

Chapter 12. Site 36LU281 (GAI Site 4)

Phase Ib and Phase II

Location: West Alternative, Section 14

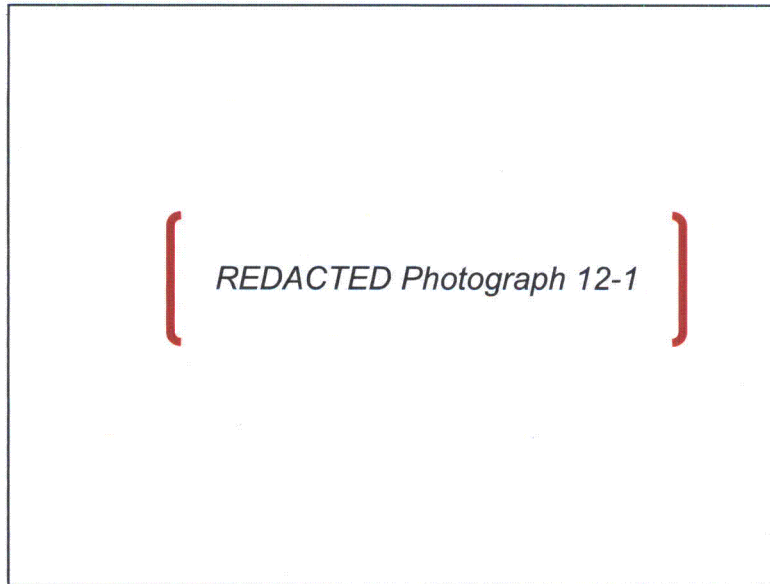
Site Type: Mid 19th to Early 20th Century Farmstead

Site Size: 30x45 meters (130x150 feet)

Recommendations: Not NRHP Eligible

Site Setting

GAI conducted a Phase Ib survey and a Phase II National Register site evaluation of Site 36LU281 (GAI Site 4). This historic period site is situated on a broad upland flat in the West Alternative, Section 14, near the center of the project area (see Figure 1-3; Figure 12-1). It lies in a cultivated field immediately south of Confers Lane and approximately midway between two sharp bends in this roadway (Photograph 12-1). Two other historic period sites identified during GAI's archaeological investigations of the BBNPP project area are located just opposite (north of) Confers Lane—Site 36LU283 (Sink Site), 20 meters (75 feet) to the northwest, and Site



36LU280, in a field 107 meters (350 feet) to the northeast.

Disturbances in the site vicinity are limited to cultivation. The ground surface slopes down slightly to the south and two bedrock outcrops are located near the center of the site at the top of the slope. Phase Ib investigations indicate that Site 36LU281 has dimensions of 30x45 meters (130x150 feet). Proposed project impacts will result from use of this locality as a laydown area.

Photograph 12-1. View of Site 36LU281 in Cultivated Field South of Confers Lane, Facing Southwest

Phase Ib Investigations

Phase Ib investigations of Site 36LU281 consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance, systematic surface collection and judgmental shovel testing (Figure 12-2). Initial pedestrian ground survey of the field was conducted along transects spaced at 15-meter intervals. Observed surface artifacts were marked with pin flags. Following the identification of the Site 36LU281 artifact scatter, a grid was established over this locality using a compass and tapes, and the site was subject to a systematic surface collection. Observed artifacts were collected by 5-meter-blocks, designated by coordinates within the grid system. A total of 362 surface artifacts were recovered from 38 5-meter surface collection blocks, with artifact density ranging from 1 to over 75 artifacts per block. One shovel test was excavated near the center of the artifact scatter to document site stratigraphy and the depth of cultural deposits.

Shovel testing exposed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence. As described for STP 1, this profile consisted of a 23-cm-thick brown silt loam plowzone superimposing a brown clay loam B horizon (Figure 12-3). Four historic artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon in this STP. No cultural features were identified.

Phase Ib survey of Site 36LU281 yielded 366 artifacts. Nearly ninety-two percent of this assemblage consisted of kitchen-related bottle/jar glass and ceramics (Table 12-1). The ceramic assemblage included whiteware, redware, ironstone, stoneware, and porcelain sherds. The bottle glass sample included aqua, amethyst, cobalt, clear and blue specimens. White opaque canning jar lid liners were also present. The few remaining artifacts consisted of architectural debris (i.e., window glass, nails, and brick), a toy (glass marble), a shell, a white ball clay pipe fragment, two possible clay pigeons, and two unidentified plastic items.

Table 12-1. Site 36LU281: Phase Ib Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	Percent
Activities	Toys	marble	1	0.27%
		Activities Total	1	0.27%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	2	0.55%
		Nails, Spikes, Etc.	1	0.27%
	Window Glass	window glass	19	5.19%
		Architecture Total	22	6.01%
Arms	Arms Related-Other	clay pigeon	2	0.55%
Faunal	Shell	shell	1	0.27%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	bottle glass	45	12.30%
		container glass	3	0.82%
		jar glass	2	0.55%
	Ceramics	earthenware, paste	1	0.27%
		hardpaste porcelain, handpainted	2	0.55%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	8	2.19%
		ironstone, plain	6	1.64%
		pearlware, plain	2	0.55%
		redware, glazed	44	12.02%
		redware, paste	13	3.55%
		redware, unglazed	17	4.64%
		stoneware, buff bodied	7	1.91%
		stoneware, gray bodied	1	0.27%
		whiteware, colored glaze	4	1.09%
		whiteware, handpainted	11	3.01%
		whiteware, overglaze decal	2	0.55%
		whiteware, plain	145	39.62%
		whiteware, shell edge	5	1.37%
		whiteware, spongeware	3	0.82%
		whiteware, transfer printed, black	3	0.82%
whiteware, transfer printed, blue	3	0.82%		
whiteware, transfer printed, green	4	1.09%		
	Kitchen-related-Other	canning jar lid liner	5	1.37%
		Kitchen Total	336	91.80%
Personal	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle	1	0.27%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	tobacco pipe	1	0.27%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	plastic	2	0.55%
		TOTAL	366	100.00%

The assemblage contained 198 temporally diagnostic specimens, consisting largely of ceramics (whiteware and ironstone) along with bottle glass pieces (Table 12-2). These diagnostic specimens indicated a mid-19th to early 20th century temporal affiliation for the site. The paucity of architecture-related artifacts could indicate that the house was constructed of logs.

Table 12-2. Site 36LU281: Phase Ib Artifact Dating Analysis

Ware Type/Object	Decoration/Manufacturing Tech	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Reference
bottle glass	patent finish	2	1860	1935	Jones & Sullivan 1989
bottle glass	sun colored amethyst	5	1880	1915	Miller & Pacey 1980
canning jar lid liner	white opaque	5	1869	1950	Toulouse 1971
ironstone	plain/other	10	1830	1955	Wetherbee 1980
whiteware	hand painted	10	1840	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982; Majewski & O'Brien 1984
whiteware	overglaze decal	2	1890	1955	Haskell 1981
whiteware	plain	148	1830	1955	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1890
whiteware	shell edge, blue & green	4	1830	1860	Lofstrum et al 1982; Miller & Hunter 1990
whiteware	spongeware, various colors	3	1830	1871	Robacker & Robacker 1978
whiteware	transfer print, various colors	9	1828	1850	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
	Total	198			
	Mean Date	1887			
	TPQ	1890			

A structure is depicted in the vicinity of Site 36LU281 in 1873 on historic maps. Due to possible reorientation of Confers Lane (shown on the 1873 map as having a right-angled turn), the structure illustrated on the south edge of this road may represent either Site 36LU281 (identified south of the roadway) or Site 36LU283 (north of the roadway). No structures appear in this locality on the 1939 aerial photograph or the 1955 map of the project vicinity.

Phase Ib Summary and Recommendations

GAI's Phase Ib study indicated that Site 36LU281 consists of a relatively high density, mid 19th to early 20th century surface artifact scatter. The overwhelming majority of artifacts are kitchen-related specimens; low frequencies of architectural debris and other items are also present. The artifact assemblage suggests a domestic occupation. Historic map review indicates the presence of a structure in this vicinity in 1873.

Based on the Phase Ib results (good integrity, relatively high artifact density, and likely association with a former structure), GAI concluded that Site 36LU281 was potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. PHMC-BHP reviewed preliminary Phase Ib results presented in GAI's Phase Ib Management Summary (Munford and Tuk 2008) and concurred with these recommendation in a March 2, 2009 letter (see Appendix A). Because Site 36LU281 could not be avoided by the proposed project construction, a Phase II archaeological evaluation was undertaken at this site.

Phase II Methods

Phase II investigations included archival research, field excavations, and laboratory analysis. The Phase II study was designed to: (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 between August 10 and September 4, 2009, and included controlled surface collection (CSC), systematically excavated STPs at 15 ft intervals, judgmentally placed test units, and mechanically excavated trenches.

Phase II Archival Research

Archival research, which included patent, deed and orphan court record investigations, was used to create a chain-of-title for the parcel of land containing Site 36LU281 (Table 12-3). Site 36LU281 and Site 36LU283 are located on property that was originally granted to Emanuel Hover as a 71-acre parcel (Figure 12-4). The land encompassing Site 36LU281 and Site 36LU283 remained part of the same parcel until January 19, 1957, when 6.2 acres encompassing Locus 2 of Site 36LU283 was sold separately. The chain-of-title table reflects the property encompassing Site 36LU281 and Locus 1 of Site 36LU283. The division of the property encompassing Locus 2 of Site 36LU283 is presented in Chapter 14. The chain-of-title research established a link between Site 36LU281 and 36LU283 and several local farmers.

Table 12-3. Site 36LU281: Chain-of-Title

Date of Instrument	Grantee/Defendant	Grantor/Complainant	Conveyance Reference	Comments
July, 1 2000	PPL Susquehanna LLC	PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	Luzerne County Deed Book 2741:702	
July 29, 1986	PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	William E. Kisner	Luzerne County Deed Book 2206:613	
March 1, 1957	Emery R. Kisner Jr. and William E. Kisner	C. Grant Brittingham, Mary Brittingham, et ux.	Luzerne County Deed Book 1345:89	70.8 acres, sold for \$1,950
March 10, 1928	C. Grant Brittingham et ux.	J. Grant Long	Luzerne County Courthouse, Orphans Court Records no. 332	70.8 acres
February 18, 1920	J. Grant Long	Eva J. Ferrell	Luzerne County Deed Book 536:300	77 acres, sold for \$5,500
April 30, 1913	Eva J. Ferrell	Miles G. Shultz and Martha Shultz	Luzerne County Deed Book 488:478	77 acres, sold for \$2,400
January 25, 1910	Miles G. Shultz and Martha Shultz	W.C. Davenport and Addie Davenport	Luzerne County Deed Book 457:591	77 acres, sold for \$2,850
January 12, 1882	Ellen Frace	Jacob Gould	Luzerne County Deed Book 237:553	77 acres (more or less) Willed
May 23, 1881	Jacob Gould	Paul Fortner (administrator of William Hicks)	Luzerne County Deed Book 225:510	78 acres, sold for \$3055
April 10, 1815	Samuel Hicks	Emanuel Kirkendall and Mary Kirkendall	Luzerne County Deed Book 16:147	57 acres, sold for \$1100
May 15, 1809	Emanuel Kirkendall	Moses Parks	Luzerne County Deed Book 11:197	57 acres, sold for \$450
January 22, 1809	Moses Parks	Emanuel Hover and Cornelia Hover	Luzerne County Deed Book 11:116	57 acres, sold for \$350
March 10, 1806	Emanuel Hover	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Map of Salem TWP original patents, Luzerne Co. Historical Society	71 acres

Further research, which included Federal Census data, tax assessment rolls, agricultural census data, and local literature, was used in conjunction with deeds to develop the overall history of Site 36LU281.

When the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted Emanuel Hover 71 acres of land in Salem Township on March 10, 1806, he had been living in the area for at least six years. The 1800

Federal Census listed Emanuel Hover as the head of a household of five people residing in Salem Township. The household consisted of Emanuel and his wife Cornelia, both listed as being between the age of 16 and 26, and three females, presumably his daughters, all under the age of 10.

Emanuel and Cornelia Hover sold 57 acres of their property to Moses Parks on January 22, 1809, for \$350.00. A few months later, on May 15, 1809, Moses sold the same 57 acres to Emanuel Kirkendall for \$450.00. Emanuel Kirkendall was listed in the 1810 Federal Census as a farmer and the head of a household of 10 people who resided in Salem Township. Within the household were one male and two females under the age of 10, one male and two females between the age of 10 and 16, two males between the age of 16 and 26, and one male and one female, presumably Emanuel and his wife Mary, between the age of 26 and 45. The census also listed that he owned three slaves. A tax assessment of Emanuel Kirkendall in 1812 stated that of his 57 acres, 30 were improved (Table 12-4). The tax assessment also listed Emanuel's occupation as a farmer, and stated he owned one house and one outbuilding with a total value of \$361.00. These documents show that the area containing Sites 36LU281 and 36LU283 was being farmed at that early date.

Table 12-4. Site 36LU281: Emanuel Kirkendall Tax Assessments

Description	1812
Improved Land	30 acres
Unimproved Land	27 acres
Lots of land	1
Houses	1
Outbuildings	1
Mills	0
Horses	0
Oxen	0
Cows	0
Occupation	Farmer
Total Valuation	\$361.00

Emanuel and Mary Kirkendall sold their 57 acres of property to Samuel Hicks for \$1,100.00 on April 10, 1815. Samuel Hicks had lived in Salem Township since at least 1796, as he appears on a list generated that year of taxable men living in the township. An 1815 tax assessment recorded that he owned 85 acres of improved land and 76 acres of unimproved land on one lot. This assessment also recorded two houses, two horses, and five cows with a total value of \$763.00 (Table 12-5). It is unclear whether this assessment included the property acquired from the Kirkendalls in addition to property already owned by Samuel Hicks as one lot, or if this assessment was for land owned by Samuel prior to his acquisition of the Kirkendall tract. However, it illustrates that Samuel was engaged in agriculture when he purchased the property from the Kirkendalls in 1815.

In 1820, Samuel was listed in the Federal Census as the head of a household consisting of eight people, including two females between the age of 10 and 16, one male between 16 and 18, two males and one female between 16 and 26, and one male and female, presumably Samuel and his wife, 45 or older. Two people within the household were listed as engaged in agriculture.

Ten years later, the Federal Census listed only Samuel and a female, presumably his wife, as living in the household. Both of these people were listed as being between the age of 60 and 70. This census reveals that all of Samuel's children had left the household by this time. A tax

assessment from the same year recorded that Samuel owned a horse, a cow, a house and outbuilding on one lot consisting of no acres of land (see Table 12-5). Considering this tax assessment coincides with the Federal Census stating that none of Samuel's children were residing in his household, it may suggest that his property had been transferred to one or more of his relatives. Sometime prior to 1859, Samuel Hicks purchased 20 acres to the east of his property. These 20 acres were located south of Site 36LU280 and consisted of the southern portion of an original 95-acre tract.

