perhaps, from Cleverly Dare's estate (Maryland State Archives 17,669-1-6). Entries in the debt book cease with the coming of the American Revolution.

Phase II Fieldwork

Prior to field excavation, GAI's surveyors placed grid survey hubs across the site in order to establish the site grid. The survey hubs covered an area measuring 420 ft north/south and 1020 ft east/west.

Hubs were placed at 60 ft intervals in seven North/South transects at E180, E360, E420, E480, E660, E840, and E1020 and at 60-ft intervals in four east/west transects (E80, E200, E440, and E500).

Due to the large size of the site, the field investigation began with the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 25-ft (7.6-m) intervals away from structures (Figure 15-6). Loci 1, 2, and 3 (around structures) were investigated with close interval (15-ft or 4.6 m) STPs. Shovel test pits measured approximately 50 cm in diameter and were excavated in natural layers. The goals of the STP excavations were to identify site limits, provide information on soil stratigraphy and artifact distribution and identify potential features and activity areas. This was followed by excavation of judgmentally placed test units (see Figure 15-6).

Phase II STP Excavations

Phase II field investigation began with the excavation of 591 STPs at 15-foot (5 meter) and 25-ft (7.6 meter) intervals across the site (see Figure 15-6). Distributions of artifacts from all STPs provide information on site limits and show general patterns of site usage. On domestic sites, higher frequencies of artifacts are generally found near the house and yard area and in refuse deposits, while lesser quantities are found on the fringe of the habitation area and lightly scattered across fields. Shovel testing produced 2,574 artifacts from 230 positive STPs.

The distribution of all artifacts from STPs showed a high density of artifacts in Locus 1 and lesser amounts across the remainder of the site (Figure 15-7). There was a high density of artifacts within Locus 1 (Figure 15-8). Positive shovel tests densities ranged from 1-221 artifacts in this cluster. There were 30 STPs with high artifact densities: twenty with 25 to 50 artifacts, six with 51 to 100 artifacts, and four with 100 or more artifacts. Based on the aerial photographs of the farm complex, the STPs that produced high artifact densities were located in the area of the former farmhouse, driveway, and small outbuildings between the house and woodlot to the north (see Photographs 15-3 and 15-4).

Phase II Test Units

GAI excavated 16 test units of varying sizes, totaling 213 square feet (19.8 square meters), to further investigate structural remains, possible activity areas, yard areas, and localities of higher artifact density (Figure 15-9). Test unit information is summarized in Table 15-3.

Table 15-3
Site 18CV480, Test Unit Summary Information

TU #	Location	Size (ft)	Sq ft	No. of Levels	Stratigraphy	Artifact Count
1	N335 E480	5X5	25	3	CA, dark grey silt loam	4,794
				1	Ab/F-4, dark grey silt loam mottled with brownish yellow clayey sand with shell layers and with F-8 and F-10. (F8= stone foundation wall. F10= postmold.)	
				1	B, brown yellow clayey sand mottled with strong brown sandy clay	
2	N348 E448	5X5	25	1	A, dark yellow brown silt loam	2,034
				4	F-3, F-5, and F-7. F3= stone foundation wall. (F5= rubble. F7= BE horizon)	
				1	B, strong brown sandy clay mottled with yellow brown and dark yellow brown with F-11. (F11= brown silty loam)	
3	N333 E453	1X3	3	2	CA, dark grey silt loam	213
				1	Ab/F-4, dark grey silt loam mottled with brownish yellow clayey sand with shell with F-8. (F8= stone foundation wall with dark grey silt loam matrix)	
				1	B, yellow brown sandy loam mottled with strong brown	

TU #	Location	Size (ft)	Sq ft	No. of Levels	Stratigraphy	Artifact Count
4	N327 E463	5X5	25	2 3 1	CA, dark grey brown to dark brown silt Ab/F-4, dark brown silt mottled with yellow brown silt loam and olive yellow sand with F-12, stone pier B, yellow brown silt loam with olive yellow brown silt loam and olive yellow sand	4,223
5	N316 E435	5X5	25	2 1 3 1	CA, dark yellowish brown silt loam BE (F-9), yellowish brown sandy silt loam with F-6. (F-6 = upper fill stratum of F-1) F-1, pit feature Bt, strong brown silt loam and F-1	1,550
6	N262 E465	3X3	9	2 1 1	A, dark yellowish brown silt loam CA, dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with strong brown sandy loam and light yellowish brown sandy loam with F-13. (F-13= rocks from possible pier or foundation wall) Bt, strong brown sandy clay	343
7	N330 E452	1X3	3	2 1 2	CA, dark grey silt loam Ab/F-4, dark grey silt loam with F-8 and F-8B. (F-8=stone foundation wall. F-8B= dark grey silt loam mottled with brown yellow sand) B, dark grey silt loam mottled with brown yellow sandy clay and yellow clay silty sand	619
8	N360 E478	3X3	9	4 2 1	CA, yellow brown silty sand loam to yellow brown silty sand loam mottled with strong brown sandy clay and brown yellow silty sandy Ab/F-2, dark grey brown silty sand mottled with brown yellow silty sand and very dark grey brown sandy loam and strong brown sandy clay B, strong brown sandy clay mottled with yellow brown	854
9	N280 E490	3X3	9	1 1 2	A, dark yellowish brown sandy loam CA, dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown sandy loam B, yellowish brown sand mottled with brown sandy clay	43
10	N215 E460	5X5	25	1 2 2 1	A, dark yellowish brown sandy loam CA, dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with brownish yellow clayey sand and very pale brown sand and yellowish brown sandy clay F-15, F-16, and F-16a=driveway and driveway repair fill Bt, Bt, strong brown clayey sand, very compact	552
11	N360 E525	3X3	9	1 2	A, dark brown silt CA, dark yellow brown sandy loam mottled with dark yellow brown and mortar B1, yellow brown sandy loam mottled with brown yellow sand	169
12	N259 E465	1X3	3	3 1	CA, very dark grayish brown sandy silt loam F-14, stain or posthole at CA/Bt interface Bt, strong brown sandy clay	161
13	N255 E441	5X5	25	2 1 1	A, dark yellowish brown silt loam BE, very pale brown sand with F-17a, F-17b, and F-18. F-17a= posthole, F-17b= postmold, F-18= posthole Bt, very pale brown mottled with strong brown	440

TU #	Location	Size (ft)	Sq ft	No. of Levels	Stratigraphy	Artifact Count
14	N332 E463	3X3	9	1	CA, dark brown silt loam	756
				2	Ab/F-4, dark brown silt loam mottled with light olive brown with F-8A, (stone foundation wall)	
				2	B, light olive brown to yellow brown silt loam	
15	N330 E453	3X3	9	2	CA, dark grey silt loam	2,808
				1	Ab/F4, grey silt loam mottled with brown yellow sand with F-19A and F-19B. (F-19A=postmold. F-19B= postmold.)	
				2	Ab, grey silt loam mottled with brown yellow sand with F-8B	
				1	F-8B= dark grey silt loam (builder's trench) B, brown yellow sand mottled with yellow brown clayey sand and light brown sand	
16	N311 E435	2X5	10	2	CA, dark yellowish brown silt loam	2,459
				1	BE, yellowish brown sandy silt loam with F-1 and F-6. F-1= pit feature. F-6 = upper stratum of pit feature)	
				2	F-1, dark yellowish brown silt loam (pit feature)	
Totals		213	sq	ft		22,018

All of Locus 1 was capped with sod. In some areas the mesh for the sod was still present. If the sod was a distinct color and texture from the underlying soil, it was described as a separate A horizon. If the soils were similar with the underlying CA horizon, then it was described as part of the CA horizon. The historic A horizon was removed from nearly all of the area west of the garage, except some areas north and northwest of the garage where an intact Ab horizon was located beneath the CA horizon.

Test units are grouped by four general locations. Test units 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, and 15 are located in the north yard area. They were placed just below the crest of the ridgetop, where the house was located. Test Units 2, 8, and 11 were located in the north yard extension. Based on aerial photographs, the units in the north yard extension were located near outbuildings or along the edge of the woodlot north of the former farmhouse. Test Units 5, 6, and 16 were located in the northwest yard area. The remaining units were placed in the location of the former house or immediate yard area, except for Test Unit 10, which fell within the driveway near the former house.

North Yard Area - Test Units 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, and 15

Test Units 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, and 15 were excavated to investigate a possible Ab horizon identified during Phase II shovel testing (Figure 15-10). Excavations documented the presence of a dry-laid foundation (Features 8 and 8a), a builder's trench (Feature 8b), a possible stone wall or pier (Feature 12), a dark, organic-rich sheet midden (Features 4 and 4a), and three former post locations (Features 10, 19a, and 19b).