Table 12-5. Site 36LU281: Samuel Hicks Tax Assessments

Description	1815	1830
Improved Land	85 acres	0
Unimproved Land	76 acres	0
Lots of land	1	1
Houses	2	1
Outbuildings	0	0
Mills	0	0
Horses	2	1
Oxen	0	0
Cows	5	1
Occupation	Farmer	Farmer
Total Valuation	\$763.00	\$58.00

It is unknown when Samuel Hicks' property was transferred to William Hicks, but on May 23, 1881, Paul Fortner, acting as the administrator of William Hicks' Estate, sold 77 acres of William's property to Jacob Gould. These 77 acres consisted of three parcels that William Hicks had previously acquired, including the 57 acres that Samuel Hicks had purchased from Emanuel and Mary Kirkendall (Wilkes-Barre Courthouse Annex, Deed Book 16, pg. 147). The 1830 tax assessment of Samuel Hicks, recording that he owned no acreage, may suggest that the transfer of his property to William occurred sometime around that date.

In 1820, William Hicks was listed in the Federal Census as the head of a household consisting of five people residing in Salem Township. Within his household were one female under the age of 10, one female between 10 and 16, one male (presumably William) between the ages of 26 and 45, and one female over the age of 45. Two people within the household were listed as engaged in agriculture.

A decade later, the Federal Census recorded William as the head of a household consisting of eight people, including one male and one female under the age of five, two males between five and 10, one male and one female between 10 and 15, one female between 30 and 40, and one male (presumably William) between 40 and 50. The 1830 tax assessment for William Hicks stated that he was a farmer who owned a 120-acre lot consisting of 60 improved acres, and the total value of his estate was recorded at \$1,312.00. This assessment also recorded he owned a house and outbuilding (Table 12-6).

A tax assessment conducted in 1835 recorded that William still owned one house, although an additional outbuilding had been added. However, this tax assessment states he owned two lots totaling 60 acres improved and 40 acres unimproved, and the total value of his estate was assessed at \$756.00. Five years later, William Hicks' tax assessment recorded he had cleared an additional 10 acres of land, and only one outbuilding was on his property. The total value of his estate during this assessment was \$1,074.00 (see Table 12-6).

Table 12-6. Site 36LU281: William Hicks Tax Assessments

Description	1830	1835	1840	1875
Improved Land	60 acres	60 acres	70 acres	60 acres
Unimproved Land	60 acres	40 acres	30 acres	32 acres
Lots of Ground	1	2	2	2
Houses	1	1	1	1
Outbuildings	1	2	1	1
Mills	0	0	0	0
Horses	1	0	1	0
Oxen	0	0	0	0
Cows	4	2	3	0
Occupation	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer
Total Valuation	\$1,312.00	\$756.00	\$1,074.00	\$2,138.00

In 1850, William Hicks was 61 years old, and the Federal Census listed him as the head of a household consisting of seven people, including his 51-year-old wife Sarah, their 22-year-old son Thomas, 21-year-old daughter Mary, 18-year-old son Martin, and their 16-year-old son Stephen. Also listed in the household was an 86-year-old woman named Casandra Hicks. William, Thomas, and Stephen were listed as farmers. While no relation is listed for Casandra, it is possible that she was the mother of William. Considering that the 1830 census listed Samuel Hicks and his wife between the ages of 60 and 70, and the 1850 census listed Casandra as 86, it is possible that Casandra was Samuel's wife, and William their elder son. This would explain the unrecorded transfer of land between Samuel and William.

William Hicks' farm was listed in the Federal Agricultural Census of 1850 (Table 12-7). This agricultural census illustrates that diversified farming occurred on the property. The schedule reveals that William and his family were involved in the raising of dairy cows, sheep, and bees for the production of butter, wool, and honey and beeswax, as well as the raising of swine and cattle for slaughter. They also harvested numerous cereal and vegetable crops including oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, corn, and potatoes. The Agricultural Census also recorded the manufacture of homemade goods. These activities illustrate a joint effort of all members of the family towards the production and capital of the farm.

Table 12-7. Site 36LU281: William Hicks Agricultural Census

Owner	William Hicks	William Hicks
	1850	1878
Improved Land (acres)	120	60
Unimproved land (acres)	55	40
Cash Value of Farm	\$5,200.00	\$10,000.00
Value of Farming Implements	\$150.00	\$280.00
Wages Paid for Labor and Board	n/a	\$210.00
Horses	5	4
Asses and Mules	0	0
Milk Cows	5	1
Working Oxen	0	0
Other Cattle	3	1

Owner	William Hicks	William Hicks
	1850	1878
Sheep	15	0
Swine	20	7
Value of Livestock	\$514.00	\$720.00
Poultry (Barnyard/Other)	n/a	n/a
Eggs Produced	n/a	n/a
Wheat (bushels)	150	100
Rye (bushels)	60	50
Indian Corn (bushels)	200	150
Oats (bushels)	200	150
Rice (lbs.)	0	0
Tobacco (lbs.)	0	0
Wool (lbs.)	30	0
Peas & Beans (bushels)	0	0
Irish Potatoes (bushels)	100	150
Sweet Potatoes (bushels)	0	0
Barley (bushels)	0	0
Buckwheat (bushels)	40	50
Apple Bearing Trees/Bushels	n/a	n/a
Value of Orchard Products	\$0.00	\$10.00
Wine (gallons)	0	0
Value of Produce of Market Gardens	\$0.00	\$0.00
Butter (lbs.)	300	600
Cheese (lbs.)	0	0
Hay (tons)	14	12
Clover Seed (bushels)	0	0
Other Grass Seed (bushels)	0	0
Hops (lbs.)	0	0
Flax (lbs.)	0	0
Flaxseed (bushels)	0	0
Maple Sugar (lbs.)	0	0
Cane Sugar (lbs.)	0	0
Molasses (gallons)	0	0
Beeswax and Honey (lbs.)	500	0
Value of Home-made Manufactures	\$15.00	\$0.00
Value of Animals slaughtered.	\$109.00	\$60.00
Estimated Value of Farm Production	n/a	\$171.00

In 1860, William Hicks was a 70-year-old farmer. A review of the Federal Census for that year suggests that by this time his wife Sarah had passed away. Living in the house with William was his 26-year-old son Stephen, Stephen's 24-year-old wife Margaret, and their two daughters, four-year-old Anna, and one-year-old Sarah.

Ten years later the census still recorded William as a farmer; however, his other son Thomas, 43 years old, Thomas' 27-year-old wife Julia, and their four children, 10-year-old Lockhart, eight-year-old Robert, six-year-old Alice, and two-year-old Maggie, were listed as living in the house. This census valued William's real estate at \$10,000.00 and his personal estate at \$1,122.00.

A review of the 1870 Agricultural Census revealed the improved land on the Hicks farm consisted of half the acreage it did in 1850. However, the cash value of the farm had almost doubled. The only increase in cultivation was in the production of butter (which doubled between 1850 and 1870), potatoes, buckwheat, and orchard products. The rest of the commodities of the farm decreased from their 1850 levels, and no sheep or bees were raised in 1870. Furthermore, the number of milch [sic] cows dropped from five in 1850 to one in 1870, while the production of butter increased from 300 pounds in 1850 to 600 pounds in 1870 (see Table 12-7).

It was during William Hicks' ownership of the property that an 1873 map depicting the project area was published (Figure 12-5), illustrating a structure labeled "W. Hicks Est." in the vicinity of Site 36LU281, and no structures in the vicinity of Loci 1 and 2 of Site 36LU283. It appears that the artifact assemblage recovered from Site 36LU281 is associated with the William Hicks Estate and represents the activities of this early farming family in Salem Township.

In 1875, when William Hicks would have been about 85 years old, a tax assessment for his property stated that he still owned one house and outbuilding, and two lots of ground, with 60 acres improved, and 32 acres unimproved. His estate was valued at \$2,138.00 (see Table 12-6). It is assumed that by 1880 William Hicks had passed away, as he is not listed in that year's Federal Census. However, the census states that Thomas Hicks and his family still lived in Salem Township. It is unknown if Thomas and his family continued to live in William's house after he passed away. According to the 1880 Federal Agricultural Census, Thomas Hicks rented 135 acres of land for a share of the products, indicating that after his father's death he did not own the farmstead. It is unknown if the land he farmed was his father's old land, or if it was an entirely different plot of land.

After William Hicks' death, the property was sold by Paul Fortner, William's administrator, to Jacob Gould for \$3,055.00 on May 23, 1881. Jacob Gould was born ca. 1819 in Pennsylvania, making him about 62 years old when he purchased William Hicks' property. The previous year's Federal Census listed Jacob as a farmer and the head of a household consisting of seven people. Besides Jacob, the household included 22-year-old farm laborer William Case, 49-year-old Ellen Frace, 17-year-old domestic servant Fanny Robert, 25-year-old William Chester Davenport, William's 26-year-old wife Agnes, and their one-year-old daughter Pearl. Ellen Frace was twice-widowed and a relative of Jacob Gould. Her first husband died when their son, William Chester Davenport, was an infant. Ellen remarried in 1857 (two years after her son William was born) to George Frace, who was later killed in the Civil War. After George Frace's death, Jacob Gould took in Ellen Frace and her son William Chester Davenport. Jacob Gould died shortly after purchasing the property in 1881 and he left it to Ellen Frace in his will. The deed for this transaction was recorded on January 12, 1882 (Luzerne County Deed 237:553).

The 1900 Federal Census listed William C. Davenport as a 45-year-old farmer and head of a household consisting of nine people. Besides William, the household included his 28-year-old

wife Addie, their eight-year-old daughter Mary M., six-year-old son Chester, five-year-old daughter Dasie, four-year-old son Gould W., two-year-old daughter Jennie F., and eight-month-old daughter Reber R. William's mother Ellen Frace, who officially owned the farm, was also listed in the household. The census noted that the farm was owned free of mortgage.

William Chester Davenport inherited his mother's property when she died in 1908. Shortly thereafter, on January 25, 1910, William and his wife Addie sold the 77-acre property to Miles G. and Martha Shultz for \$2,850.00. Miles G. Shultz is listed as a 22-year-old farmer and head of a household of four persons residing in Salem Township in the 1910 Federal Census. Besides Miles, the household included his 26-year-old wife Martha, their three-year-old son Boyd, and a 21-year-old farm hand named Frank Runton. The census illustrates that the property was still being farmed in 1910.

On April 30, 1913, Miles and Martha Shultz sold the property to Eva J. Ferrell for \$2,400.00. Eva Ferrell then sold the property to J. Grant Long on February 18, 1920 for \$5,500.00. Unfortunately, J. Grant Long was not entered into the Pennsylvania Triennial Farm Census of 1927; therefore, 20th century agricultural census data is not available for comparison and analysis. J. Grant Long died on March 10, 1928 and his property was willed to his wife Sarah S. Long. Mr. Long's will, filed in folio 332 of the Orphan's Court of Luzerne County, stated that his land was to be transferred for life to his wife, then to his daughter Jessie M. Long Brittingham, and then to her children. It was during his wife Sarah's ownership that an aerial photograph was taken of the property in 1939 (Figure 12-6). This photograph does not depict any structures within the vicinity of Site 36LU281; however, the photograph does depict structures in the locations of Locus 1 and 2 of Site 36LU283.

Sarah Long died on January 31, 1946, and Jessie M. Long Brittingham died on September 29, 1955, whereupon the land became vested in fee to Jessie's children and their respective spouses.

No structures are depicted in the vicinity of Site 36LU281 on a 1955 USGS Quadrangle (Figure 12-7). However, the house represented by the foundations in Locus 2 of Site 36LU283 is depicted on the map.

On January 19, 1957, C. Grant and Mary Brittingham, along with the remaining heirs of Jessie Brittingham, sold 6.2 acres of their holdings to William H. and Dorothea V. Sink. This 6.2-acre plot contained the farmhouse and adjacent property represented by Locus 2 of Site 36LU283. This piece of property will be discussed in more detail in the archival research results for Site 36LU283 in Chapter 14.

The remaining land, containing Site 36LU281 and Locus 1 of Site 36LU283, was sold to William Kisner and Emery R. Kisner Jr. on March 1, 1957. William and Emery Kisner were in the process of expanding their farm, where Sites 36LU279 and 36LU286 are located, and this purchase added to their already large landholdings. During the Kisner's ownership of the property containing Site 36LU281 and Locus 1 of Site 36LU283 aerial photographs were taken of the property in 1959 and 1969 (Figures 12-8 and 12-9). These photographs do not depict any structures in the vicinity of Site 36LU281.

William Kisner came into sole possession of the property and sold an undivided 90% interest to PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and an undivided 10% interest to Allegheny Electric Cooperative on July 29, 1986 (Wilkes-Barre Courthouse Annex Deed Book 2206, Pg. 613). PPL Electric Utilities Corporation then sold the land containing Sites 36LU281 and Locus 1 of Site 36LU283 (along with an additional 85.882 acres) to the current owners, PPL Susquehanna LLC, on July 1, 2000 (Wilkes-Barre Courthouse Annex Deed Book 2741, Pg. 702).

Phase II Fieldwork

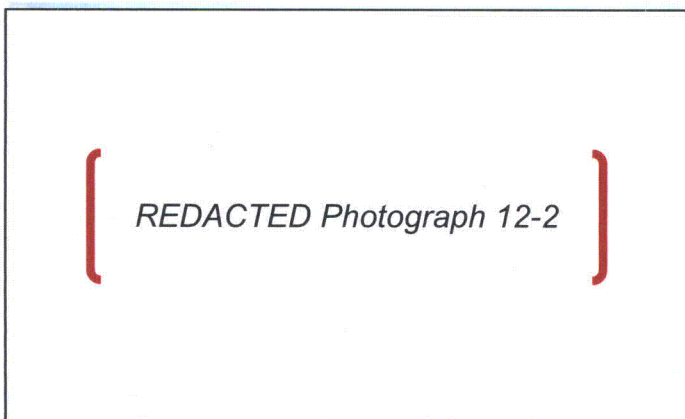
Site 36LU281 lies in a cultivated agricultural field that was planted in corn at the time of the Phase II study (Figure 12-10). Prior to the start of fieldwork, the corn was mechanically cut and removed from the site area. Following site clearing, GAI surveyors established a grid across the site, extending from gridlines N310 to N450 and E1485 to E1695.

Phase II Soils and Geomorphology

Phase II testing documented an Ap-B soil horizon sequence across the site. Typically the plowzone (Ap horizon) consisted of dark-brown to very dark-grayish-brown silt loam measuring from 0.7 to 1.2 ft in depth. The underlying subsoil or B horizon was comprised of yellowish-brown sandy silt loam with up to 20 percent gravel.

Artifact Distribution (Controlled Surface Collection and Shovel Tests)

Controlled surface collection (CSC) blocks and STP excavations were used to examine artifact distributions across the site and to refine the horizontal site limits. Fieldwork began with a controlled surface collection of the site area within 120-15x15 ft blocks (Photograph 12-2). Surface collection activities yielded 1148 artifacts from 65 positive blocks with counts ranging from 1 to 98 artifacts per block (Figure 12-11). Surface collection activities were useful in identifying general artifact densities across the site. Eight of the CSC blocks produced a high density of 51 or more artifacts; these blocks fell within the N400 (E1525 and E1555), N415 (E1525, E1555, and E1570), and N430 (E1525, E1555, and E1570) lines. Seven other blocks had a moderate artifact density, producing between 26 and 50 artifacts (N355 E1555, N370 E1540, N370 E1555, N385 E1555, N400 E 1540, N430 E1540, and N445 E1540). Twelve blocks produced a low density of 11-25 artifacts each. The remaining 38 positive CSC blocks had very low artifact densities (1 to 10 artifacts each). The area between N355-460 and E1525-1585 contained all but one of the CSC blocks that produced more than ten artifacts each; this area was expected to have the highest potential for cultural features.