Excavation of Test Unit 1 identified three features: Feature 4, an intact Ab horizon/sheet midden; Feature 8, a dry-laid stone wall; and Feature 10, a postmold (see Figure 15-10). Feature 4, is a dark, organic-rich soil with a concentration of shell near the base and near the top of this midden. The midden covered the entire unit and extended over Feature 8, which was situated along the southern edge of the unit (Figure 15-11). Feature 10 was identified while cleaning the east profile wall (Figure 15-12). Test Unit 1 excavations generated 4,794 artifacts (see Table 15-4).

Test Units 3, 4, 7, 14, and 15 were excavated to explore the features identified in Test Unit 1. Test Units 3, 7, and 15 were adjacent to Test Unit 1. A builder's trench (Feature 8B) was identified on the south side of Feature 8 in both Test Units 7 and 15 in addition to the Ab horizon (Feature 4) (see Figure 15-10; Figure 15-13). Two postholes (Features 19 and 19A) were found along southern edge of Test Unit 15 and extended beyond the unit (Figure 15-14). The close proximity of the two postholes suggests that one was a replacement post. Test unit 3 produced 213 artifacts. A total of 619 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 7. Test unit 15 produced 2,808 artifacts (see Table 15-4).

Table 15-4
Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis for North Yard Units

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 1	TU 3	TU 4	TU 7	TU 14	TU 15	Total	%
Activities			13	7	15	2	3	8	48	0.4%
	Activities-Other	battery core	2					1	3	0.0%
		tack			1				1	0.0%
	Cans/Tins	tin can	3	7				2	12	0.1%
	Hand Tools	horse tack, metal	1						1	0.0%
	Machine Parts/Hardware	bolt						1	1	0.0%
		machine part	4		3		2	1	10	0.1%
		screw				1		1	2	0.0%
		washer			1				1	0.0%
		bracket			2	1			3	0.0%
		gasket, rubber			1				1	0.0%
		hardware			1		1	1	3	0.0%
	Musical	jaw harp/ mouth harp, metal			1				1	0.0%
	Sewing	thimble, metal	1						1	0.0%
	Toys	bead, plastic			1				1	0.0%
		doll's arm, porcelain			1				1	0.0%
		marble, clay	1		1				2	0.0%
		marble, glass	1		2			1	4	0.0%
Architecture			766	61	1168	196	206	1026	3423	25.5%
	Brick, Block	brick	58	1	55	9	15	57	195	1.5%
		brick, half bat	1						1	0.0%
	Flooring Materials	tile, ceramic	1						1	0.0%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	209	24	69	44	74	673	1093	8.1%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	74	6	46	12	6	30	174	1.3%
		nail, indeterminate	304	21	640	102	65	188	1320	9.8%
		nail, wire	30	5	38	8	2	13	96	0.7%
	Plumbing	pipe, metal			1				1	0.0%
	Roofing Materials	slate	2		1	1		4	8	0.1%
	Window Glass	safety glass	1						1	0.0%
		window glass	86	4	318	20	44	61	533	4.0%
Arms			4		6	1	1	1	13	0.1%
	Ammunition	lead bullet	1						1	0.0%
		shell casing	2		6	1	1	1	11	0.1%
	Gunflints	gun flint	1						1	0.0%
Clothing			2	1	23	2	2	5	35	0.3%
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	2		1	1	1	2	7	0.1%
		button, metal			1				1	0.0%

Draft Technical Report: CCNPP Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 1	TU 3	TU 4	TU 7	TU 14	TU 15	Total	%
		button, plastic			12			1	13	0.1%
		button, bone					1		1	0.0%
		rivet		1					1	0.0%
	Shoe Parts	leather				1			1	0.0%
		eyelet			7			2	9	0.1%
		heel, women's			2				2	0.0%
Faunal			3077	53	1215	268	199	1028	5840	43.5%
	Bone	bone	32	2	38	3	4	60	139	1.0%
		claw			1				1	0.0%
		tooth	6		16	2	2	7	33	0.2%
	Shell	shell	3039	51	1160	263	193	961	5667	42.3%
Furnishings			68	6	173	21	31	95	394	2.9%
	Lighting	carbon rods			3				3	0.0%
		lamp glass	68	6	169	21	31	95	390	2.9%
	Vase/Statuary	porcelain figurine			1				1	0.0%
Kitchen			839	84	1521	121	291	568	3424	25.5%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	56	19	80	14	22	50	241	1.8%
		bottle glass	466	50	824	55	110	356	1861	13.9%
		canning jar lid liner	9		9		2	11	31	0.2%
		jar glass	6		34			2	42	0.3%
	Ceramics	earthenware	1		3			2	6	0.0%
		ironstone		2	13	2	16	22	55	0.4%
		porcelain			14	4		2	20	0.1%
		refined earthenware				1			1	0.0%
		stoneware	52		22	2	4	3	83	0.6%
		whiteware	224	12	453	40	128	110	967	7.2%
		yellowware	7		5	1	1	1	15	0.1%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass			11			2	13	0.1%
		pressed glass	14	1	15	2	8	5	45	0.3%
	Kitchen Related-Other	cap, metal			2				2	0.0%
		lid	3						3	0.0%
		stove cook top, cast iron			1				1	0.0%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler	1		35			2	38	0.3%
Personal			2		10	1		2	15	0.1%
	Coins	penny			1				1	0.0%
		commemorative coin			1				1	0.0%
		nickel			1				1	0.0%
	Cosmetics	lipstick tube, metal						1	1	0.0%
	Jewelry	bead, glass						1	1	0.0%

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 1	TU 3	TU 4	TU 7	TU 14	TU 15	Total	%
	Personal-Other	lens, sunglasses			1				1	0.0%
	Pharmaceutical	jar glass			3				3	0.0%
		pharmaceutical bottle	2		1				3	0.0%
		pharmaceutical vial			1				1	0.0%
		prescription bottle			1	1			2	0.0%
Tobacco Pipes			5		9		1		15	0.1%
	Stoneware	stoneware, gray, pipe			1				1	0.0%
	White Ball Clay	white ball clay pipe	5		8		1		14	0.1%
Unidentifiable			18	1	83	7	22	75	206	1.5%
	Indeterminate	glass	1						1	0.0%
		metal	17	1	77	7	20	73	195	1.5%
		plastic			6		1	2	9	0.1%
		rubber					1		1	0.0%
		Grand Total	4794	213	4223	619	756	2808	13413	100.0%
		%	35.7%	1.6%	31.5%	4.6%	5.6%	20.9%	100.0%	

Test units 4 and 14 were placed east of Test Units 1, 3, 7, and 15. Test Unit 4 encountered an Ab horizon, which was identified as Feature 4A (see Figure 15-10). In addition, the end of a stone foundation wall or pier (Feature 12) was uncovered within Feature 4a and extended outside of the unit (see Figure 15-10; Figure 15-15). Test Unit 4 excavations produced 4,223 artifacts (see Table 15-4).

Test Unit 14 excavations exposed a southeast corner of a foundation wall (Feature 8A), which is aligned with Feature 8. No builder's trench observed for Feature 8a foundation but the trench may have been obscured by construction of Feature 12. Feature 4a, the Ab horizon/sheet midden did not extend into the interior of the foundation, unlike Feature 4 in Test Unit 1 (See Figure 15-10; Figure 15-16). Test Unit 14 excavations produced 756 artifacts (see Table 15-4).

North Yard Extension – Test Units 2, 8, and 11

Three units (Test Units 2, 8, and 11) were excavated to test the northern limits of the farm habitation area near the edge of the former woodlot. Aerial photographs show outbuildings near the edge of the woodlot (see Photograph 15-3 and 15-4).

Test Unit 2 was placed 10 ft north of Test Unit 1 to locate a possible feature identified in an STP. The unit exposed Features 3, 3a, 7, and 11 (Figure 15-17). The geomorphologist later interpreted Feature 7 as an intact BE horizon. Feature 11 is a postmold for a driven post identified in subsoil (Figure 15-18). Excavation of Test Unit 2 generated 2,034 artifacts (Table 15-5).