Photograph 12-2. Site 36LU281: Crew Conducting Surface Collection, Facing Southeast

The CSC activities resulted in the recovery of 1148 historic artifacts (Table 12-8). Artifacts classes represented in the assemblage included kitchen, architecture, activities, clothing, personal, and unidentified. Kitchen remains ($n=974$ or 84.84%) dominated the assemblage. Redware, whiteware, brick, and various kinds of container glass were the most common artifacts. Other types of artifacts were present in smaller quantities.

Table 12-8. Site 36LU281: CSC Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Activities	Flowerpots	terra cotta	2	0.17%
	Household Items	battery core	1	0.09%
	Toys	marble	1	0.09%
Activities Total			4	0.35%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	135	11.76%
	Building Materials	ceramic tile	1	0.09%
	Window Glass	window glass	24	2.09%
Architecture Total			160	13.94%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button	2	0.17%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	2	0.17%
		bottle glass	78	6.79%
		container glass	4	0.35%
		jar glass	1	0.09%
	Ceramics	earthenware, colored glaze	1	0.09%
		earthenware, paste	1	0.09%
		hardpaste porcelain, handpainted	4	0.35%
		hardpaste porcelain, decal	3	0.26%
		hardpaste porcelain, handpainted and decal	1	0.09%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	14	1.22%
		ironstone, plain	69	6.01%
		pearlware, mocha	1	0.09%
		pearlware, plain	4	0.35%
		pearlware, shell edge	2	0.17%
		pearlware, handpainted	4	0.35%
		redware, glazed	379	33.01%
		redware, paste	75	6.53%
		redware, slip trailed	3	0.26%
		redware, unglazed	124	10.80%
		stoneware, buff bodied	7	0.61%
		stoneware, gray bodied	1	0.09%
		stoneware, gray bodied, handpainted cobalt	4	0.35%
		whiteware, annular	2	0.17%
		whiteware, colored glaze	10	0.87%
	whiteware, handpainted	18	1.56%	
	whiteware, decal	2	0.17%	
	whiteware, plain	120	10.45%	
whiteware, shell edge	9	0.78%		
whiteware, sponge	7	0.61%		
whiteware, transfer printed	5	0.44%		
yellowware, brown glaze	1	0.09%		
yellowware, plain	10	0.87%		
Kitchen-related-Other	canning jar lid liner	7	0.61%	
	jar lid	1	0.09%	

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Kitchen Total			974	84.84%
Personal	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle	3	0.26%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	4	0.35%
		wire	1	0.09%
Unidentifiable Total			5	0.44%
TOTAL			1148	100.00%

Subsurface testing began with the systematic excavation of 81 STPs at 15-ft (4.6-m) intervals (Figure 12-12). Of the STPs excavated, 55 positive STPs produced 630 historic artifacts. Thirty-four of the positive shovel tests yielded a low artifact density (1-10 artifacts per shovel test). Nine of the STPs produced between 11 and 20 artifacts each. Seven of the STPs produced a high density of 21-30 artifacts. Five STPs (N370 E1555, N385 E1540, N415 E1525, N430 E1570 and N430 E1585) exhibited a very high artifact density (31-47 artifacts). All but one of these STPs with high and very high artifact densities fell in an area between N345-450 and E1520-1590, which also includes the high artifact densities from CSC activities, suggesting once again that this delineated the center of the site.

STP excavations resulted in the recovery of 630 historic artifacts, including 471 kitchen and 150 architecture related artifacts (12-9). Like the CSC, a few types of artifacts, including redware, whiteware, brick, bottle glass and window glass, accounted for over 85 percent of all of these artifacts. Other artifacts classes represented in the assemblage include activities, clothing, faunal, personal, tobacco, and unidentified, which were present in smaller quantities.

Table 12-9. Site 36LU281: STP Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Activities	Household Items	battery core	1	0.16%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	50	7.94%
		Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	10
	Window Glass	nail, indeterminate	6	0.95%
		nail, wire	1	0.16%
Architecture Total			150	23.81%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button	2	0.32%
Faunal	Bone	bone	2	0.32%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	6	0.95%
		bottle glass	56	8.89%
	Ceramics	earthenware, colored glaze	1	0.16%
		earthenware, paste	2	0.32%
		hardpaste porcelain, overglaze decal	1	0.16%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	1	0.16%
		ironstone, plain	36	5.71%
		pearlware, handpainted	1	0.16%
		pearlware, plain	3	0.48%
redware, glazed	138	21.90%		
redware, paste	25	3.97%		

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
		redware, unglazed	47	7.46%
		stoneware, buff bodied	1	0.16%
		stoneware, gray bodied	2	0.32%
		whiteware, annular	1	0.16%
		whiteware, colored glaze	1	0.16%
		whiteware, handpainted	2	0.32%
		whiteware, plain	115	18.25%
		whiteware, shell edge	8	1.27%
		whiteware, spongeware	3	0.48%
		whiteware, transfer printed, black	1	0.16%
		whiteware, transfer printed, blue	1	0.16%
		whiteware, underglaze handpainted	9	1.43%
		yellowware, plain	7	1.11%
	Kitchen-related-Other	canning jar lid liner	1	0.16%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)	handle, utensil	1	0.16%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler glass	1	0.16%
Kitchen Total			471	74.76%
Personal	Cosmetics	cosmetic jar	1	0.16%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	tobacco pipe	1	0.16%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	2	0.32%
TOTAL			630	100.00%

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. Typically, concentrations of architectural remains reflect the general locations of former structures, burn piles, or refuse dumps. There were six STPs that produced 6-10 architecture-related artifacts and three STPs that produced more than 10 of these artifacts (Figure 12-13). All but two of these moderate to high densities fell within the artifact concentration identified by CSC and STP activities.

Concentrations of kitchen-related artifacts can be useful in identifying the former location of a structure, especially if these are associated with concentrations of architectural remains. Kitchen-related artifacts may also indicate activity areas around the house. Excavations of 12 STPs yielded 10-20 kitchen-related artifacts each, and another six STPs produced more than 20 kitchen-related artifacts (Figure 12-14). All but three of these 18 STPs fell within the high artifact concentration area defined by CSC and STP testing.

Test Units

CSC block artifact distributions and STP artifact distributions were plotted on site maps, and the distribution of artifacts was, in part, used to guide the placement of subsequent test units. GAI excavated eight test units of varying sizes, totaling 150 square feet (46 square meters), to further investigate the site (see Figure 12-10). Test unit information is summarized in Table 12-10. Test unit excavations produced 4320 artifacts (exclusive of artifacts from features located within test units). Feature 1 was identified in Test Unit 3 and subsequently in two mechanically stripped trenches.

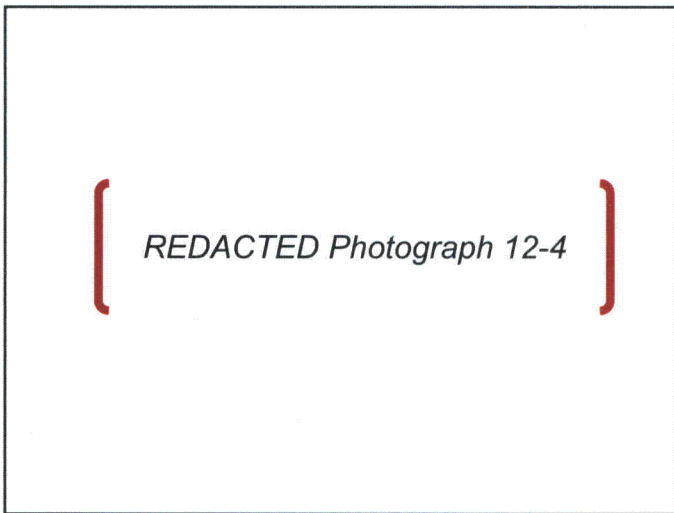
Table 12-10. Site 36LU281: Test Unit Summary Information

Test Unit #	Size (in ft)	Location	Soil Stratigraphy (Depth is inches below ground surface)	Artifact Ct.	Comments
1	5x5	N 370 E 1530	Ap, 0-2.0 ft dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam B, 2.0-2.45 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam with 10% gravel	672	Heavy root disturbance throughout Ap horizon. No features present.
2	5x5	N 385 E 1542	Ap, 0-0.8 ft dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with 20% gravel B, 0.8-1.5 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy silty loam	571	No features present. Plow scars visible at Ap/B interface.
3	5x5	N 430 E 1575	Ap, 0-0.7 ft dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with up to 40% gravel B, 0.7-1.0 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt loam with 20% gravel and large rocks (Feature 1) in southeast corner.	1052	F-1 (Possible structure foundation).
4	2.5x5	N 365.5 E 1555	Ap, 0-1.2 ft very dark-grayish-brown (10YR3/2) silt loam B, 1.2-1.55 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt loam	265	No features present.
5	2.5x5	N 352.5 E 1573	Ap, 0-1.2 ft dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with 30% gravel B, 1.2-1.55 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) silty sandy loam with 15% gravel	158	No features present. Plow scar visible at Ap/B interface.
6	2.5x5	N 427.5 E 1550	Ap, 0-0.8 ft dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam B, 0.8-2.2 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt loam	296	No features present.
7	5x5	N 415 E 1516	Ap, 0-0.95 ft very dark-grayish-brown (10YR3/2) silt loam B, 0.95'-1.35 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt loam	1,018	No features present.
8	2.5x5	N 406 E 1552	Ap, 0-0.7 ft dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam B, 0.7-1.3 ft yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) silt loam	288	No features present.

There was a short terrace slope running east-west across the site between N380 and N400 (Photographs 12-3 and 12-4). Test Units 1, 2, 4, and 5 fell on the lower (south side) of the slope, while Test Units 3, 6, 7, and 8 fell between the top of this slope and Confers Lane. This topographic feature was used to group the test unit discussions into the upper and lower landforms.



Photograph 12-3. Site 36LU281: Upper Landform along Confers Road, Facing Southeast



Photograph 12-4. Site 36LU281: Slope Leading to Lower Landform, Facing South

Lower Landform – Test Units 1, 2, 4, and 5

Test Unit 1 (5x5 ft) was excavated at N370 E 1530 to test an area of higher artifact density. This unit had an Ap-B soil sequence (Photograph 12-5). The Ap horizon or plowzone was 1.9 to 2.1ft



thick and sloped down to the south and west (Figure 12-15). The soil matrix consisted of dark-brown silt loam. The underlying sterile subsoil or B horizon was comprised of yellowish-brown sandy loam. No features were identified in this unit.

Photograph 12-5. Site 36LU281: TU 1 North Profile, Facing North

TU 1 produced 672 artifacts from the Ap horizon (Table 12-11). The majority of the artifacts were situated within either the architecture ($n=189$) or kitchen ($n=469$) classes. Architectural related artifacts included 31 brick fragments, 80 nails, and 78 window glass. Nails included cut and indeterminate varieties. One utensil handle, one container glass, 117 bottle glass, two earthenware, five porcelain, 156 redware, 37 stoneware, five yellowware, one pearlware, 125 whiteware, and 19 ironstone ceramics were placed under the kitchen class.

The remaining artifact classes had only a few artifacts. One knife was placed in activities. One button fell within the clothing group. Six pharmaceutical bottle glass fell within the personal class. One pipe was placed into the tobacco class. Unidentified artifacts included one plastic and four metal fragments.

Test Unit 2 (5x5 ft) was excavated at N385 E 1542 to test an area of higher artifact density. The soil stratigraphy revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence (Photograph 12-6). The 0.8 ft thick Ap horizon or plowzone consisted of dark-brown silt loam and sloped down to the west (Figure 12-



16). Plow scars were observed at the Ap/B interface. The underlying sterile subsoil or B horizon was comprised of yellowish-brown sandy silt loam. No features were identified in this unit.

Photograph 12-6. Site 36LU281: TU2, West Profile, Facing West

Table 12-11. Site 36LU281: Test Units 1, 2, 4 and 5, Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 1	TU 2	TU 4	TU 5	Count	%
Activities	Hand Tools	knife	1				1	0.06%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	31	9	12	7	59	3.54%
		Nails	18	23	6	3	50	3.00%
		nail, indeterminate	62	5	1	1	69	4.14%
	Window Glass	window glass	78	36	41	22	177	10.62%
Architecture Total			189	73	60	33	355	21.31%
Arms	Ammunition	bullet casing		1			1	0.06%
	Arms Related-Other	clay pigeon		1			1	0.06%
Arms Total				2			2	0.12%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button	1				1	0.06%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	19	5		1	25	1.50%
		bottle glass	99	27	16	17	159	9.54%
		container glass			2	1	3	0.18%
	Ceramics	earthenware, colored glaze	1	1			2	0.12%
		earthenware, paste		4		2	6	0.36%
		earthenware, unglazed	2		1		3	0.18%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	5	2	1		8	0.48%
		ironstone, handpainted				1	1	0.06%
		ironstone, plain	19	69	16	7	111	6.66%
		pearlware, plain	1	6			7	0.42%
		pearlware, shell edge		3	1		4	0.24%
		pearlware, underglazed handpainted		2			2	0.12%
		redware, glazed	120	199	77	42	438	26.29%
		redware, paste	7	2	6	8	23	1.38%
		redware, slip trailed	1	3	2		6	0.36%
		redware, unglazed	28	13	10	9	60	3.60%
		stoneware, buff bodied	2	2			4	0.24%
		stoneware, gray bodied	35	2	1	2	40	2.40%
		whiteware, annular	1	5	1	1	8	0.48%
		whiteware, colored glaze		1	1		2	0.12%
		whiteware, handpainted	4	2	2	2	10	0.60%
		whiteware, plain	106	93	50	21	270	16.21%
		whiteware, shell edge	9	22	7	3	41	2.46%
		whiteware, spongeware	1	3			4	0.24%
		whiteware, transfer printed, black	1	1	1		3	0.18%
		whiteware, transfer printed, blue	1	3			4	0.24%
		whiteware, transfer printed, brown		2	1		3	0.18%
		whiteware, transfer printed, green		1	1		2	0.12%
		whiteware, transfer printed, mulberry		1			1	0.06%
		whiteware, transfer printed, red		2	1		3	0.18%
whiteware, underglaze handpainted	1	11	4	3	19	1.14%		
yellowware, annular					1	1	0.06%	

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 1	TU 2	TU 4	TU 5	Count	%
		yellowware, plain	5	1	2		8	0.48%
	Decorative Table Glass	bowl		1			1	0.06%
	Kitchen-related-Other	canning jar lid liner			1	1	2	0.12%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)	handle, utensil	1				1	0.06%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler glass		1			1	0.06%
Kitchen Total			469	490	205	122	1286	77.19%
Personal	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle	6	1			7	0.42%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	tobacco pipe	1	2		2	5	0.30%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	4	3		1	8	0.48%
		plastic	1				1	0.06%
Unidentifiable Total			5	3		1	9	0.54%
TOTAL			672	571	265	158	1666	100.00%

TU 2 excavation produced 571 artifacts from the Ap horizon (see Table 12-11). The most common artifacts, redware ($n=217$) and whiteware ($n=147$) represented nearly 64% of this unit's artifact assemblage. Architectural related artifacts included 36 window glass, nine brick, and 28 nails (cut and indeterminate). One pharmaceutical bottle was placed in the personal class. One white ball clay pipestem and one pipe fell within tobacco class. The remaining artifacts consisted of 32 bottle glass, one tumbler, one tableware, five earthenware, two porcelain, 71 ironstone, eight pearlware, four stoneware, and one yellowware, all of which fell within the kitchen class.