Table 15-5
Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis for North Yard Extension Limits

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 2	TU 8	TU 11	Total	%
Activities			4	7	8	19	0.6%
	Activities-Other	battery core			1	1	0.0%
	Cans/Tins	tin can	2	2	7	11	0.4%
	Hand Tools	hook, metal		1		1	0.0%
	Machine Parts/Hardware	metal clip		1		1	0.0%
	Recreation	fishing hook, metal	2			2	0.1%
	Toys	plastic wheel		1		1	0.0%
	Writing	ink well		2		2	0.1%

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Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 2	TU 8	TU 11	Total	%
Architecture			1291	175	19	1485	48.6%
	Brick, Block	brick	56	9		65	2.1%
		brick, half bat	1			1	0.0%
	Door Parts	hook latch			1	1	0.0%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	1219	14		1233	40.3%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	7	6		13	0.4%
		nail, indeterminate	3	108	10	121	4.0%
		nail, wire	1	4	1	6	0.2%
	Window Glass	window glass	4	34	7	45	1.5%
Arms	Ammunition	ammunition		1		1	0.0%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	1			1	0.0%
Faunal	Bone	bone	642	25	11	678	22.2%
		tooth	1			1	0.0%
	Shell	shell	632	23	11	666	21.8%
Furnishings	Lighting	lamp glass		10		10	0.3%
Kitchen			91	542	129	762	24.9%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	23	49	22	94	3.1%
		bottle glass	51	375	104	530	17.3%
		canning jar lid liner	1	8		9	0.3%
		jar glass		28		28	0.9%
	Ceramics	earthenware		1		1	0.0%
		ironstone		9		9	0.3%
		porcelain		9		9	0.3%
		stoneware	1	4		5	0.2%
		whiteware	13	51	2	66	2.2%
		yellowware	1	1	1	3	0.1%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass	1	1		2	0.1%
		pressed glass		5		5	0.2%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler		1		1	0.0%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	white ball clay pipe	1	1		2	0.1%
Unidentifiable			4	93	2	99	3.2%
	Indeterminate	metal		61		61	2.0%
		plastic		7	1	8	0.3%
		rubber		25	1	26	0.9%
		mineral	4			4	0.1%
		Grand Total	2034	854	169	3057	100.0%
		%	66.5%	27.9%	5.5%	100.0%	

Test Unit 8, located in a relatively level area north of the garage, was excavated to explore Feature 2, identified during STP excavations. Feature 2 was an intact Ab horizon encountered in levels 5 and 6. This Ab horizon corresponds to Feature 4 and Feature 4a in the North Yard Area. Test Unit 8 excavations yielded 854 artifacts (see Table 15-5).

Test Unit 11 was excavated to test an area that produced a high number of artifacts from STP investigations. The unit was disturbed and had a sod cap overlying fill deposits, which capped sterile subsoil. No features were identified. Excavations yielded 169 artifacts (see Table 15-5).

Northwest Yard Area – Test Units 5 and 16

Test Units 5 and 16 were excavated northeast of the former house site (see Figure 15-7). Test Units 5 and 16 are contiguous units excavated to investigate Feature 1, originally identified in STP N320 E435 (Figure 15-19). Excavation of Test Unit 5 documented three features: Feature 1, a deep, pit feature; Feature 6, the uppermost fill deposit capping Feature 1; and Feature 9, later interpreted by the geomorphologist as an intact BE horizon. Part of Feature 1 and 6 were sampled. Features 1 and 6 were later determined to be part of one feature, referred to as Feature 1 complex. Excavation of Test Unit 5 produced 1,550 artifacts (Table 15-6).

Test unit 16 was excavated to determine the southern limits of Feature 1 (and Feature 6). The excavations identified rocks (Feature 1a) around the lip of Feature 1 (see Figure 15-19). It appears that there may have been a rock lining for Feature 1. A total of 2,459 artifacts were collected from unit excavations (see Table 15-6).

Table 15-6
Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis for Northwest Yard Area

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 5	TU 16	Total	%
Activities			42	36	78	1.9%
	Activities-Other	battery core	5	9	14	0.3%
	Cans/Tins	tin can	25	25	50	1.2%
	Household Items	glass rod	1		1	0.0%
	MachineParts/Hardware	machine part	1	1	2	0.0%
		pipe, metal	1		1	0.0%
		pressure switch, cast iron	1		1	0.0%
		washer	1		1	0.0%
		hardware	5		5	0.1%
		knob, plastic	1		1	0.0%
	Writing	pencil eraser		1	1	0.0%
		ruler, plastic	1		1	0.0%
Architecture			554	1159	1713	42.7%
	Brick, Block	brick	298	178	476	11.9%
		brick, half bat	2		2	0.0%
	Door Parts	door knob, porcelain		1	1	0.0%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	150	910	1060	26.4%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	8	1	9	0.2%
		nail, indeterminate	40	28	68	1.7%
		nail, wire	20	13	33	0.8%
	Roofing Materials	asphalt shingle		15	15	0.4%

Draft Technical Report: CCNPP Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 5	TU 16	Total	%
	Window Glass	window glass	36	13	49	1.2%
Clothing			8	5	13	0.3%
	Belts/Straps	buckle, metal	1		1	0.0%
	Cloth	cloth	4		4	0.1%
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass		1	1	0.0%
		button, plastic		1	1	0.0%
	Shoe Parts	leather	2	3	5	0.1%
		eyelet	1		1	0.0%
Faunal			41	15	56	1.4%
	Bone	bone	14	4	18	0.4%
		tooth	1		1	0.0%
	Shell	shell	26	11	37	0.9%
Furnishings			12		12	0.3%
	Lighting	lamp glass	12		12	0.3%
Kitchen			559	546	1105	27.6%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	30	6	36	0.9%
		bottle glass	460	424	884	22.1%
		canning jar		16	16	0.4%
		canning jar lid liner	11	18	29	0.7%
		jar glass	5	16	21	0.5%
		milk bottle		1	1	0.0%
	Ceramics	earthenware	1	4	5	0.1%
		ironstone	1		1	0.0%
		porcelain	2	3	5	0.1%
		stoneware	5	8	13	0.3%
		whiteware	30	24	54	1.3%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass	2	10	12	0.3%
		pressed glass	11	16	27	0.7%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler	1		1	0.0%
Prehistoric			1		1	0.0%
	Indeterminate	lithic	1		1	0.0%
Unidentifiable			333	698	1031	25.7%
	Indeterminate	metal	319	652	971	24.2%
		plastic	4	14	18	0.4%
		rubber	10	32	42	1.0%
		Grand Total	1550	2459	4009	100.0%
		%	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%	

Former House and East, West, and South Yard Areas - Test Units 6, 9, 10 12, and 13

Five units (Test Units 6, 9, 10 12, and 13) were excavated in the area of the former farmhouse and the immediate east, west, and south yard areas (see Figure 15-7). Test Units 6 and 12 are contiguous units located in the former house area. Soil stratigraphy indicates that the soils above subsoil in both units had previously been mechanically stripped off and replaced with fill that was then capped with sod. These activities likely occurred as a result of demolition and subsequent clean-up of the farmhouse and nearby outbuildings. The base of a possible foundation wall or structural pier (Feature 13) was found in the subsoil of Test Unit 6. Excavation of this unit produced 343 artifacts (Table 15-7).

Table 15-7**Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis for Former House, and East, West, and South Yard Areas**

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 6	TU 9	TU 10	TU 12	TU 13	Total	%
Activities			69		8		4	81	5.3%
	Activities-Other	battery core	2		3		1	6	0.4%
	Cans/Tins	tin can	62					62	4.0%
	Hand Tools	hammer, metal			1			1	0.1%
	Household Items	glass bead			1			1	0.1%
	MachineParts/Hardware	machine part	2		1			3	0.2%
		nut			2			2	0.1%
		washer	1				2	3	0.2%
	Toys	doll's arm, porcelain	1					1	0.1%
		game piece, metal					1	1	0.1%
		marble, glass	1					1	0.1%
Architecture			124	12	152	84	169	541	35.2%
	Brick, Block	brick	13		34	24	42	113	7.3%
		brick, half bat	2		1			3	0.2%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	30			21	18	69	4.5%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	9		3	3	4	19	1.2%
		nail, indeterminate	22		68	9	57	156	10.1%
		nail, wire	20	7	9	11	10	57	3.7%
	Plumbing	pipe, metal					1	1	0.1%
	Window Glass	window glass	28	5	37	16	37	123	8.0%
Arms					1			1	0.1%
	Ammunition	shell casing			1			1	0.1%
Clothing			2	1	1	1		5	0.3%
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	1					1	0.1%
		button, plastic				1		1	0.1%
		button, brass		1				1	0.1%
		rivet	1					1	0.1%
	Shoe Parts	eyelet			1			1	0.1%