Test Unit 4 (2.5x5 ft) was excavated at N365.5 E1355 to test an area of higher artifact density. The soil stratigraphy revealed an Ap-Apb-B soil horizon sequence (Figure 12-17; Photograph 12-7). The 1.2 ft thick Ap horizon consisted of very dark-grayish-brown silt loam and sloped

down to the east. The underlying B horizon was comprised of yellowish-brown sandy silt loam. No features were identified in this unit.



Photograph 12-7. Site 36LU281: Test Unit 4, West Profile, Facing West

The Ap and Apb horizons produced 265 artifacts (see Table 12-11). The artifacts fell within either the architecture or kitchen class. Like TU2, redware and whiteware were the most common artifacts. Architectural related artifacts included 12 brick fragments, seven nails, and 41 window glass. Kitchen artifacts included 16 bottle glass, two container glass, one canning jar lid liner, one earthenware, one porcelain, 16 ironstone, 95 redware, one stoneware, two yellowware, and 70 whiteware.

Test Unit 5 (2.5x5 ft) was excavated at N352.5 E1573 to further investigate an area of higher shovel test artifact density. The soil stratigraphy revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence. The 1.2 ft thick Ap horizon consisted of dark-brown silt loam underlying the yellowish-brown silt loam B horizon. Plow scars were identified at the Ap/B interface. No features were identified in this unit.

Test Unit 5 produced only 158 artifacts from the Ap horizon, the lowest density of any of the test units at this site. The artifacts fell within the activities, architecture, kitchen, and tobacco classes (see Table 12-11). One piece of metal was placed under activities. Architecture class material included 22 window glass, four nails, and seven brick. Kitchen artifacts include 19 bottle glass, one canning jar lid liner, two earthenware, eight ironstone, 47 redware, two stoneware, 30 whiteware, and one yellowware. A white ball clay pipe bowl was placed in the tobacco class.

Higher Landform – Test Units 3, 6, 7, and 8

Test Unit 3 (5x5 ft) was excavated at N430 E 1575 to test an area of higher artifact density. The soil stratigraphy revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence. The 0.7 ft thick Ap horizon consisted of dark-brown silt loam and sloped down to the west. The underlying sterile subsoil (B horizon) was comprised of yellowish-brown sandy silt loam. Feature 1, a structure foundation, was identified in the southeast corner of this unit (Photograph 12-8).



Photograph 12-8. Site 36LU281: Test Unit 3, Planview of Feature 1 before Excavation, Facing North

Test Unit 3 produced 1052 artifacts; exclusive of Feature 1 excavations (see Table 12-12). The majority of the artifacts fell within either architecture ($n=278$) or kitchen ($n=760$) classes. The most common artifacts include whiteware ($n=264$), various container glass ($n=260$), redware ($n=106$), window glass ($n=185$), and brick ($n=60$). Other architecture and kitchen related artifacts include two plaster, 31 nails (29 cut nails and two indeterminate nails), nine canning jar lid liners, one tumbler, 15 earthenware, 15 porcelain, 19 stoneware, 20 yellowware, 11 pearlware, and 42 ironstone.

Table 12-12. Site 36LU281: Test Units 3, 6, 7, and 8, Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 3	TU 6	TU 7	TU 8	Total	%
Activities	Activities-Other	ceramic pipe			2		2	0.08%
	Misc. Small Hardware	bracket		1			1	0.04%
	Activities Total				1	2		3
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	60	6	80	6	152	5.73%
	Mortar, Cement	plaster	2				2	0.08%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	29	13	61	12	115	4.33%
		nail, indeterminate	2		10	3	14	0.57%
		nail, wire			1	1	2	0.08%
	Window Glass	window glass	185	51	103	38	377	14.20%
Architecture Total			278	71	254	60	663	24.98%
Arms	Ammunition	shotgun base	1				1	0.04%
	Arms Related-Other	clay pigeon		1	10		11	0.41%
	Arms Total			1	1	10		12
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button				1	1	0.04%
Faunal	Bone	bone	1		1		2	0.08%
		teeth			3		3	0.11%
		Faunal Total			1	4		5
Furnishings	Furniture-Decorative	finial, glass	1				1	0.04%
	Lighting	lamp shade bead			1		1	0.04%
	Furnishings Total			1		1		2
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	3	1	9	1	14	0.53%
		bottle glass	244	38	105	25	412	15.52%
		container glass	10				10	0.38%
		jar glass	3		1		4	0.15%
	Ceramics	earthenware, colored glaze	15		1		16	0.60%
		earthenware, paste			1	1	2	0.15%
		hardpaste porcelain, decal	5				5	0.19%
		hardpaste porcelain, handpainted	3			1	4	0.15%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	7	2	1		10	0.38%
		ironstone, plain	42	10	51	15	118	4.45%
		pearlware, handpainted	3	2	5	5	15	0.56%
		pearlware, plain	8	4	8	4	24	0.90%
		redware, glazed	76	56	189	73	394	14.85%
		redware, paste	8	3	40	14	65	2.45%
		redware, slip trailed			1	4	5	0.19%
		redware, unglazed	22	12	60	25	119	4.48%
		stoneware, buff bodied	5				5	0.19%
		stoneware, gray bodied	13	1	3		17	0.64%
		stoneware, gray bodied, handpainted cobalt	1				1	0.04%
		whiteware, annular			2	10	2	14
whiteware, banded	3	1	2		6	0.23%		
whiteware, colored glaze	4		5	3	12	0.45%		
whiteware, handpainted	21	7	21	6	55	2.07%		
whiteware, decal	6		1		7	0.26%		

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	TU 3	TU 6	TU 7	TU 8	Total	%
		whiteware, plain	212	69	172	38	491	18.50%
		whiteware, shell edge	2	1	15	5	23	0.87%
		whiteware, sponge	2	2	9		13	0.49%
		whiteware, transfer printed	12	4	10	5	31	1.18%
		yellowware, plain	20	2	2	1	25	0.94%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass hollowware				1	1	0.04%
	Kitchen-related-Other	canning jar lid liner	9	3	3		15	0.57%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler glass	1	1			2	0.08%
Kitchen Total			760	223	728	226	1937	72.98%
Personal	Coins	U.S. Indian Head Penny	2				2	0.08%
	Pharmaceutical	bottle	1		1		2	0.08%
Personal Total			3		1		4	0.15%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	tobacco pipe			4		4	0.15%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	8		14	1	23	0.87%
TOTAL			1052	296	1018	288	2654	100.00%

Activities, arms, faunal, furnishings, and personal classes had smaller quantities of artifacts. These artifacts included eight miscellaneous metal pieces, one shotgun shell, one glass finial, one bone, two Indian Head pennies, and a medicine bottle.

Test Unit 6 (2.5x5 ft) was excavated at N427.5 E1550 to test an area of higher shovel test artifact density. The soil stratigraphy revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence, with a 0.8 ft thick dark-brown silt loam Ap horizon overlying the yellowish-brown sandy silt loam B horizon. Heavy rodent disturbances were observed in the subsoil. Artifacts were recovered from several levels within the B horizon as a result of the rodent activity. No features were identified in this unit.

This unit produced 296 artifacts from the Ap and rodent burrow activities in the B horizon (see Table 12-12). Architectural related artifacts included 14 nails, six brick fragments, and 51 window glass. Nails included both cut and wire varieties. There were two artifacts placed in the activities class—one miscellaneous hardware piece and one clay pigeon. The remaining 223 artifacts consisted of 39 bottle glass, one container glass, three canning jar lid liners, one earthenware, two porcelain, 10 ironstone, six pearlware, 72 redware, two yellowware, and 85 whiteware.

Test Unit 7 (5x5 ft) was excavated at N415 E1516 to further examine an area of higher artifact density. The soil stratigraphy revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence with a 0.8 ft thick dark brown silt loam Ap horizon overlying the yellowish-brown sandy silt loam B horizon (Figure 12-18). Plow scars extending into the B horizon were excavated separately (Photograph 12-9). No features were identified in this unit.

This unit produced 1018 artifacts from the Ap horizon and plow scars in the B horizon (see Table 12-12). Architectural related artifacts included 80 brick fragments, 71 nails, and 103 window glass. Nails included cut and indeterminate varieties. There were two ceramic drain tiles placed in the activities class. Faunal remains included one bone and three teeth. One medicine bottle was placed in the personal class. The 728 kitchen artifacts consisted largely of redware ($n=293$), whiteware ($n=245$), and bottle/container glass ($n=115$ bottle) along with low

frequencies of yellowware, pearlware, earthenware, porcelain, stoneware, and ironstone ceramics.



Photograph 12-9. Site 36LU281: Test Unit 7 showing Plow Scars, Facing North

Test Unit 8 (2.5x5 ft) was excavated at N406 E1552 to test an area of higher artifact density. The soil stratigraphy revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence with a 0.8 ft-thick dark-brown silt loam Ap horizon overlying the yellowish-brown sandy silt loam B horizon (Photograph 12-10).



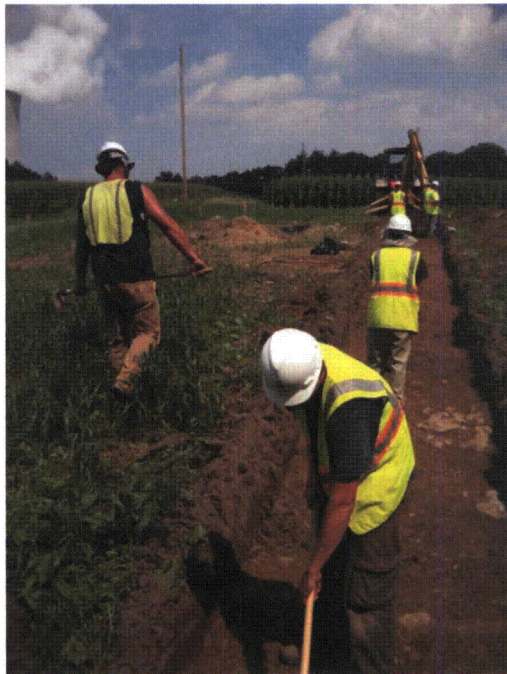
Plow scars extending into the B horizon were excavated separately. No features were identified in this unit.

Photograph 12-10. Site 36LU281: Test Unit 8, East Profile, Facing East

This unit produced 288 artifacts from the Ap and upper B horizon (see Table 12-12). Architectural related artifacts included 16 nails, six brick fragments, and 38 window glass. Nails included cut, wire, and indeterminate varieties. There was one miscellaneous metal item placed in the activities class. Clothing items included one button. The remaining 221 artifacts consisted of 26 bottle glass, 112 redware, one yellowware, four pearlware, 59 whiteware, 15 ironstone, one porcelain, two earthenware, and one glassware.

Machine Excavated Trenches

The plowzone was mechanically stripped from three 105x6 foot (1.83x32 m) trench blocks to search for cultural features (Figure 12-19; Photograph 12-11). These parallel trenches were oriented east/west, with Trench 1 the southernmost of the excavations. A nonsystematic collection of artifacts observed during the course of this work yielded 139 artifacts.



Photograph 12-11. Site 36LU281: Crew Shovel Scraping B Horizon Surface Exposed at Base of Trench, Facing East

Trench 1 was excavated from N370-376 and E1509-1615 and did not expose any soil anomalies. A grab sample of eight artifacts was collected during excavation of this trench (Table 12-13). Most of the artifacts were bottle glass and ceramics. One clay pigeon fragment was also collected.

Table 12-13. Site 36LU281: Trench 1, Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Arms	Arms Related-Other	clay pigeon	1	12.50%
Kitchen	Ceramics	bottle glass	3	37.50%
		redware, glazed	1	12.50%
		stoneware, gray bodied	1	12.50%
		whiteware, plain	2	25.00%
Kitchen Total			7	87.50%
TOTAL			8	100.00%

Trench 2 extended from N 415-421 and E1509-1615 (see Figure 12-19). This trench was placed 39 ft north of Trench 1. Trench 2 excavation exposed Feature 4 and part of Feature 1 (Photograph 12-12). Twenty artifacts were collected as a grab sample from this trench (Table 12-14). These artifacts included one brick fragment and 19 ceramic sherds.



Photograph 12-12. Site 36LU281: Trench 2 Planview Facing West

Table 12-14. Site 36LU281: Trench 2, Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	1	5.00%
Kitchen	Ceramics	hardpaste porcelain, overglaze gilded	1	5.00%
		ironstone, plain	3	15.00%
		pearlware, plain	1	5.00%
		redware, glazed	6	30.00%
		redware, unglazed	2	10.00%
		whiteware, overglaze decal	1	5.00%
		whiteware, plain	5	25.00%
		Kitchen Total		19
TOTAL		20	100.00%	

Trench 3, the northernmost of the three trenches and the one located closest to Confers Lane, lay between N430-436 and E1509-1615. This stripped area exposed a portion of Feature 1, Feature 3, and one non-cultural soil anomaly (Feature 2) (see Figure 12-19; Photograph 12-13). As a grab sample, 111 artifacts were collected from Trench 3 (Table 12-15). Most of the artifacts were kitchen-related glass and ceramics. Two unidentified metal and small quantities of activities, architecture, furnishings, and personal--related artifacts were also collected.

Photograph 12-13. Site 36LU281: Overview of Trench 3 showing Feature 1 (Dark Soil) Near Center of Trench, Facing West



Table 12-15. Site 36LU281: Trench 3, Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Activities	Household Items	battery core	1	0.90%
	Livestock/Pets	horseshoe	1	0.90%
	Misc. Small Hardware	nut	1	0.90%
		tube	2	1.80%
Activities Total			5	4.50%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	4	3.60%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	4	3.60%
		nail, wire	1	0.90%
	Window Glass	window glass	4	3.60%
Architecture Total			13	11.71%
Furnishings	Furniture-Decorative	figurine, porcelain, bisque	3	2.70%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	bottle glass	12	10.81%
		Ceramics	hardpaste porcelain, decal	3
	hardpaste porcelain, overglaze handpainted		1	0.90%
	hardpaste porcelain, plain		2	1.80%
	ironstone, plain		14	12.61%
	pearlware, shell edge		1	0.90%
	redware, glazed		6	5.41%
	redware, unglazed		2	1.80%
	stoneware, buff bodied		4	3.60%
	stoneware, gray bodied	5	4.50%	
stoneware, gray bodied, handpainted cobalt	1	0.90%		

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
		whiteware, colored glaze	5	4.50%
		whiteware, decal	2	1.80%
		whiteware, plain	21	18.92%
		whiteware, shell edge	2	1.80%
		whiteware, transfer print	1	0.90%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass lid	1	0.90%
	Kitchen-related-Other	canning jar lid liner	2	1.80%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler glass	1	0.90%
Kitchen Total			86	77.48%
Personal	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle	2	1.80%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	2	1.80%
TOTAL			111	100.00%

Features

Four soil anomalies were identified and designated with feature numbers. Features 2 and 4 were determined to be non-cultural in origin and are not discussed below.

Feature 1 is a structure remnant consisting of a stone foundation and cellar hole associated with a former dwelling first identified in Test Unit 3 and then further exposed in Trenches 2 and 3 (Photograph 12-14). Excavations exposed part of the east, south and west foundation edges. The exposed portion of the east wall measured 6 ft and ran from N430 E1598 to N436 E1596. The uncovered south wall segment measured 7 ft and extended from N418 E1584 to N421 E1592. The identified sections of the west foundation, which appeared in Trenches 2 and 3, ran from N418 E1584 to N436 E1579, measuring at least 19 ft. There was also an extension to the west on the west foundation wall, possibly for a porch.



Photograph 12-14. Site 36LU281: Crew Documenting Feature 1 in Trench 3, Facing Northeast

Two samples of Feature 1 were excavated: the portion located within Test Unit 3 (N430-435 E1575-1580) which fell along the west foundation wall of the former structure, and a 3x3 ft sample (N431-434 E1587-1590) in Trench 3, which included an area on the eastern side of the cellar hole. The feature fill in Test Unit 3 consisted of dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with 30% gravel and rocks (Figure 12-20). Feature fill in the 3x3 ft sample (Photograph 12-15) exposed a fill deposit characterized by dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam with large rocks and voids. This 3x3 ft sample was halted at a depth of approximately 3.5 ft below the stripped trench surface due to large debris and unstable unit walls.



Photograph 12-15. Site 36LU281: Overview of 3x3 ft Excavated Sample of Feature 1's Cellar Hole, Facing North

Sampling of Feature 1 produced 2,778 artifacts (Table 12-16). The most common artifacts recovered were container glass ($n=843$) and tin can pieces ($n=755$). Other well-represented artifacts included whiteware ($n=136$) and ironstone ($n=175$). These four artifact types accounted for nearly 68% of the artifact assemblage. Decorated whiteware included annular, colored glaze, embossed, decal, handpainted, shell edged, and transfer printed varieties. Utilitarian wares, such as redware and stoneware, were present in small quantities. Other types of kitchen artifacts included earthenware, porcelain, decorative tableware, canning jar closures, a frying pan and a salt or pepper shaker.

Architecture related artifacts included mortar, plaster, widow glass, brick, and cut, wire, and indeterminate nails. The high quantity of cut nails ($n=48$) compared to wire nails ($n=4$) suggests that most of the construction was completed prior to c. 1890 when wire nails quickly began to outsell cut nails. One button, four rivets, and one shoe heel comprised the clothing remains. Four teeth and 51 bones fell in the faunal class. Furnishing remains were restricted to 52 oil or kerosene lamp pieces and two light bulb glass. Four eyeglass parts and 35 medicine bottles comprised the personal class. One white ball clay tobacco pipe fragment fell in the tobacco class.

Table 12-16. Site 36LU281: Feature 1, Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%	
Activities	Cans/Tins	can parts	755	27.18%	
	Hand Tools	wrench	1	0.04%	
	Household Items	household/automotive oil bottle	2	0.07%	
	Livestock/Pets	barbed wire	88	3.17%	
	Misc. Small Hardware		band	5	0.18%
			chain link	1	0.04%
			hook	2	0.07%
			latch	1	0.04%
			machine part, indeterminate	2	0.07%
			nut	1	0.04%
		rivet, slotted	1	0.04%	

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Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
		spring	2	0.07%
		strap	1	0.04%
		tube	1	0.04%
		washer	1	0.04%
	Sewing	scissor handle	2	0.07%
Activities Total			866	31.17%
Architecture	Architectural Decorative Elements	house number sign	1	0.04%
	Brick, Block	brick	57	2.05%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	51	1.84%
		plaster	148	5.33%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	48	1.73%
		nail, indeterminate	14	0.50%
		nail, wire	4	0.14%
	Window Glass	window glass	98	3.53%
Architecture Total			421	15.15%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button	1	0.04%
	Clothing Related-Other	rivet	4	0.14%
	Shoe Parts	heel	1	0.04%
Clothing Total			6	0.22%
Faunal	Bone	bone	51	1.84%
		teeth	4	0.14%
Faunal Total			55	1.98%
Furnishings	Lighting	chimney lamp glass	39	1.40%
		lamp bobesches	2	0.07%
		lamp bracket	1	0.04%
		lamp cap	7	0.25%
		lamp collar	1	0.04%
		lamp deflector	1	0.04%
		lamp wick	1	0.04%
		light bulb part	2	0.07%
Furnishings Total			54	1.94%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	12	0.43%
		beverage bottle	5	0.18%
		bottle glass	755	27.18%
		canning jar	6	0.22%
		container glass	15	0.54%
		jar glass	48	1.73%
		syrup bottle	2	0.07%
	Ceramics	earthenware, colored glaze	2	0.07%
		earthenware, paste	6	0.22%
		hardpaste porcelain, decal	2	0.07%
		hardpaste porcelain, overglaze handpainted	1	0.04%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	7	0.25%
		ironstone, plain	175	6.30%

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
		redware, glazed	18	0.65%
		redware, paste	2	0.07%
		redware, unglazed	5	0.18%
		stoneware, buff bodied	9	0.32%
		whiteware, annular	1	0.04%
		whiteware, handpainted	4	0.14%
		whiteware, decal	9	0.32%
		whiteware, decal and handpainted	1	0.04%
		whiteware, plain	97	3.49%
		whiteware, shell edge	4	0.14%
		whiteware, transfer print	20	0.72%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass hollowware	1	0.04%
		decorative glass lid	2	0.07%
		salt/pepper shaker	1	0.04%
	Kitchen-related-Other	bottle stopper	1	0.04%
		canning jar lid liner	22	0.79%
		jar lid	1	0.04%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)	frying pan	3	0.11%
Kitchen Total			1237	44.53%
Personal	Personal-Other	eye glass part	4	0.14%
	Pharmaceutical	medicine bottle	35	1.26%
Personal Total			39	1.40%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	tobacco pipe	1	0.04%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	24	0.86%
		plastic	2	0.07%
		wire	69	2.48%
		wood	4	0.14%
Unidentifiable Total			99	3.56%
TOTAL			2778	100.00%

Two flotation samples from the cellar hole fill were collected, processed, and submitted for archaeobotanical analysis (see Appendix K). Carbonized pieces of white oak, bald cypress, and unidentified species of deciduous and coniferous wood were present. Oak was commonly used for building construction. Non-carbonized seeds in the flotation samples included pigweed, goosefoot/pigweed, carpetweed, sheepsorrel, panic or foxtail grass, knotweed/dock, elderberry, catchfly, and chickweed. These seeds likely represented plants growing in the area when the cellar hole was backfilled. Since elderberry seeds appeared on the plant during the summer and early fall, the backfilling activities may have occurred during this time of year.

Feature 3 was a posthole situated approximately 61 ft west of *Feature 1* (house foundation) (Figure 12-21). This feature measured 1.1x1.25 ft and was centered at N434 E1514.5. The feature had vertical sidewalls and a relatively flat base and extended 0.75 ft below the excavated trench surface (Photograph 12-16). The soil matrix was comprised of dark-brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with rocks and bricks. Rocks and bricks found in the posthole may have been used as wedges to help support the post.



Photograph 12-16. Site 36LU281: Planview of Feature 3 after Excavation, Facing North

The south half of the feature was screened and the north half of the feature was collected for flotation. Seventy-five artifacts were recovered from Feature 3 (Table 12-17). The artifacts included brick, mortar, window glass, bones, ironstone, redware, and whiteware.

Archaeobotanical analysis of the flotation sample resulted in the identification of carbonized pieces of hickory, American chestnut, and white oak species (see Appendix K). These are all locally available hardwood species that could have been used for construction activities. Several non-carbonized seed species were identified including pigweed, purselane, and raspberry/blackberry. These plants may have been growing in the area during the time the posthole was originally excavated.

Table 12-17. Site 36LU281: Feature 3, Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	7	9.33%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	2	2.67%
	Window Glass	window glass	7	9.33%
Architecture Total			16	21.33%
Faunal	Bone	bone	17	22.67%
		teeth	1	1.33%
	Shell	shell	1	1.33%
Faunal Total			19	25.33%
Kitchen	Ceramics	ironstone, plain	9	12.00%
		redware, glazed	11	14.67%
		redware, paste	9	12.00%
		redware, unglazed	1	1.33%
		whiteware, plain	8	10.67%
		whiteware, shell edge	1	1.33%
Kitchen Total			40	53.33%
TOTAL			75	100.00%

Phase I/II Artifact Analysis

Phase I/II archaeological investigations of Site 36LU281 produced 9,456 historic artifacts (366 artifacts from Phase Ib survey and 9,090 from Phase II testing). No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site.

Pattern Analysis

The 9,456 recovered artifacts fell within nine historic artifact functional groups, along with 142 unidentified pieces of metal, plastic, wire, and wood, which could not be placed into a more specific class (Table 12-18). The faunal and tobacco pipe groups exhibited little diversity of finds. The faunal assemblage included 72 bone, eight teeth, and two shells. The tobacco pipe assemblage included 12 white ball clay tobacco pipe pieces (Photograph 12-17).



Photograph 12-17. Site 36LU281: Representative Artifact Sample

Row 1 (L-R) – eyeglass lens (FS 200.01); 1864 U.S. Indian Head Penny (FS 169); lamp shade bead (FS 191). Row 2 (L-R) – Pharmaceutical bottle with embossed letters “MOYER’S OIL OF GLADNESS BLOOMSBURG, PA” (FS 201); two clay pipe bowl fragments (FS 190); clay pipestem (FS 165). Row 3 (L-R) – Cut nail (FS 191); pharmacy bottle with patent finish (FS 201.01); faceted cut glass finial for candy dish or sugar bowl (FS 200).

Table 12-18. Site 36LU281: Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
Activities	Activities-Other	ceramic pipe	2	0.02%
	Cans/Tins	can parts	755	7.98%
	Flowerpots	terra cotta	2	0.02%
	Hand Tools	knife	1	0.01%
		wrench	1	0.01%
	Household Items	battery core	3	0.03%
		household/automotive oil bottle	2	0.02%
	Livestock/Pets	barbed wire	88	0.93%
		horseshoe	1	0.01%
	Misc. Small Hardware	band	5	0.05%
		bracket	1	0.01%
		chain link	1	0.01%
		hook	2	0.02%
		latch	1	0.01%
		machine part, indeterminate	2	0.02%
		nut	2	0.02%
		rivet, slotted	1	0.01%

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Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
		spring	2	0.02%
		strap	1	0.01%
		tube	3	0.03%
		washer	1	0.01%
	Sewing	scissor handle	2	0.02%
	Toys	marble	2	0.02%
Activities Total			881	9.32%
Architecture	Architectural Decorative Elements	house number sign	1	0.01%
	Brick, Block	brick	467	4.94%
	Building Materials	ceramic tile	1	0.01%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	53	0.56%
		plaster	150	1.59%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	227	2.40%
		nail, indeterminate	104	1.10%
		nail, wire	8	0.08%
		spike	1	0.01%
	Window Glass	window glass	789	8.34%
Architecture Total			1801	19.05%
Arms	Ammunition	bullet casing	1	0.01%
		shotgun base	1	0.01%
	Arms Related-Other	clay pigeon	15	0.16%
Arms Total			17	0.18%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	buttonthree	7	0.07%
	Clothing Related-Other	rivet	4	0.04%
	Shoe Parts	heel	1	0.01%
Clothing Total			12	0.13%
Faunal	Bone	bone	72	0.76%
		teeth	8	0.08%
	Shell	shell	2	0.02%
Faunal Total			82	0.87%
Furnishings	Furniture-Decorative	figurine, porcelain, biscuit	3	0.03%
		finial, glass	1	0.01%
	Lighting	chimney lamp glass	39	0.41%
		lamp bobesches	2	0.02%
		lamp bracket	1	0.01%
		lamp cap	7	0.07%
		lamp collar	1	0.01%
		lamp deflector	1	0.01%
		lamp shade bead	1	0.01%
		lamp wick	1	0.01%
		light bulb part	2	0.02%
Furnishings Total			59	0.62%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	59	0.62%

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Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
		beverage bottle	5	0.05%
		bottle glass	1520	16.07%
		canning jar	6	0.06%
		container glass	35	0.37%
		jar glass	55	0.58%
		syrup bottle	2	0.02%
	Ceramics	earthenware, colored glaze	22	0.23%
		earthenware, paste	20	0.21%
		earthenware, unglazed	3	0.03%
		hardpaste porcelain, handpainted	3	0.03%
		hardpaste porcelain, overglaze decal	14	0.15%
		hardpaste porcelain, overglaze gilded	1	0.01%
		hardpaste porcelain, overglaze handpainted	9	0.10%
		hardpaste porcelain, handpainted, decal	1	0.01%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	50	0.53%
		ironstone, handpainted	1	0.01%
		ironstone, plain	541	5.72%
		pearlware, handpainted	10	0.11%
		pearlware, mocha	1	0.01%
		pearlware, plain	41	0.43%
		pearlware, shell edge	7	0.07%
		pearlware, underglazed handpainted	12	0.13%
		redware, glazed	1435	15.18%
		redware, paste	212	2.24%
		redware, slip trailed	14	0.15%
		redware, unglazed	377	3.99%
		stoneware, buff bodied	37	0.39%
		stoneware, gray bodied	67	0.71%
		stoneware, gray bodied, handpainted cobalt	6	0.06%
		whiteware, annular	26	0.27%
		whiteware, banded	6	0.06%
		whiteware, colored glaze	34	0.36%
		whiteware, handpainted	65	0.69%
		whiteware, overglaze decal	21	0.22%
		whiteware, overglaze decal and handpainted	1	0.01%
		whiteware, plain	1274	13.47%
		whiteware, shell edge	93	0.98%
		whiteware, spongeware	30	0.32%
		whiteware, transfer printed, black	14	0.15%
		whiteware, transfer printed, blue	15	0.16%
		whiteware, transfer printed, brown	8	0.08%
		whiteware, transfer printed, flow blue	4	0.04%

Class	Sub-Class	Ware Type/Object	Count	%
		whiteware, transfer printed, green	33	0.35%
		whiteware, transfer printed, mulberry	3	0.03%
		whiteware, transfer printed, purple	3	0.03%
		whiteware, transfer printed, red	6	0.06%
		whiteware, underglaze handpainted	65	0.69%
		yellowware, annular	1	0.01%
		yellowware, brown glaze	1	0.01%
		yellowware, plain	50	0.53%
	Decorative Table Glass	bowl	1	0.01%
		decorative glass hollowware	2	0.02%
		decorative glass lid	3	0.03%
		salt/pepper shaker	1	0.01%
	Kitchen-related-Other	bottle stopper	1	0.01%
		canning jar lid liner	54	0.57%
		jar lid	2	0.02%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)	frying pan	3	0.03%
		handle, utensil	2	0.02%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler glass	5	0.05%
Kitchen Total			6393	67.61%
Personal	Coins	U.S. Indian Head Penny	2	0.02%
	Cosmetics	cosmetic jar	1	0.01%
	Personal-Other	eye glass part	4	0.04%
	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle	50	0.53%
Personal Total			57	0.60%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	tobacco pipe	12	0.13%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	63	0.67%
		plastic	5	0.05%
		wire	70	0.74%
		wood	4	0.04%
Unidentifiable Total			142	1.50%
TOTAL			9456	100.00%

The activities group includes a variety of materials such as toys, tools, writing items, musical instruments, hardware, machine parts, and stable items, such as horse tack. A total of 881 artifacts fell within the activities group. Activities related remains consisted of nine subclasses: flowerpots, cans/tins, hand tools, household items, livestock/pets, miscellaneous small hardware, toys, sewing, and other types of items (see Table 12-18). Tin can fragments ($n=755$) and barbed wire pieces ($n=88$) were the most common Activities-related artifacts, accounting for all but 38 of artifacts in this class.