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 6	TU 9	TU 10	TU 12	TU 13	Total	%
Faunal			7		11	1	6	25	1.6%
	Bone	bone	4			1		5	0.3%
		tooth	2					2	0.1%
	Shell	shell	1		11		6	18	1.2%
Furnishings					2			2	0.1%
	Lighting	lamp glass			2			2	0.1%
Kitchen			119	28	344	66	246	803	52.2%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	20	3	69	9	18	119	7.7%
		bottle cap, metal		1				1	0.1%
		bottle glass	88	18	215	49	208	578	37.6%
		canning jar lid liner			4	1	1	6	0.4%
		jar glass					3	3	0.2%
		soda bottle			3			3	0.2%
	Ceramics	earthenware	1		2	1	1	5	0.3%
		ironstone			1			1	0.1%
		pearlware			1			1	0.1%
		porcelain	1	1	4		2	8	0.5%
		stoneware	3		4		1	8	0.5%
		whiteware	6	3	34	3	12	58	3.8%
		yellowware		2		1		3	0.2%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass			3			3	0.2%
		pressed glass			4	2		6	0.4%
Personal					1		3	4	0.3%
	Coins	penny					2	2	0.1%
	Jewelry	bead, glass					1	1	0.1%
	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical vial			1			1	0.1%
Prehistoric					1			1	0.1%
	Indeterminate	lithic			1			1	0.1%
Tobacco Pipes	Smoking Related-Other		plastic mouth piece		1			1	0.1%
Unidentifiable			22	2	30	9	12	75	4.9%
	Indeterminate	metal	22	2	28	9	12	73	4.7%
		plastic			2			2	0.1%
Grand Total			343	43	552	161	440	1539	100.0%
			%	22.3%	2.8%	35.9%	10.5%	28.6%	100.0%

Test Unit 12 was excavated to further explore Feature 13. No rocks were found in Test Unit 12; however, a soil stain (Feature 14) was identified at the CA/Bt interface. Feature 14 may be either the base of a posthole or a depression created for a large rock associated with Feature 13 that was later removed during demolition cleanup activities. A total of 161 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 12 (see Table 15-7).

Test Unit 9 was placed in the possible east yard area of the farm complex. Like Test Units 6 and 12, the soils had been scraped down to subsoil and then replaced by fill and capped by sod. Only 43 artifacts were found in this unit (Table 15-7).

Test Unit 10 was placed in the south yard area and fell within the former driveway. Sod overlying fill capped the driveway remnant (Features 15, 16, and 16a). The soils from the driveway were dry and very compact. The features represent the ongoing cycle of maintenance (filling in ruts and pot holes) that occur on dirt driveways. A total of 552 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 10 (see Table 15-7).

Test unit 13 was located in the west yard area. In this vicinity part of the BE horizon (but not the historic A horizon) was still intact. Excavations identified three features: Feature 17a, posthole; Feature 17b, postmold; and Feature 18, posthole (Figure 15-20). This unit produced 440 artifacts (see Table 15-7).

Phase II Soils and Geomorphology

GAI's Phase II geomorphological assessment concluded that portions of the site have been disturbed by modern activities. No evidence of the historic era house, buildings, or trees remains on the site. The level area where the house once stood was evidently bulldozed when the house was razed. Area 2, the field west of the former house location, is an excavated basin that may have been used as a source of soil materials during power plant construction and, according to CCNPP staff, has been used as a disposal area for water intake sediments during plant operation. The domestic site is separated from this basin by a steep escarpment that has obviously been cut. The northern part of Locus 1 has a small basin that also appears to have been excavated or otherwise widened through earthmoving.

Shovel tests and unit excavations in Locus 1 (domestic complex) exposed varying soil horizon sequences, which serve to distinguish areas of disturbance from intact soils. The area around the former house location exhibited fill mixed with topsoils (CA/A horizon) overlying subsoils. This disturbed locality likely reflects bulldozing associated with demolition/removal of the house. The northern portion of Locus 1 (North Yard Area on the slope above/adjacent to the machine excavated basin), exhibited fill (CA horizon) over a buried A horizon which capped subsoil. Along the modern metal garage (to the east side of the former house location), the soil sequence indicated a relatively undisturbed topsoil over subsoil. Shovel testing within previously cultivated fields generally documented an Ap-Bt soil horizon sequence within eroded soils (i.e. the topsoil has been eroded/removed and the upper portion of the subsoil has been plowed).

Phase II Features

Excavations identified 17 distinct features (Table 15-8). Generally the features fell into five general categories: deep pit feature, intact Ab horizons, walls and/or piers and associated builder's trench, postholes and postmolds, and other. Features are discussed by general category below.

Table 15-8. Site 18CV480 Phase II: Summary of Features

Fea. No.	Feature Type	Dimensions LxWxD	Soil Color and Texture	Test Unit Location
1, 1a, 6	Deep Pit Feature	5.85' x 6.36' x 1.78'	F-1=dark yellowish brown, silt loam. F-6=yellowish brown silt loam mottled with strong brown clay loam. F1a=rocks	TUs 5 and 16
2, 4, 4a	Midden/Ab horizon	NA	F-2=dark grey brown silty sand mottled with brown yellow silty sand and very dark grey brown sandy loam and strong brown sandy clay. F-4=dark gray, silt loam. F-4a = dark brown silt	F2=TU 8, F4= TUs 1, 3, 7 and 15 F4= TUs 4 and 14
3	Stone foundation wall	1.0' x 5'x .03'	Dark yellowish brown silt loam	TU 2
3a	Stone Pier (?)	1.5 ' x 5' x 2.28'	NA	TU 2
5	Construction rubble	1.5' x 5' 1.03'	yellowish brown silt loam mottled with strong brown clay loam	TU 2

Fea. No.	Feature Type	Dimensions LxWxD	Soil Color and Texture	Test Unit Location
8, 8a and 8b	Stone foundation wall and accompanying builder's trench	xx' x 1.5' x 0.48-0.86' (wall) 1' x 3' x 0.27' (builder's trench)	NA dark gray, silt loam	TUs 1, 3, 7, 14 and 15
10	Postmold	0.35' x 0.55' x 0.55'	Dark gray silt loam with shell	TU 1
11	Posthole	0.3' x 0.3' x 0.07'	brown silt loam	TU 2
12	Stone Pier (?)	2' x 1.4' x 0.5'	NA	TU 4
13	Possible Building Foundation	3' x 1.5' x 0.51'	NA	TU 6
14	Possible Posthole	1' x 1.3' x 0.17'	very dark grayish brown sandy silt loam with charcoal	TU 12
15, 16, and 16a	Driveway and driveway repairs	4' x 5' x 0.4'	F-15=brown sandy loam (compact), F-16= brownish yellow clayey sand mottled with yellowish brown sandy clay (very compact), F16a=dark yellowish brown and strong brown clayey sand mottled with brownish yellow and very pale brown clayey sand (very compact)	TU 10
17a	Posthole	2.25' x 1.3' x 0.35'	dark yellowish brown silt loam.	TU 13
17b	Postmold	0.35' x 0.35' x 0.34'	dark yellowish brown sandy silt loam	TU 13
18	Posthole	1.4' x 0.2' x 0.2'	dark yellowish brown silt loam	TU 13
19a	Posthole	0.17' x 0.56' x 0.95'	brown silt loam	TU 15
19b	Posthole	0.17' x 0.6' x 0.78'	brown silt loam mottled with strong brown and light yellow brown	TU 15

* Feature 7 and Feature 9 were determined to be natural (BE) soil horizons

Deep Pit Feature (Features 1, 1a, and 6)

Features 1, 1a, and 6 are components of one pit feature located in the Northeast Yard Area (see Figure 15-19; Figure 15-21). Maintenance workers informed the field supervisor that the ground in the vicinity of Test Units 15 and 16 settle and every couple of years they mechanically scrape off the topsoil and place fill into the top of the depression before replacing the sod. Excavation of contiguous Test Units 5 and 16 exposed Features 1, 1a, and 6. Feature 1 is the deep pit feature first identified during STP excavation. Feature 6 is the uppermost fill deposits capping the feature (and like placed there with heavy equipment) (see Table 15-8; see Figure 15-19). Feature 1a consists of rocks which may line the edge of Feature 1 in Test Unit 16.

Only part of this deep pit feature, referred to as Feature 1 complex, was exposed in the unit excavation. The feature is circular in outline, measuring approximately 5.75 ft in diameter. Excavations did not extend below 2.5 ft bgs in Test Units 5 and 16. An auger probe within the feature fill in Test Unit 16 documented that the feature extends at least 5.5 ft bgs. The excavated sample of Feature 1 complex yielded 3,765 artifacts including 3311 from Feature 1 and 454 from Feature 6 (Table 15-9).