The architecture group includes construction materials. A total of 1,801 architecture-related items were identified including nails ($n=340$), window glass ($n=789$), mortar ($n=53$), plaster ($n=150$), house number sign ($n=1$), and brick ($n=467$). Architecture-related artifacts comprised approximately 19 percent of all artifacts recovered during fieldwork (see Table 12-18). Nails included cut ($n=227$) and wire ($n=8$) varieties, as well as nails that were too corroded to provide

evidence of manufacturing method ($n=105$) (see Photograph 12-17). The high ratio of cut-wire nails indicates that most of the construction activities occurred prior to ca. 1890, when the cost of wire nails became competitive with cut-nail prices.

Seventeen artifacts were classified as arms-related items. This included 15 clay pigeon fragments, one shot gum shell, and one brass bullet cartridge.

Only 12 artifacts were clothing related items. These artifacts included seven buttons, four rivets, and one shoe heel. There were three white opaque sew-through buttons, one domed button, one coat button, and two gilt covered brass buttons (Photograph 12-18). The brass buttons were recovered during STP excavations. One brass button was stamped "DOUBLE GILT" and one was stamped "TREBLE, LONDON". These types of gilt buttons were commonly produced ca. 1800-1850 (Luscomb 1967:163).

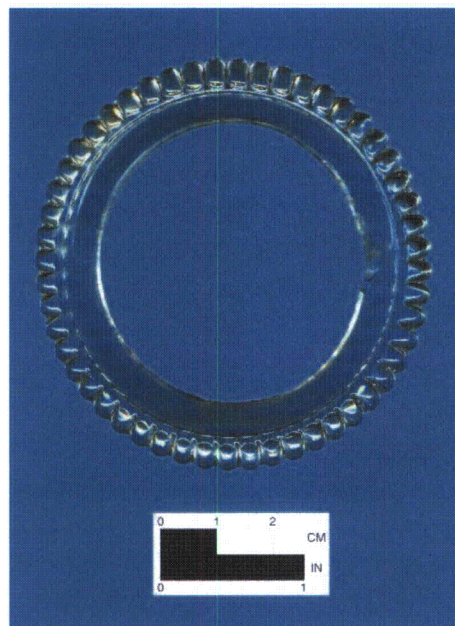


Photograph 12-18. Site 36LU281: Back of Two Brass Buttons

(L-R): Shank with TREBLE, LONDON "Warranted" backstamp (FS 147); button with "DOUBLE GILT" backstamp (FS 110).

The furnishings assemblage consisted of 59 lighting, decorative items, and figurine artifacts. These included three figurine, one glass finial (see Photograph 12-17) and 55 oil or kerosene lamp pieces (Photograph 12-19).

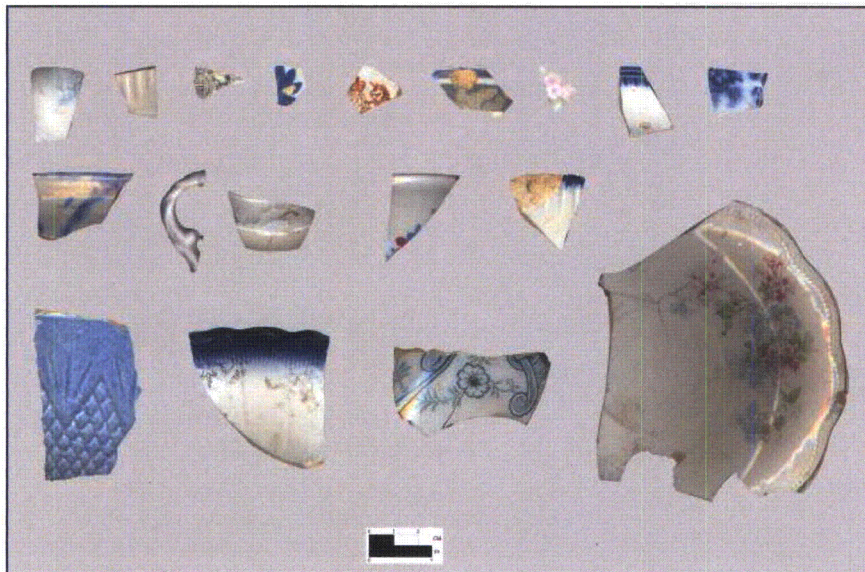
Photograph 12-19. Site 36LU281: Lamp Chimney Glass Sample



The kitchen group consists of artifacts that represent the remains of food preparation, service, and consumption. Kitchen artifacts dominated the assemblage, accounting for 6,393 (or 67.61%) of the artifacts (see Table 12-18). This group was divided into six subclasses and included 1682 bottle/jar glass, 4,637 ceramics, seven decorative table glassware pieces, five kitchenware (pans and utensils), five tumblers, and 57 kitchen-related-other (closures, etc.). The kitchen bottle and jar glass included beer bottles, root beer syrup bottle, canning jars, and other container glass pieces.

The 4,637 ceramic sherds were further subdivided according to type and included 2038 redware, 110 stoneware, 52 yellowware, 542 ironstone, 45 refined earthenware, 78 porcelain, including 541 ironstone, 50 porcelain, 41 pearlware, 1,274 whiteware, and 50 yellowware. There was also a variety of decoration types present, including hand-painted, decal decoration, gilded, annular, shell edge decorated, banded, sponge decorated, transfer print, and colored glazes (Photograph 12-20).

Ceramic maker's marks and bank stamps were useful in identification of purchases made by the former occupants at this site. Three different design patterns were identified. The blue transfer printed Mikado pattern found on a saucer was manufactured by Bridgwood and Son in England between 1885 and 1891 (Godden 1992: 102) (Photograph 12-21). The blue transfer-printed Ardennes pattern was produced by the English firm of E. Challinor between 1842 and 1867 (Snyder 1977:42) (Photograph 12-22). The floral Dixie decal pattern, identified on a plate, was produced by the East Palestine Pottery Co. ca. 1884-1909 (DeBolt 1994:46-47) (see Photograph 12-20 and Photograph 12-23). Other pottery maker's marks indicated that the former occupants purchased whiteware or ironstone made by the Wheeling Pottery Company, 1879-1909; Anchor Potter Co., Trenton, N.J., 1904-1912 (DeBolt 1994:19); Sevres China Co., 1900-1908 (Gates and Omerod 1982:241); and James Edwards & Sons, Dale Hall Burslem, England, ca.1851-1882 (Coyish & Henrywood 1982: 24) (see Photograph 12-23). Another maker's mark, exhibited part of the word "Germany".



Photograph 12-20. Site 36LU281: Representative Sample of Ceramics

Row 1 (L-R) – whiteware with decal (FS 199.06); ironstone with molded design (FS 194.04); whiteware with black transfer print design (FS 191); blue hand-painted pearlware (FS 191); whiteware with maker's mark from Wheeling Pottery Company 1879-1909 (FS 191); annular decorated Whiteware (FS 191); porcelain with decal decoration (FS 199.01); blue edged decorated whiteware (FS 199.05); flow blue transfer printed whiteware (FS 190). Row 2 (L-R) – blue decorated stoneware (FS 199); whiteware teacup handle (FS 199.03); ironstone teacup with molded design (FS 199.04); handpainted whiteware (FS 191); blue shell edge decorated whiteware (FS 199). Row 3 (L-R) – whiteware with blue colored glaze and molded design (FS 199); edge decorated pearlware (FS 199); whiteware with green transfer-print floral design (FS 199); whiteware plate with floral decal in "Dixie" pattern (FS 204).

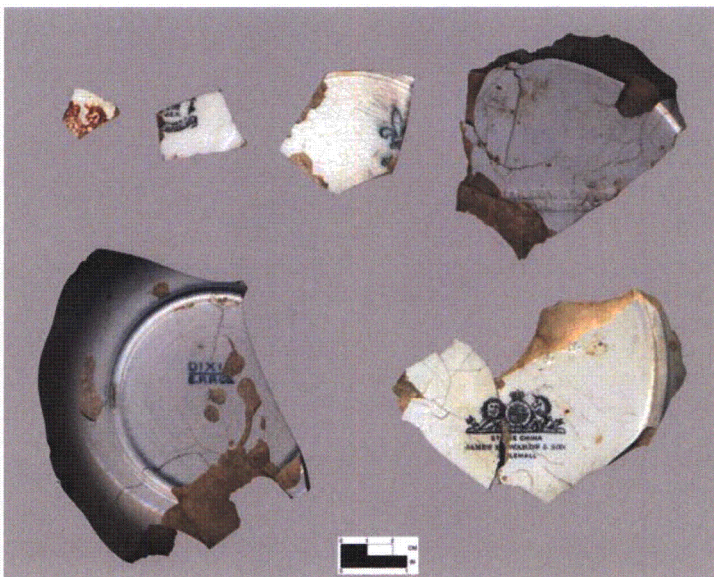
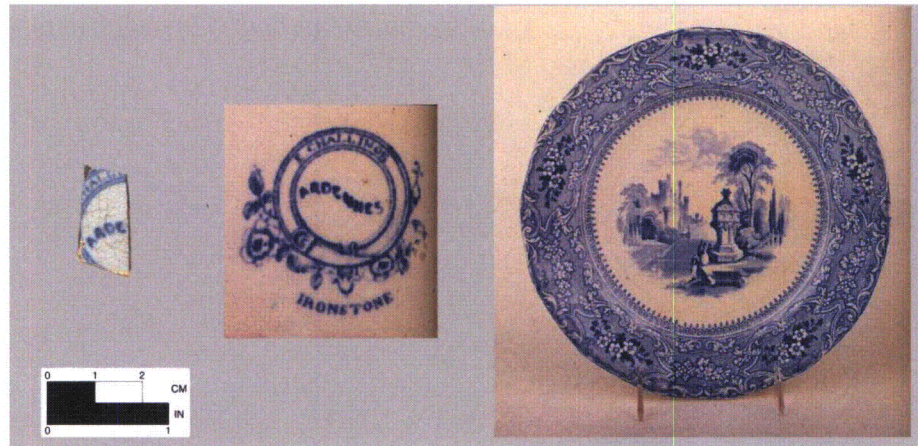


**Photograph 12-21. Site 36LU281:
Saucer with Mikado Pattern (FS 203
& 220)**

Manufactured by Sampson Bridgwood and Son, England, 1885-1891 (Godden 1992: 102).

**Photograph 12-22. Site
36LU281: Sherd with
Ardennes Pattern Name
(FS 166)**

Manufactured by E. Challinor, England, 1842-1867 (Snyder 1977:42).



**Photograph 12-23. Site 36LU281:
Ceramic Maker's Marks**

Row 1 (L-R): Partial maker's mark from Wheeling Pottery Company, 1879-1909 (FS 191); Anchor Potter Co., Trenton, N.J. Maker's Mark, 1904-1912 (DeBolt 1994:19) (FS 169); Sevres China Co. fleur de lis maker's mark, , 1900-1908 (Gates and Omerod 1982:241) (FS 199); Impressed maker's mark: JAS EDWARDS & SO..." Dale Hall Burslem, England, ca.1851-1882 (Coyish & Henrywood 1982: 24) (FS 200). Row 2 (L-R): East Palestine Pottery Co. Maker's Mark, ca. 1884-1909 (DeBolt 1994:46-47) (FS 204); James Edwards and Sons Maker's Mark, Dale Hall Burslem, England, ca. 1851- 1882 (Coyish & Henrywood 1982: 24) (FS 201).

There were 54 pieces of canning jar lid liners. Most of the pieces came from two different brands of lid liners: H.F. P. Co. and Consolidated Fruit Jar Company in New York (Photograph 12-24). These two types were produced in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.



Photograph 12-24. Site 36LU281: Sample of Common Canning Jar Lid Liners Brands

(L-R): "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED"; "H F P CO" inside a templar cross (FS 201); "CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY NEW YORK" (FS 201).

Fifty-seven artifacts were placed in the personal class: two Indian Head pennies dated 1859 and 1864, one cosmetic jar, four eye glass pieces, and 50 medicine bottle pieces.

Many of the medicine bottles had embossed information useful in identifying the product and/or manufacturer (see Fike 1994). *Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhea Remedy* was manufactured by David, Izanna, and Lowell Chamberlain, three siblings who established the Chamberlain Medicine Company in Des Moines, Iowa. This product was used for a variety of ills. Dr. Miles Restorative, Nervine was a restorative tonic to help with nervous problems. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root Kidney Cure was produced by Dr. Kilmer and Co. in Binghamton, New York. The bottle found at Site 36LU281 was a smaller, sample bottle.

There were two brands of medicine for throat ailments. Kemp's Balsam for Throat and Lungs was manufactured by O.F. Woodward in LeRoy, New York; Mr. Woodward died in 1906 but the business was later acquired by his son. Moyers Oil of Gladness was manufactured in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania by Moyer Brothers for treatment of coughs and throat irritations.

There were two brands of cod liver oil and more than one bottle of each brand. Scott's Emulsion, Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda was introduced by Alfred Scott and Samuel Browne in 1876 from their plant in New York before moving their business to Bloomfield, New Jersey around 1900. The lime and soda was used to make the cod liver oil more palatable. Slocum's Oxygenized Pure Cod Liver Oil was manufactured by Dr. T.A. Slocum in New York City.

Dating Analysis

Artifact analysis identified 2,931 temporally-dagnostic artifacts in the assemblage that help to date the occupation at Site 36LU281 (Table 12-19). Large quantities of some artifacts, such as plain whiteware ($n=1269$), undecorated ironstone ($n=531$), and cut nails ($n=227$) tend to weight mean date calculations for this site. The diagnostic artifacts had a mean date of 1880 and a TPQ date of 1939. The overwhelming predominance of cut nails suggests a pre-1890 construction date for any structures at the site. The TPQ date does not correlate with the cartographic research that depicts a house at this location in 1873, but not on 1939 or later sources. The TPQ date is based on four bottle glass pieces that may be associated with later activities, such as roadside trash disposal.