Table 15-9
Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis for Feature 1 Complex

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Feature 1	Feature 6	Total	%
Activities			47	26	73	1.9%
	Activities-Other	battery core	10	4	14	0.4%
	Cans/Tins	tin can	32	18	50	1.3%
	MachineParts/Hardware	machine part	1	1	2	0.1%
		pipe, metal		1	1	0.0%
		pressure switch, cast iron		1	1	0.0%
		washer	1		1	0.0%
		hardware	1	1	2	0.1%
		knob, plastic	1		1	0.0%
	Writing	pencil eraser	1		1	0.0%
Architecture			1466	139	1605	42.6%
	Brick, Block	brick	407	27	434	11.5%
		brick, half bat		2	2	0.1%
	Door Parts	door knob, porcelain	1		1	0.0%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	943	73	1016	27.0%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	5	2	7	0.2%
		nail, indeterminate	55	7	62	1.6%
		nail, wire	20	7	27	0.7%
	Roofing Materials	asphalt shingle	15		15	0.4%
	Window Glass	window glass	20	21	41	1.1%
Clothing			10	2	12	0.3%
	Cloth	cloth	4		4	0.1%
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	1		1	0.0%
		button, plastic	1		1	0.0%
	Shoe Parts	leather	3	2	5	0.1%
		eyelet	1		1	0.0%
Faunal			24	17	41	1.1%
	Bone	bone	9	1	10	0.3%
		tooth		1	1	0.0%
	Shell	shell	15	15	30	0.8%
Furnishings			4	8	12	0.3%
	Lighting	lamp glass	4	8	12	0.3%
Kitchen			760	246	1006	26.7%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	15	11	26	0.7%
		bottle glass	613	193	806	21.4%
		canning jar	16		16	0.4%

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Feature 1	Feature 6	Total	%
		canning jar lid liner	25	4	29	0.8%
		jar glass	16	5	21	0.6%
		milk bottle	1		1	0.0%
	Ceramics	earthenware	5		5	0.1%
		ironstone		1	1	0.0%
		porcelain	4	1	5	0.1%
		stoneware	11	2	13	0.3%
		whiteware	30	15	45	1.2%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass	10	1	11	0.3%
		pressed glass	14	12	26	0.7%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler		1	1	0.0%
Unidentifiable			1000	16	1016	27.0%
	Indeterminate	metal	943	15	958	25.4%
		plastic	15	1	16	0.4%
		rubber	42		42	1.1%
		Grand Total	3311	454	3765	100.0%
			%			
			87.9%	12.1%	100.0%	

This feature sample produced 127 temporally diagnostic artifacts. Analysis of these artifacts yielded a mean date of 1908 and a TPQ date of 1920 for the sampled portion of Feature 1 complex (Table 15-10).

Table 15-10
Site 18Cv480, Feature 1 Complex, Dating Analysis

Ware Type/Object	Manufacturing Tech	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Reference
bottle glass	Hazel Atlas maker's mark	1	1920	1964	Toulouse 1971
bottle glass	Owens Bottle Co	1	1903	1925	Toulouse 1971
bottle glass	blown in mold	2	1800	1870	Deiss 1981
bottle glass	crown finish	2	1892	2008	Leif 1965
bottle/jar glass	standardized screw threads	20	1919	2008	Deiss 1981
canning jar lid liner	white opaque	28	1869	1950	Toulouse 1971
ironstone	plain	1	1840	1970	Wetherbee 1980
whiteware	hand painted, various	5	1830	1970	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
whiteware	overglaze decal	1	1890	1970	Haskell 1981
whiteware	plain	26	1830	1970	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
whiteware	transfer print, blue	12	1828	1860	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
nail, cut		7	1790	1890	Nelson 1968
nail, wire		21	1880	1970	Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984
		127			

Mean Date: 1908
TPQ: 1920

Ab Horizon/Midden – Features 2, 4, and 4a.

Features 2, 4, and 4a are intact Ab horizons identified in the North Yard Area and North Yard Extension. Feature 2 was identified in an STP and then sampled in Test Unit 8. The Ab horizon in this vicinity was not as dark as Feature 4 and 4a, which is likely a direct result of the distribution of shell within the Ab horizon (see Table 15-8). The 9 sq ft sample of Feature 2 yielded 678 artifacts (Table 15-11).

Figure 15-11
Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis for Ab/Midden Deposits

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	2	4	4A	Total	%
Activities			9	15	17	41	0.4%
	Activities-Other	battery core	1	1		2	0.0%
		tack			1	1	0.0%
	Cans/Tins	tin can	2	5		7	0.1%
	Hand Tools	hook, metal	1			1	0.0%
		horse tack, metal		1		1	0.0%
			2	6	10	18	0.2%
	Machine Parts/Hardware	machine part		5	4	9	0.1%
		metal clip	1			1	0.0%
		screw		1		1	0.0%
		washer			1	1	0.0%
		bracket	1		2	3	0.0%
		gasket, rubber			1	1	0.0%
		hardware			2	2	0.0%
	Musical	jaw harp/ mouth harp, metal			1	1	0.0%
	Sewing	thimble, metal		1		1	0.0%
	Toys	bead, plastic			1	1	0.0%
		doll's arm, porcelain			1	1	0.0%
		marble, clay		1	1	2	0.0%
		marble, glass			2	2	0.0%
		plastic wheel	1			1	0.0%
	Writing	ink well	2			2	0.0%
Architecture			128	834	1355	2317	20.3%
	Brick, Block	brick	3	91	67	161	1.4%
		brick, half bat	1	1		2	0.0%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	12	136	141	289	2.5%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	2	101	52	155	1.4%
		nail, indeterminate	78	348	698	1124	9.9%
		nail, wire	2	27	40	69	0.6%

Draft Technical Report: CCNPP Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	2	4	4A	Total	%
	Plumbing	pipe, metal			1	1	0.0%
	Roofing Materials	slate		7	1	8	0.1%
	Window Glass	window glass	30	123	355	508	4.5%
Arms				4	7	11	0.1%
	Ammunition	lead bullet		1		1	0.0%
		shell casing		2	7	9	0.1%
	Gunflints	gun flint		1		1	0.0%
Clothing				7	25	32	0.3%
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass		4	2	6	0.1%
		button, metal			1	1	0.0%
		button, plastic		1	12	13	0.1%
		button, bone			1	1	0.0%
	Shoe Parts	eyelet		2	7	9	0.1%
		heel, women's			2	2	0.0%
Faunal			27	3631	1398	5056	44.4%
	Bone	bone		82	42	124	1.1%
		claw			1	1	0.0%
		tooth		13	18	31	0.3%
	Shell	shell	27	3536	1337	4900	43.0%
Furnishings			10	145	197	352	3.1%
	Lighting	carbon rods			3	3	0.0%
		lamp glass	10	145	193	348	3.1%
	Vase/Statuary	porcelain figurine			1	1	0.0%
Kitchen			445	1090	1795	3330	29.2%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	27	95	102	224	2.0%
		bottle glass	303	549	934	1786	15.7%
		canning jar	2			2	0.0%
		canning jar lid liner	8	17	11	36	0.3%
		container glass	3			3	0.0%
		jar glass	27	4	34	65	0.6%
		soda bottle	1	1		2	0.0%
	Ceramics	earthenware	1	1	3	5	0.0%
		ironstone	1	5	28	34	0.3%
		porcelain	9	4	14	27	0.2%
		stoneware	4	55	25	84	0.7%
		whiteware	49	322	566	937	8.2%
		yellowware	1	6	6	13	0.1%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass	1	3	11	15	0.1%
		pressed glass	6	21	23	50	0.4%

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	2	4	4A	Total	%
	Kitchen Related-Other	cap, metal			2	2	0.0%
		cap, metal with rubber gasket	1			1	0.0%
		lid		3		3	0.0%
		stove cook top, cast iron			1	1	0.0%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler	1	4	35	40	0.4%
Personal				5	10	15	0.1%
	Coins	penny			1	1	0.0%
		commemorative coin			1	1	0.0%
		nickel			1	1	0.0%
				1		1	0.0%
	Jewelry	bead, glass		1		1	0.0%
	Personal-Other	lens, sunglasses			1	1	0.0%
	Pharmaceutical	jar glass			3	3	0.0%
		pharmaceutical bottle		3	1	4	0.0%
		pharmaceutical vial			1	1	0.0%
		prescription bottle		1	1	2	0.0%
Tobacco Pipes			2	2	10	14	0.1%
	Stoneware	stoneware, gray, pipe			1	1	0.0%
	White Ball Clay	white ball clay pipe	2	2	9	13	0.1%
Unidentifiable			57	70	101	228	2.0%
	Indeterminate	glass		1		1	0.0%
		metal	29	67	93	189	1.7%
		plastic	4	2	7	13	0.1%
		rubber	24		1	25	0.2%
		Grand Total	678	5803	4915	11396	100.0%
		%	5.9%	50.9%	43.1%	100.0%	

Feature 4 was sampled in Test Units 1, 3, 7, and 15. This midden-like Ab horizon had a thin layer of shell near the top and bottom of the feature (see Table 15-8; see Figures 15-12, 15-13, and 15-14). The 43 sq ft sample of Feature 4 produced 5803 artifacts (see Table 15-11).

Test units 4 and 14 sampled Feature 4a. The Ab horizon in this location was deeper than Feature 4a (see Figure 15-15). The 27 sq ft sample of Feature 4a produced 693 artifacts (see Table 15-11).

The artifact sample from the Ab horizon produced 1280 temporally diagnostic artifacts. Analysis of the diagnostic artifacts generated a mean date of 1896 and a TPQ date of 1939 for this intact buried A horizon (Table 15-12).

Table 15-12
Site 18Cv480, Ab Horizon, Dating Analysis

Ware Type/Object	Manufacturing Tech	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Reference
beer bottle	"Federal Law or re-use" emb.	1	1933	1964	Busch 1983
bottle glass	sun colored amethyst	12	1880	1915	Miller 7 Pacey 1983
bottle glass	applied color label	2	1935	1970	Deiss 1981

Ware Type/Object	Manufacturing Tech	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Reference
bottle glass	blown in mold	7	1800	1870	Deiss 1981
bottle glass	crown finish	1	1892	1970	Leif 1965
bottle glass	Owens Illinois makers mk	1	1929	1954	Toulouse 1971
bottle glass	patent finish	3	1860	1935	Jones & Sullivan 1989
bottle glass	stippled	21	1939	1970	Busch 1983
jar glass	standardized screw thread	20	1919	1970	Deiss 1981
canning jar lid liner		36	1869	1950	Toulouse 1971:345
medicine/pharm. bottle	patent finish	3	1860	1935	Jones & Sullivan 1989
ironstone	plain	34	1840	1970	Wetherbee 1980
whiteware	annular, blue	3	1830	1860	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
whiteware	hand painted, blue	7	1840	1860	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
whiteware	overglaze decal	1	1890	1970	Haskell 1981
whiteware	plain	872	1830	1970	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
whiteware	shell edge, blue, green	9	1830	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982; Miller & Hunter 1990
whiteware	transfer print, blue	13	1928	1960	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
whiteware	transfer print, purple	1	1830	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982
whiteware	transfer print, other colors	23	1828	1850	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
yellowware	plain	10	1840	1900	Ketchum 1987
yellowware	Rockingham-like	2	1845	1900	South 1977
nail, cut		129	1790	1890	Nelson 1968
nail, wire		69	1890	1970	Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984
		1280			

Mean Date: 1896
TPQ: 1939

Stone Foundation Walls and/or Piers and Builder's Trenches – Features 3, 3a, 8, 8a, 8b, 12 and 13

Feature 3 and Feature 3a were foundation sections exposed in Test Unit 2 (see Figures 15-17 and 15-8). Feature 3, an east-west trending dry laid foundation wall running the length of the unit, was exposed in Level 2. Only the bottom course of stones was present. No builder's trench was observed. Four artifacts were found within the expanded (Test Unit 12) but the additional exposure did not provide additional insights into the interpretation of Feature 12. soil matrix surrounding the stones (Table 15-13).

Table 15-13
Site 18Cv480, Feature 3 Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	3
Architecture			6
	Brick, Block	brick	1
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	4
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	1
Clothing			1
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	1
		Grand Total	7

Feature 3a is a north-south trending foundation or pier identified beneath Feature 3. Feature 3a foundation was constructed of rocks mortared together using cement. This feature extended north and east outside of the unit. There were no artifacts associated with this feature.

Features 8 and 8a are part of an east-west trending, dry-laid, stone foundation wall that ran from E 448 to E 456 (Feature 8) and E 461 to E464, at the southeast corner (Feature 8a) (see Figure 15-10). The wall averaged 1.5 ft wide and 0.4 ft high. Probing indicates that the foundation wall may extend to approximately E445. The foundation wall and associated builder's trench was excavated within Test Units 7 and 15. Feature 8 soil matrix yielded 120 artifacts in this sample. Excavation of the builder's trench produced 884 artifacts (Table 15-14).

Table 15-14
Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis for F8 and F8B

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	8	8B	Total	%
Architecture			114	607	721	71.8%
	Brick, Block	brick		7	7	0.7%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	112	598	710	70.7%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, indeterminate	2	2	4	0.4%
Faunal			6	239	245	24.4%
	Shell	shell	6	239	245	24.4%
Kitchen				25	25	2.5%
	Bottles/Jars	bottle glass		7	7	0.7%
	Ceramics	earthenware		2	2	0.2%
		ironstone		14	14	1.4%
		refined earthenware		1	1	0.1%
		whiteware		1	1	0.1%
Unidentifiable				13	13	1.3%
	Indeterminate	metal		13	13	1.3%
		Grand Total	120	884	1004	100.0%
		%	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%	

Feature 8/8a foundation forms the south foundation for a former outbuilding north of the dwelling. It is possible that Feature 3 is part of that structure's north foundation. If both Features 8/8a and 3 are foundation segments from the same outbuilding, then the outbuilding dimensions would be approximately 14 ft north-south by 20 ft east-west.

Feature 12 was identified within the Ab horizon (Feature 4a) in Test Unit 4. This feature was comprised of a single course of several moderate to large rocks in an east-west alignment, paralleling the same alignment as Feature 8/8a foundation. There was no mortar associated with this foundation segment. The surrounding soil was the same soil matrix as Feature 4a (Ab horizon) and no builder's trench was identified. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Feature 13 is the edge of a possible stone foundation identified at the CA/Bt horizon interface in Test Unit 6. The exposed stones were designated as Feature 13. The excavation unit did not expose enough area to determine whether this was a wall section or a stone pier.

Postholes and Postmolds – Features 10, 11, 14, 17a, 17b, 18, 19a, and 19b

Eight postholes and or molds were identified during Phase II testing (see Table 15-8). Feature 10 is a postmold identified during wall cleaning of Test Unit 1 (see Figure 15-12; Table 15-8). Shell was observed in the feature fill.

Feature 11 is a mold from a driven post identified in the subsoil of Test Unit 2 (see Figure 15-18). No artifacts were recovered.

Feature 14 is the base of a very shallow basin shaped feature exposed in Test Unit 12. Only part of the feature fell within the unit. This feature may mark the location of a former location of a large rock or the base of a large posthole. Excavation of Feature 14 produced 77 artifacts (Table 15-15).

**Table 15-15
Site 18Cv480, Pattern Analysis, Postmold and Posthole Features**

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	14	17A	18	19A	19B
Activities				1			
	Toys	game piece, metal		1			
Architecture			49	41	9	1	1
	Brick, Block	brick	20	18	9		1
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	21	18			
	Nails, Spikes, etc.		3	5		1	
		nail, indeterminate	3	3		1	
		nail, wire		2			
	Window Glass	window glass	5				
Clothing			1				
	Clothing Fasteners	button, plastic	1				
Faunal			1	1			
	Bone	bone	1				
	Shell	shell		1			
Furnishings						2	
	Lighting	lamp glass				2	
Kitchen			17	28	6	1	1
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	5				
		bottle glass	11	24	6	1	1
	Ceramics	porcelain		1			
		whiteware		3			
	Decorative Table Glass	pressed glass	1				
Unidentifiable			9		7		
	Indeterminate	metal	9		7		
Grand Total			77	71	22	4	2

Features 17a (posthole), 17b (postmold), and 18 (posthole) were observed at the fill/subsoil interface in Test Unit 13 (see Figure 15-20). These features were located in the approximate area of the former farmhouse. These three shallow features were truncated by earthmoving activities at the site. Both posthole features extend beyond the eastern limits of the unit. Excavation of Feature 17a produced 71 artifacts (see Table 15-15). Only 22 artifacts were recovered from Feature 18 excavations (see Table 15-15). Feature 17b, appears to be a location of a driven post that extended outside of the bottom of the associated posthole (Feature 17a). No artifacts were found in Feature 17b.

Features 19a and 19b were adjacent postholes identified in the southern edge of Test Unit 15 and extended beyond the unit limits. The small portion of Feature 19a within the unit indicated that a square post may have been set in this hole. Excavations produced four artifacts from Feature 19a and two artifacts from Feature 19b (see Table 15-15).

Other Features

There were two other types of features (Features 5 and Features 15/16/16a) identified at the site. Feature 15 consists of stone and mortar rubble most like associated with razing of the structure marked by adjacent Feature 3 foundation. Excavations produced 1936 artifacts, most of which is comprised of mortar and shell (Table 15-16).

**Table 15-16
Site 18Cv480, Feature 5 Pattern Analysis**

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Feature 5	%
Activities			4	0.2%
	Cans/Tins	tin can	2	0.1%
	Recreation	fishing hook, metal	2	0.1%
Architecture			1269	65.5%
	Brick, Block	brick	45	2.3%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	1215	62.8%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.		9	0.5%
		nail, cut	6	0.3%
		nail, indeterminate	3	0.2%
Faunal			629	32.5%
	Bone	bone	6	0.3%
	Shell		shell	32.2%
Kitchen			30	1.5%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	14	0.7%
		bottle glass	11	0.6%
	Ceramics	whiteware	4	0.2%
		yellowware	1	0.1%
Unidentifiable			4	0.2%
	Indeterminate	mineral	4	0.2%
			4	0.2%
		Grand Total	1936	100.0%
		%	100.0%	

The driveway feature complex includes Feature 15/16/16a, which represent filled in ruts or pot holes within the driveway. Excavation of the driveway feature complex produced 168 artifacts (Table 15-17).

Table 15-17
Site 18Cv480, Features 15 and 16, Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	15	16	Total	%
Activities			1	1	2	1.2%
	Hand Tools	hammer, metal	1		1	0.6%
	MachineParts/Hardware	nut		1	1	0.6%
Architecture			41	10	51	30.4%
	Brick, Block	brick	12	2	14	8.3%
		brick, half bat	1		1	0.6%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	2		2	1.2%
		nail, indeterminate	20	5	25	14.9%
	Window Glass	window glass	6	3	9	5.4%
Clothing			1		1	0.6%
	Shoe Parts	eyelet	1		1	0.6%
Faunal			1	6	7	4.2%
	Shell	shell	1	6	7	4.2%
Kitchen			49	50	99	58.9%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	29	4	33	19.6%
		bottle glass	17	35	52	31.0%
	Ceramics	stoneware		3	3	1.8%
		whiteware	3	8	11	6.5%
Unidentifiable			8		8	4.8%
	Indeterminate	metal	8		8	4.8%
Grand Total			101	67	168	100.0%
		%	60.1%	39.9%	100.0%	

Feature Summary

Seventeen features were identified within the domestic nucleus of Site 18Cv480. Ten of these features fell in the north yard and north yard extension on the hillslope north of the former farm house location. The features in these two areas include an intact Ab horizon (Feature 2/4/4a), four stone wall or pier sections (Features 3, 3a, 8/8a/8b, and 12), four postholes/molds (Features 10, 11, 19a, and 19b), and demolition rubble (Feature 5). The hilltop where the house once stood was heavily disturbed and the features in this area were limited in number including a deep pit feature (Feature 1/1a/6 complex), the driveway (Feature 15/16/16a complex), a possible building foundation pier (Feature 13), and four postholes/molds (Features 14, 17a, 17b, and 18).

Phase I/II Artifact Analysis

Phase I/II investigations producing 24,938 artifacts (Table 15-18). Seven prehistoric lithics were recovered. There were 1482 artifacts could not be identified, including 1360 metal pieces. The remaining artifacts fell within nine historic artifact functional groups.

Table 15-18
Site 18Cv480, Phase I/II Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Total	%
Activities	Activities-Other	5	0.02%
	Automobile Related	1	0.00%
	Cans/Tins	189	0.76%
	Hand Tools	3	0.01%
	Household Items	18	0.07%
	Indeterminate	27	0.11%
	MachineParts/Hardware	95	0.38%
	Misc.Small Hardware	18	0.07%
	Musical	1	0.00%
	Recreation	7	0.03%
	Sewing	1	0.00%
	Toys	13	0.05%
	Writing	5	0.02%
Activities Total		383	1.54%
Architecture	Brick, Block	988	3.96%
	Door Parts	17	0.07%
	Flooring Materials	7	0.03%
	Indeterminate	2	0.01%
	Mortar, Cement	3472	13.92%
	Nails,Spikes,Etc.	2382	9.55%
	Plumbing	2	0.01%
	Roofing Materials	9	0.04%
	Window Glass	1023	4.10%
Architecture Total		7902	31.68%
Arms	Ammunition	15	0.06%
	Gunflints	1	0.00%
Arms Total		16	0.06%
Clothing	Cloth	4	0.02%
	Clothing Fasteners	34	0.14%
	Clothing Related-Other	7	0.03%
	Shoe Parts	29	0.12%
Clothing Total		74	0.30%
Faunal	Bone	224	0.90%
	Shell	6628	26.57%
Faunal Total		6852	27.47%
Furnishings	Furniture-Decorative	1	0.00%
	Lighting	431	1.73%
	Plaster	1	0.00%
	Vase/Statuary	1	0.00%
Furnishings Total		434	1.74%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	5867	23.52%
	Ceramics	1763	7.07%
	Decorative Table Glass	97	0.39%
	Glassware-Other	29	0.12%
	Kitchen Related-Other	7	0.03%

Class	Sub-Class	Total	%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)	1	0.00%
	Tumblers, Stemware	45	0.18%
Kitchen Total		7809	31.31%
Personal	Belts/Straps	1	0.00%
	Coins	5	0.02%
	Cosmetics	1	0.00%
	Hygiene	2	0.01%
	Jewelry	2	0.01%
	Personal-Other	4	0.02%
	Pharmaceutical	11	0.04%
Personal Total		26	0.10%
Prehistoric Total	Lithic	7	0.03%
Tobacco Pipes	Smoking Related-Other	1	0.00%
	Stoneware	1	0.00%
	White Ball Clay	25	0.10%
Tobacco Pipes Total		27	0.11%
Unidentifiable Total	Indeterminate	1413	5.67%
Grand Total		24942	100.00%
		%	100.00%

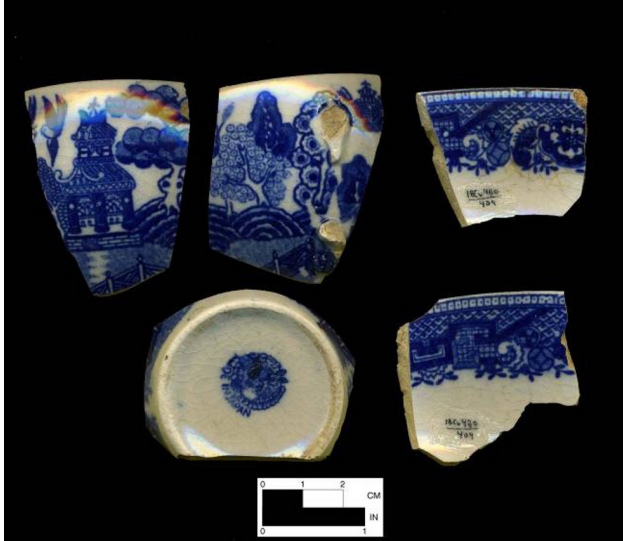
Pattern Analysis

The kitchen group consists of artifacts that represent the remains of food preparation, service, and consumption. A total of 7810 artifacts fell within the kitchen group (see Table 15-18). This group was divided into four subclasses and included 5853 bottles and jars, 1762 ceramics, 139 decorative table glassware pieces, and 11 other kitchen-related artifacts. The kitchen bottle glass assemblage includes a variety of beverage bottles including beer, soda, milk, and whiskey containers. Food containers include canning jars and condiment bottles.

The ceramic assemblage is predominately undecorated whiteware (n=1267). Plain ceramics are generally less expensive than decorated wares. Decorated whiteware types include transfer-prints (n=80), hand-painted (n=19), edge decorated (n=13), sponge decorated (n=2), and annular (n=11) varieties (Photographs 15-6 and 15-7). Other types of ceramics were present in smaller quantities.



Photograph 15-6. Sample of Seven Whiteware, Including One Shell Edge (FS 351), Two Hand Painted (FS 351 and FS 370) and Four Transfer Print (FS 351, 354 and 360).



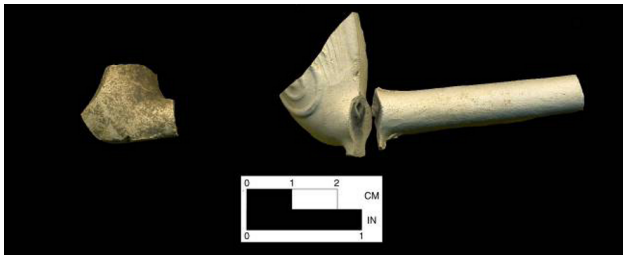
Photograph 15-7. Sample of Willow Ware Tea Cup (FS 409).

The architecture group includes construction materials, such as brick, nails, plaster, mortar, and window glass. A total of 7906 architectural-related items were recovered (see Table 15-18). Nails include both cut ($n=225$) and wire ($n=266$) varieties, as well as, nails that were too corroded to provide evidence of manufacturing method.

The faunal group remains include animal bones, teeth, and shell that can typically be used to construct information about foodways. There

were 6628 shell and 224 bone pieces recovered from the investigation (see Table 15-18).

Tobacco group remains include tobacco pipe and bowl fragments, ash trays, and lighters. White ball clay pipe pieces ($n=25$) were common at the site (Photograph 15-8). The tobacco assemblage also included one stoneware pipe fragment and a plastic mouth piece.



Photograph 15-8. Sample of Two White Ball Clay Pipes (FS 323 and FS368).

Small quantities of artifacts were represented in the remaining groups (see Table 15-18). Activities group includes a variety of material such as toys, tools, writing items, musical instruments, hardware, machine parts, and stable items, such as horse tack. Sixty-eight artifacts fell within the activities group. Activities types of artifacts include toys, writing, musical, sewing, recreation, machine-parts, hand-tools, and other types of items (see Table 15-18; Photograph 15-9).



Photograph 15-9. Sample of Two Porcelain Doll Parts (FS 346 and FS 354), Three Glass Marbles (FS 346 and FS 35`4) and One White Ball Clay Marble (FS 350).

The clothing group is comprised of artifacts that are related to clothing, accessories, and items used in the construction and/or repair of apparel. Thirty-five (bakelite, glass, metal, bone, brass, and plastic) buttons were recovered in addition to shoe parts, cloth, and a belt buckle (see Figure 15-18).

Furnishings group consists of furniture hardware, lighting, and figurines. Lamp chimney glass, light bulb pieces, and some other furnishings were recovered.

Personal group artifacts represent items that are individually owned or relate to personal hygiene, adornments, and medicine. The types of personal items recovered include coins, cosmetics, hygiene (combs), medicine bottles and jars and two other items.

The functional group percentages of artifacts at Site 18CV480 are typical for a domestic site which characteristically produces moderate to high quantities of both architecture and kitchen remains (range of 33-64% architecture artifacts and 34-61% kitchen artifacts) (cf. Ball 1984).

Dating Analysis

Map research and temporally diagnostic ceramic, glass, and nail artifacts were used to help date the site. A total of 2401 temporally diagnostic artifacts yielded a mean date of 1897 for the site occupation and a TPQ date of 1939 (Table 15-19). This generally agrees with map research which indicates a house on this site by 1862 until it was razed by the power company in the latter part of the twentieth century.

Table 15-19. Site 18CV480, Phase I/II Dating Analysis

Ware Type/Object	Decoration/Manufacturing Tech	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Reference
ironstone	plain	68	1840	1970	Wetherbee 1980
pearlware	hand painted	1	1780	1830	South 1977
pearlware	plain	7	1780	1830	South 1977
pearlware	shell edge	3	1780	1830	South 1977
pearlware	transfer print	1	1795	1840	South 1977
whiteware	annular	11	1830	1860	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
whiteware	hand painted	19	1840	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982; Majewski & O'Brien 1981
whiteware	overglaze decal	13	1890	1970	Haskell 1981
whiteware	plain	1267	1830	1970	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
whiteware	shell edge	13	1830	1891	Lofstrum et al. 1982; Miller & Hunter 1990
whiteware	spongeware	2	1830	1871	Robacker and Robacker 1978
whiteware	transfer print, blue	39	1828	1860	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
whiteware	transfer print, purple	3	1830	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982
whiteware	transfer print, other colors	38	1828	1850	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
yellowware	plain	25	1830	1900	Ketchum 1989
yellowware	annular, white	2	1827	1922	Brown 1982
yellowware	Rockingham-like glaze	3	1845	1900	South 1977
beer bottle	Federal Law emb.	2	1933	1964	Busch 1983
beer bottles/other bottles	crown finish	5	1892	1970	Leif 1965
beer bottles/other bottles	stippled	83	1939	1970	Busch 1983
bottle/decorative glass	sun colored amethyst	48	1880	1915	Millet & Pacey 1985
bottle/jar	blown in mold	30	1800	1870	Deiss 1981
bottle/jar	Hazel Atlas maker's mark	1	1920	1964	Toulouse 1971
bottle/jar	machine made	2	1903	1970	Deiss 1981
bottle/jar	Owens Bottle Co	1	1903	1925	Toulouse 1971
bottle/jar	Owens Illinois makers mark	2	1929	1954	Toulouse 1971

Ware Type/Object	Decoration/Manufacturing Tech	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Reference
bottle/jar	standardized screw threads	78	1919	1970	Deiss 1981
bottle/jug	Duraglas	1	1939	1970	Busch 1983
canning jar lid liner	"Genuine zinc ca...For Ball Mason jars"	1	1919	1950	Deiss 1981; Toulouse 1971
canning jar lid liner	white opaque	103	1869	1950	Toulouse 1971;345
decorative glass	carnival	4	1907	1950	Husfloen 1992
decorative glass	pressed	47	1820	1950	Schroy 2001
prescription bottle	patent finish	9	1860	1935	James & Sullivan 1987
soda bottle	applied color label	4	1935	1970	Deiss 1981:95
nail, cut		199	1790	1890	Nelson 1968
nail, wire		260	1880	1970	Nelson 1984; IMAC 1984
TOTAL		2395			

Mean Date: 1897

TPQ: 1939

Summary and Evaluation

Site 18CV480 is a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century domestic farmstead site with a total site area of 510 ft (N-S) by 990 ft (E-W). The nucleus of the site, represented by the house location and adjacent yard areas was centered in a 330 x 140 feet (101 x 43 meters) area within Locus 1. The habitation area is heavily disturbed, as much of the house area was (mechanically) stripped of its A horizon (along with artifacts) and lacks integrity. There are localized areas with good integrity on the northern end of the habitation area. The outlying tobacco barns, activity areas, and fields have a low density artifact scatter.

Excavations identified 17 cultural features within the domestic nucleus of Site 18Cv480. These features include an intact Ab horizon (Feature 2/4/4a), a deep pit feature (Feature 1/1a/6 complex), the driveway (Feature 15/16/16a complex), five stone wall or pier sections (Features 3, 3a, 8/8a/8b, 12, and 13), eight postholes/molds (Features 10, 11, 14, 17a, 17b, 18, 19a, and 19b), and demolition rubble (Feature 5). Phase I/II investigations produced 24,938 artifacts.

In general, the former house location and the adjacent yard areas lack good integrity. The site was occupied for a long period and includes modern artifacts mixed with older artifacts. Therefore, GAI concludes that Site 18Cv480 does not possess the potential to address important questions relating to the history of this region. Based on the results of Phase II field investigations and archival research, GAI recommends that Site 18CV480 is Not Eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D. Accordingly, GAI recommends no further investigations of this site.

Site 18CV480 (Site 7) Recommendations

Site 18CV480 represents the location of the former Parran's Park farmstead (CT-58). The site includes a mid 19th to 20th century artifact scatter concentrated in the area of the former Parran's Park dwelling (Locus 1) and extending into fields to its east and west. Structures 3 and 4 (CT-58A), two 20th century frame tobacco barns associated with the former farmstead, are located within the site boundary. Locus 1 yielded the majority of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Area 1, at the western end of the site, may represent slopewash from the higher-elevation Locus 1. Dispersed artifacts within the field in the site's eastern half may reflect activity areas associated with Structures 3 and 4 or materials discarded along the roadway bisecting the field. Based on Phase II testing, the integrity of this site is poor. Due to the site's reduced integrity, GAI concludes that it has a low potential to contribute important information on the historic use of this area. GAI recommends that Site 18CV480 is Not Eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site 18CV480.