Table 12-19. Site 36LU281: Artifact Dating Analysis

Ware Type/Object	Count	Beg Date	End Date	Reference
Nail, cut	227	1790	1890	Nelson 1968
Nail, wire	8	1880	1955	IMAC 1984; Nelson 1968
Button; backstamp "DOUBLE GILT"	1	1800	1850	Luscomb 1967:163
Button; backstamp TREBLE, LONDON "Warranted"	1	1800	1850	Luscomb 1967:163
U.S. Indian Head Penny	1	1859	1859	US Mint
U.S. Indian Head Penny	1	1864	1864	US Mint
Chimney lamp glass, crimped	3	1877	1955	Woodhead 1977
Lamp cap, gold plated; embossed: center "JUNE 4 18 5" "UNITED STA S," "ENGLAND, FRA" "BELGIUM, SWITZ" "GERMANY, AUSTRIA" "SPAIN, CUBA, CANA" "VICTORIA NEW ZEALAN" "NEW SOUTH WALES, AND" " OTHER COUNTRIES" " DESIGN PATENTED" "MAY 28 1895"; ext "TED" "1887" "1898" "OTHER PATENTS"	2	1898	1898	
Pharmaceutical bottle. "Chamberlain's Colic Cholera & Diarrhoea Remedy"	5	1882	1930	
Pharmaceutical bottle; "MOYER'S OIL OF GLADNER BLOOMSBURG, PA"	1	1868	1900	Bradley
Pharmaceutical bottle; "WOODWAR"D Chemist Nottingham	2	1897	1915	Deiss 1981; www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/ antique-bottle-kemps-balsam-for-throat-and-lungs
Pharmaceutical bottle; "KEMPS BALSAM FOR THROAT AND LUNGS" Leroy, NY	9	1889	1915	Fike 1987:25; Deiss 1981; www.worthpoint.com/ worthopedia/antique-bottle-kemps-balsam-for-throat-and-lungs
Pharmaceutical bottle; "DR. MILES"; R "ESTORATIVE"; "NERVINE"	1	1885	1935	Fike 1984:190
Pharmaceutical bottle; "SAMPLE DR. KIMER'S SWAMP- ROOT KIDNEY CURE BINGHAMTON N.Y."	1	1895	1906	Fike 1987:101
Pharmaceutical bottle; "Scott's Edmundson's Cod Liver Oil with Lime & Soda" (fish on base)	5	1890	1934	Fike 1987:196
Pharmaceutical bottle; "Slocum's Oxygenized Pure Cod Liver Oil NY City"	1	1890	1934	Fike 1987:196
Pharmaceutical bottle, patent finish	9	1860	1935	Jones & Sullivan 1989
Bottle/jar glass, applied finish	1	1820	1870	Deiss 1981
Bottle/jar glass, cobalt	1	1890	1960	IMAC 1984
Bottle/jar glass, crown finish	4	1892	1955	Leif 1965
Bottle/jar glass, machine made	16	1903	1955	Deiss 1981
Bottle/jar glass, mold blown	30	1800	1870	Deiss 1981
Bottle/jar glass, olive	25	1730	1800	IMAC 1984
Bottle/jar glass, standardized screw threads	6	1919	1955	Deiss 1981
Bottle/jar glass, stippled	4	1939	1955	Busch 1983
Bottle/jar glass, sun colored amethyst	101	1880	1915	Miler and Pacey 1985
Bottle/jar glass, tooled finish	5	1870	1915	Deiss 1981
Canning jar; mark "Hero's cross"; "E"; "3" Patent Nov 30, 1858	1	1882	1884	Toulouse 1969:84
Syrup bottle, tooled finish; "For Making Root beer at home"	1	1870	1915	Deiss 1981
Decorative glass, pressed mold	2	1820	1950	Schroy 2001
Canning jar lid liner	50	1869	1950	Toulouse 1971
Canning jar lid liner; mark "CONS"; "NEW YO" Consolidated Fruit Jar Company New York	1	1871	1882	Toulouse 1971:123-125,149
Canning jar lid liner; mark: C overlaid with a J; "CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY NEW YORK"	3	1871	1882	Toulouse 1971:123

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Ware Type/Object	Count	Beg Date	End Date	Reference
Earthenware, colored glaze	1	1830	1955	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980; Lofstrum et al. 1982; Majewski & O'Brien 1984
Hardpaste porcelain, plain; marked "Germa...", [Germany] Taft Act	1	1885	1955	Kovel & Kovel 1986:229
Ironstone, plain; mark "Anchor Pottery Co., Trenton, N.J."	1	1904	1912	DeBolt 1994:19
Ironstone, plain; mark "STONE CHINA" "JAMES EDWARDS & SONS" "DALEHALL" Burslem England	9	1851	1882	Coyish & Henrywood Vol. 1:24
Ironstone, plain	531	1840	1955	Wetherbee 1980
Ironstone, handpainted	1	1840	1955	Wetherbee 1980
Pearlware, plain	41	1780	1820	South 1977
Pearlware, handpainted	22	1780	1820	South 1977
Pearlware, mocha, dendritic	1	1795	1820	Noel Hume 1969
Pearlware, shell edge	7	1780	1820	South 1977
Redware, slip trailed	14	1733	1850	Magid 1984
Whiteware, plain; mark "Edward Challinor Ardnnes pattern"	1	1842	1867	Snyder 1977:42; Williams 1978:191
Whiteware, plain; mark "Sampson Bridgwood & son (Ltd)"	4	1885	1891	Golden 1964: 101-102; http://rubylane.com/shops/brysantiques/item/RL000649
Whiteware, plain; mark "Sevres China Co." Fleur de lis "s"	1	1900	1908	Gates & Ormerod 1982:241
Whiteware, plain	1269	1830	1955	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1890
Whiteware, annular, mocha	26	1830	1860	Price 1979; Mullins 1988
Whiteware, banded	6	1830	1860	Majewski and O'Brien 1984
Whiteware, colored glaze	34	1830	1955	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
Whiteware, handpainted	137	1840	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982; Majewski & O'Brien 1984
Whiteware, overglaze decal	22	1890	1955	Haskell 1981
Whiteware, shell edge	107	1830	1891	Lofstrum et al 1982; Mullins 1988
Whiteware, spongeware	30	1830	1871	Robacker & Robacker 1978
Whiteware, transfer printed; Flow Blue	4	1844	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982
Whiteware, transfer printed; blue	15	1828	1860	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
Whiteware, transfer printed; black, brown	22	1828	1850	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
Whiteware, transfer printed; red, green	37	1828	1850	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
Whiteware, transfer printed; mulberry, purple	6	1830	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1982
Yellowware, annular	1	1827	1922	Brown 1982
Yellowware, brown glaze	1	1827	1922	Brown 1982
Yellowware, plain	50	1830	1900	Ketchum 1987
Total	2931			
Mean Date	1880			
TPQ	1939			

Summary and Evaluation

Site 36LU281 represents the remains of a mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century farmstead located on the south side of Confers Road with a total site area of 130x150 ft. Any structures that formerly stood on the property had been razed sometime prior to 1939. This site was subject to Phase I/II archaeological investigations including surface collection, STP and test unit excavations and three mechanically stripped trenches.

These excavations resulted in the recovery of 9,456 artifacts and identification of two cultural features: a foundation with a cellar hole and a posthole. The artifact assemblage included 2931 of temporally-diagnostic artifacts, however, many of these artifacts were produced over a long time period. In addition, these temporally-diagnostic artifacts could not be linked to specific site occupants, severely limiting the research potential of the artifact assemblage. With the exception of a limited number of artifacts found in Feature 3 (posthole), the artifacts were recovered either from plow-disturbed contexts or from the Feature 1 (foundation) cellar hole, which was filled in sometime during the twentieth century. Due to their mixed context, artifacts associated with specific historic era occupations of the site cannot be segregated horizontally or vertically. Based on the results of Phase II testing, the integrity of Site 36LU281 is concluded to be poor. Therefore, it is unlikely that this site could provide important information towards our understanding of farmsteads in the region during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. Accordingly, Site 36LU281 is concluded to be Not Eligible for listing in the National Register, under Criterion D.

Site 36LU281 Recommendations

Site 36LU281 represents the location of a mid 19th to early 20th century farmstead site. The site has a relatively high density of artifacts from secondary deposition but lacks deep shaft features and does not possess good integrity. Accordingly, GAI concludes that Site 36LU281 does not possess the potential to contribute important information on the historic utilization of this area. GAI recommends that Site 36LU281 is Not Eligible for listing to the National Register under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site 36LU281.

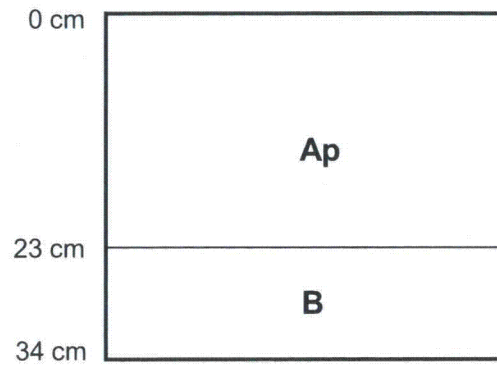
Figure 12-1. Site 36LU281 Location

*REDACTED Figure 12-1
Site 36Lu281 Location*

Figure 12-2. Site 36LU281 showing Phase Ib Testing Locations

*REDACTED Figure 12-2
Site 36Lu281 showing Phase Ib
Testing Locations*

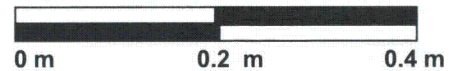
STP 1



KEY:

- Ap – DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/4) SILT LOAM
- B – BROWN (7.5YR 4/4) SILTY CLAY LOAM

SCALE



gai consultants

DWN	LMD	CHKD	TJN
APPD	BAM	DATE	09/04/08
SCALE	AS NOTED		
DRAWING NUMBER	C080204.10.002.C.A.SI 2		

FIGURE 12-3. SITE 36LU281: REPRESENTATIVE PHASE IB SOIL PROFILE (STP 1)

BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

Figure 12-4. Site 36LU281 on Warrantee Map showing Original Parcels

*REDACTED Figure 12-4
Site 36Lu281 on Warrantee Map
showing Original Parcels*

Figure 12-5. Site 36LU281 Vicinity in 1873

*REDACTED Figure 12-5
Site 36Lu281 Vicinity in 1873*

Figure 12-6. Site 36LU281 Vicinity in 1939

*REDACTED Figure 12-6
Site 36Lu281 Vicinity in 1939*

Figure 12-7. Site 36LU281 Vicinity in 1955

*REDACTED Figure 12-7
Site 36Lu281 Vicinity in 1955*

Figure 12-8. Site 36LU281 Vicinity in 1959

*REDACTED Figure 12-8
Site 36Lu281 Vicinity in 1959*

Figure 12-9. Site 36LU281 Vicinity in 1969

*REDACTED Figure 12-9
Site 36Lu281 Vicinity in 1969*

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Figure 12-10. Site 36LU281 Phase II Testing Locations

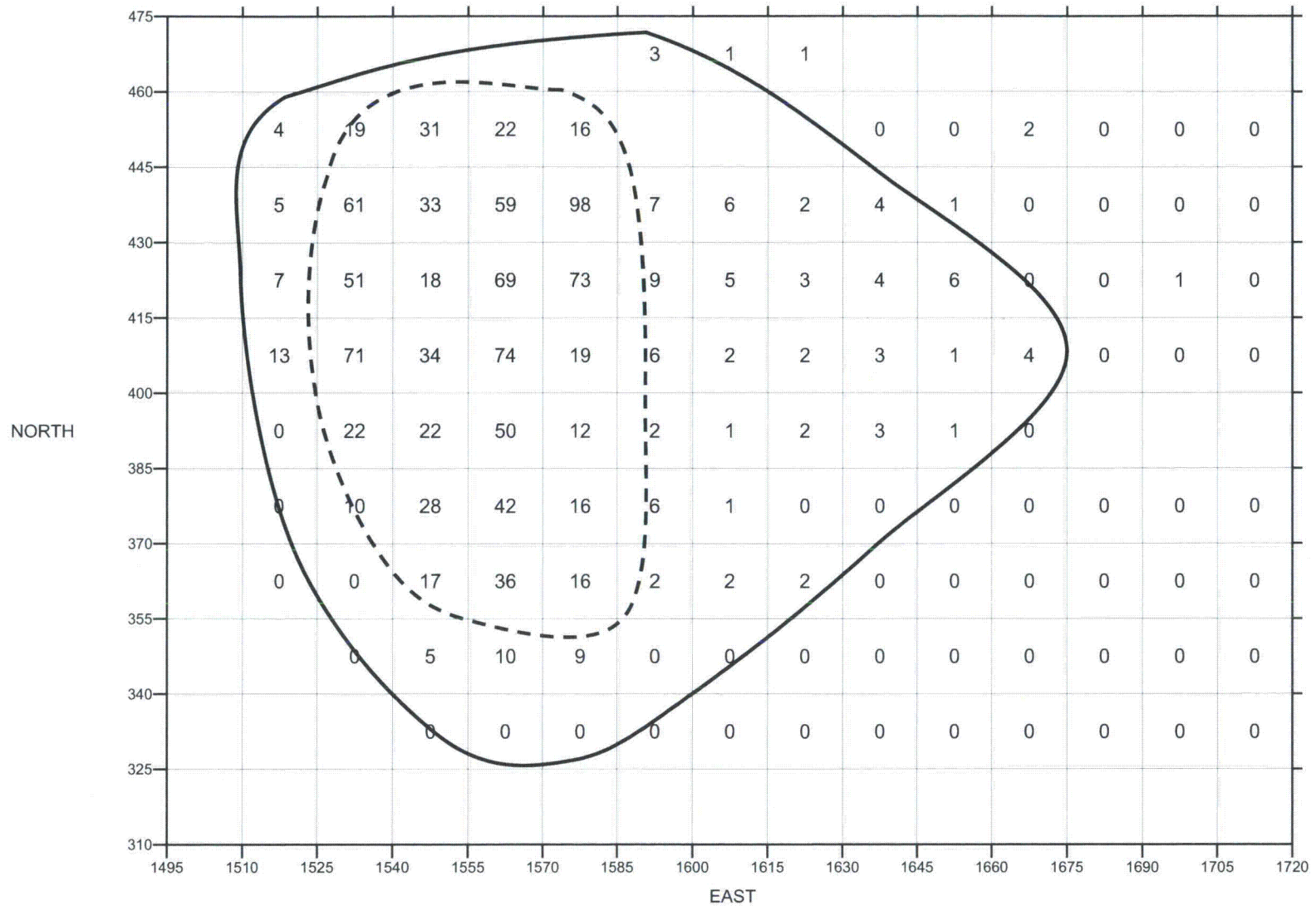
11x17

*REDACTED Figure 12-10
Site 36Lu281 Phase II Testing
Locations*

(Back of Figure 12-10)

Side 2 of REDACTED Figure 12-10

SITE 36LU281
CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION



LEGEND

- : SITE BOUNDARY
- - - - - : ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION

FIGURE 12-11.
SITE 36LU281 CONTROLLED SURFACE
COLLECTION ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

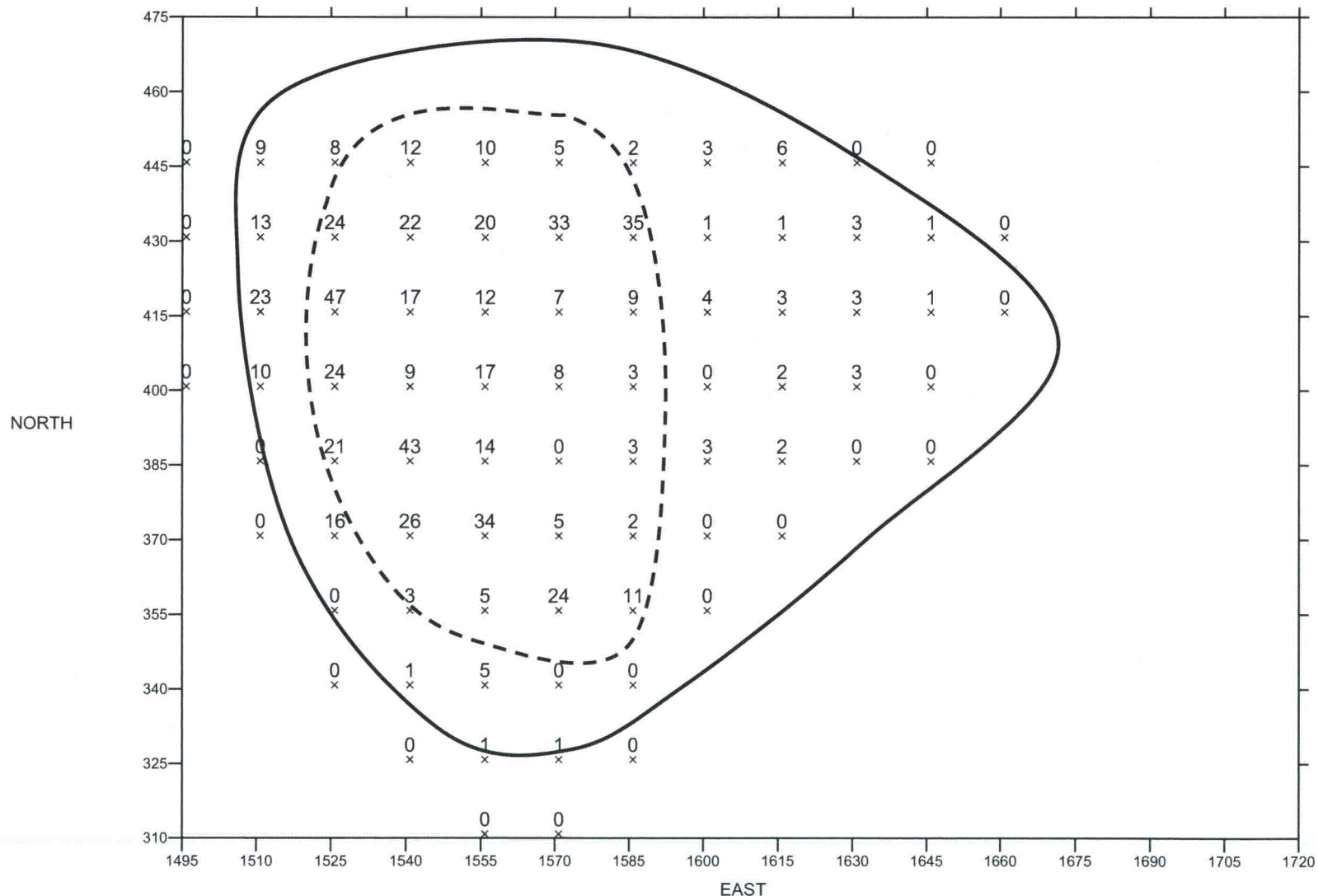


BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
CHECKED: LAF

DATE: 05/04/10
APPROVED: BAM

SITE 36LU281 STP HISTORIC ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION



LEGEND

———— : SITE BOUNDARY

- - - - : ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION

FIGURE 12-12.
SITE 36LU281 STP HISTORIC ARTIFACT
DISTRIBUTION

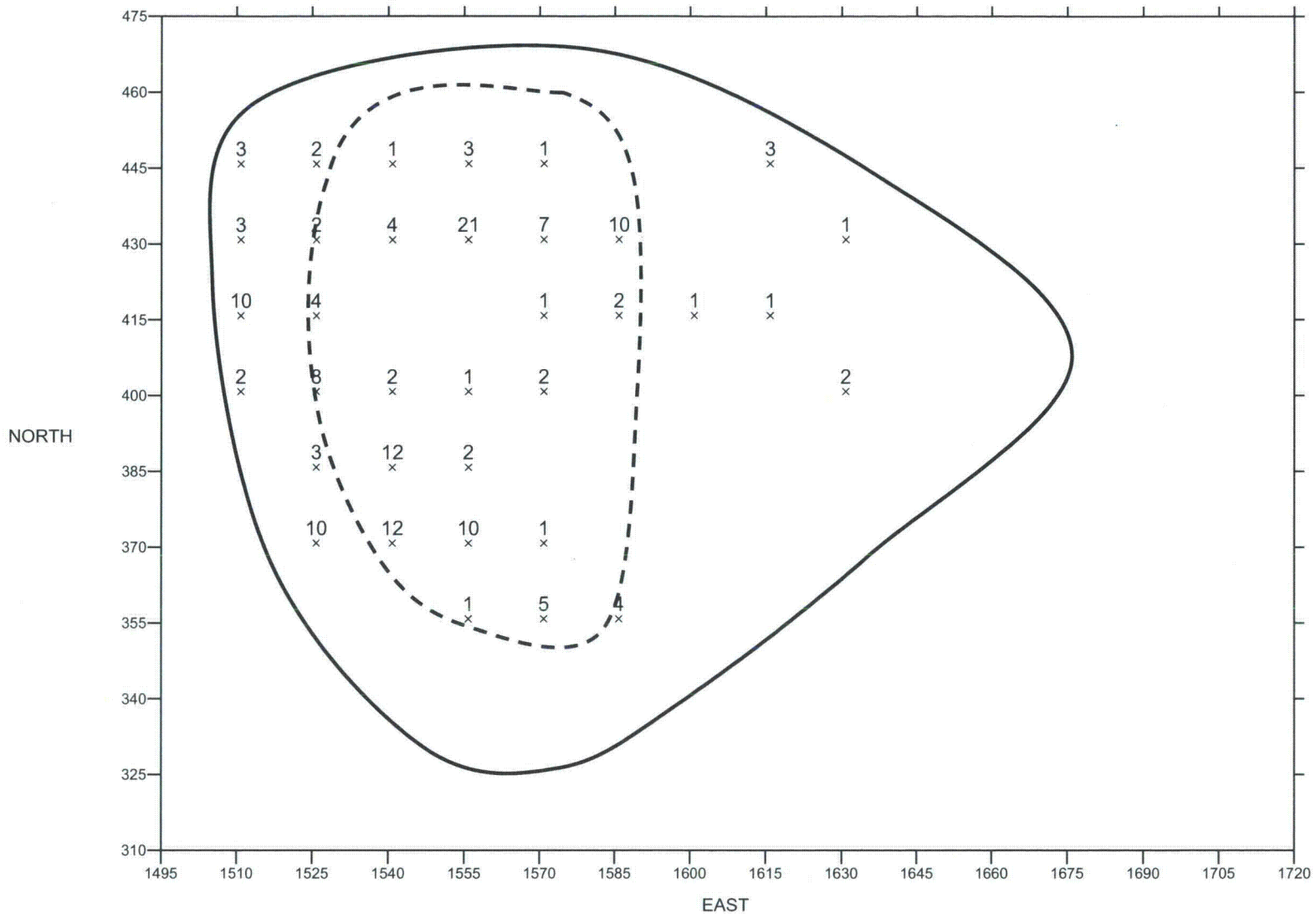


BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
CHECKED: LAF

DATE: 05/04/10
APPROVED: BAM


SITE 36LU281
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIC ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION



LEGEND

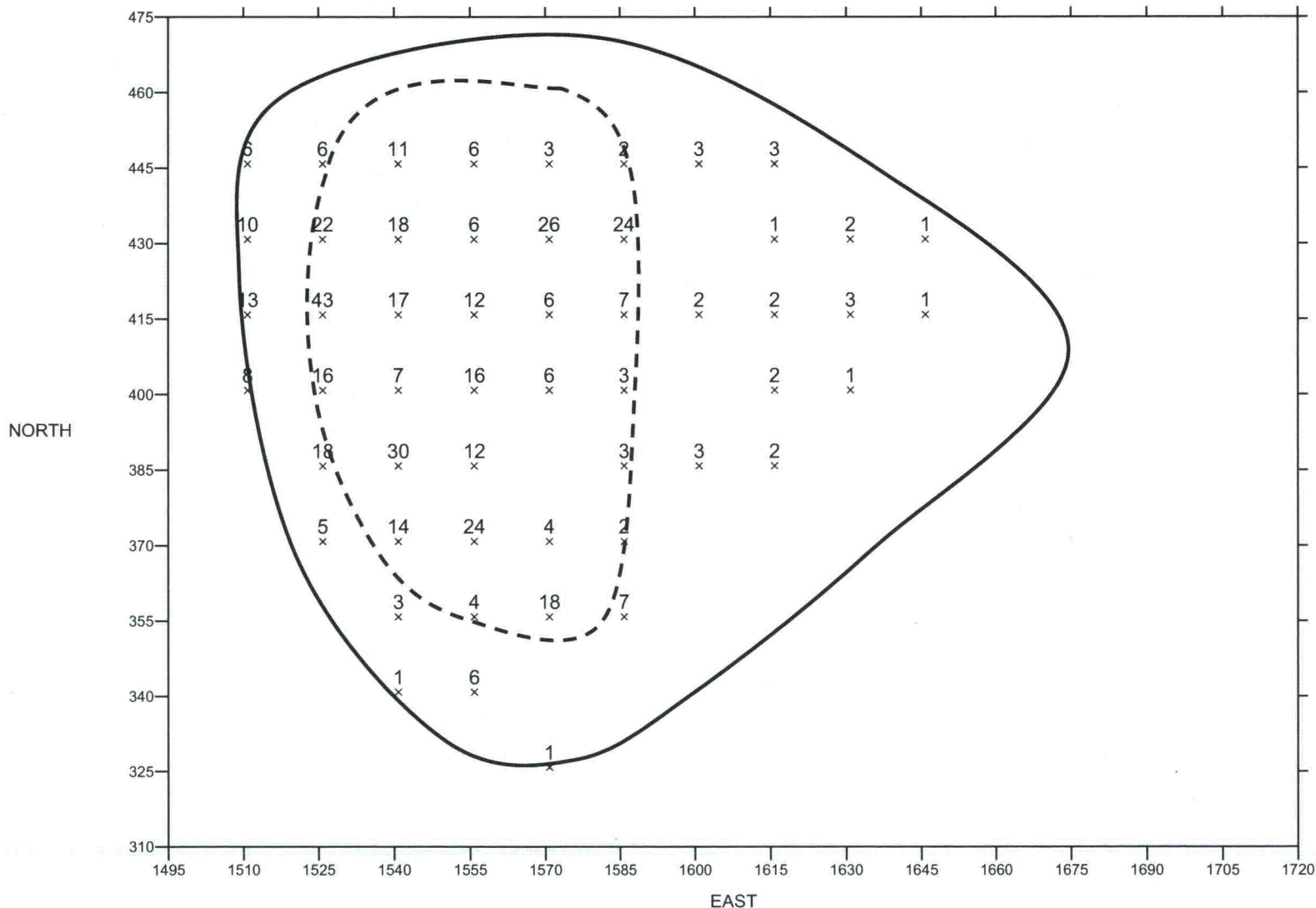
- : SITE BOUNDARY
- - - - - : ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION

FIGURE 12-13
SITE 36LU281 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIC
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION


 BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS DATE: 05/04/10
 CHECKED: LAF APPROVED: BAM

SITE 36LU281 KITCHEN HISTORIC ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION



**FIGURE 12-14.
SITE 36LU281 KITCHEN HISTORIC
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION**

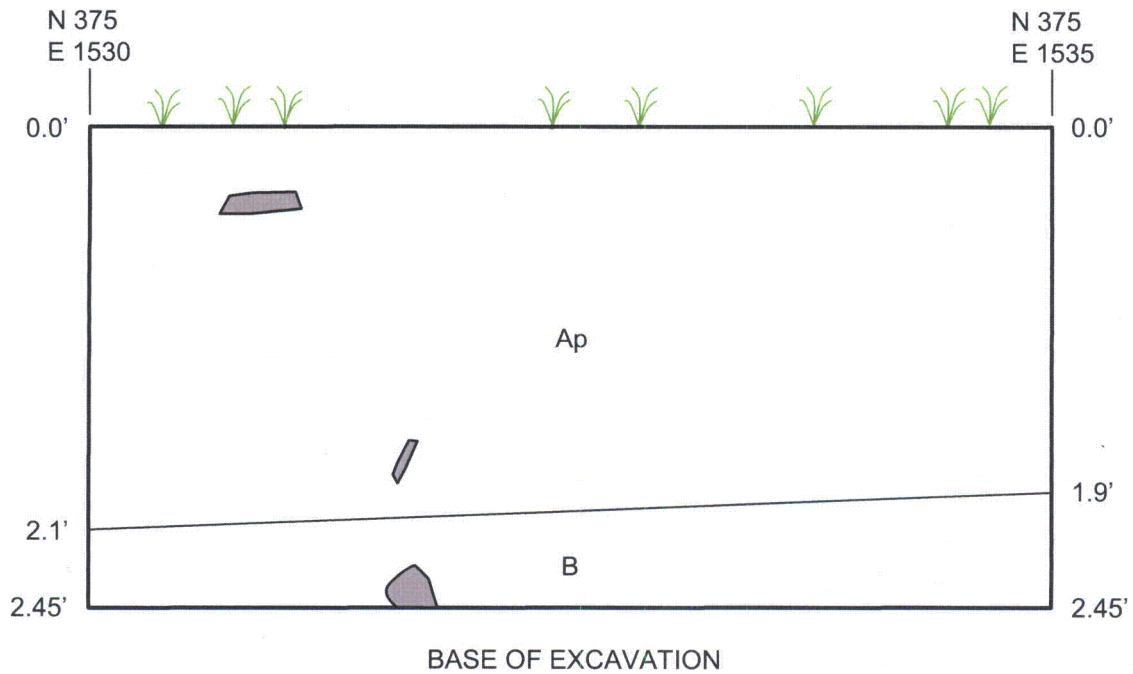


BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
CHECKED: LAF

DATE: 05/04/10
APPROVED: BAM

SITE 36LU281
 TEST UNIT 1
 NORTH WALL PROFILE



Ap - DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILTY LOAM
 B - YELLOW BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

 :GROUND SURFACE

 :ROCK

SCALE

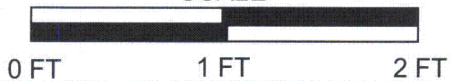


FIGURE 12-15.
 SITE 36LU281: TEST UNIT 1
 NORTH WALL PROFILE

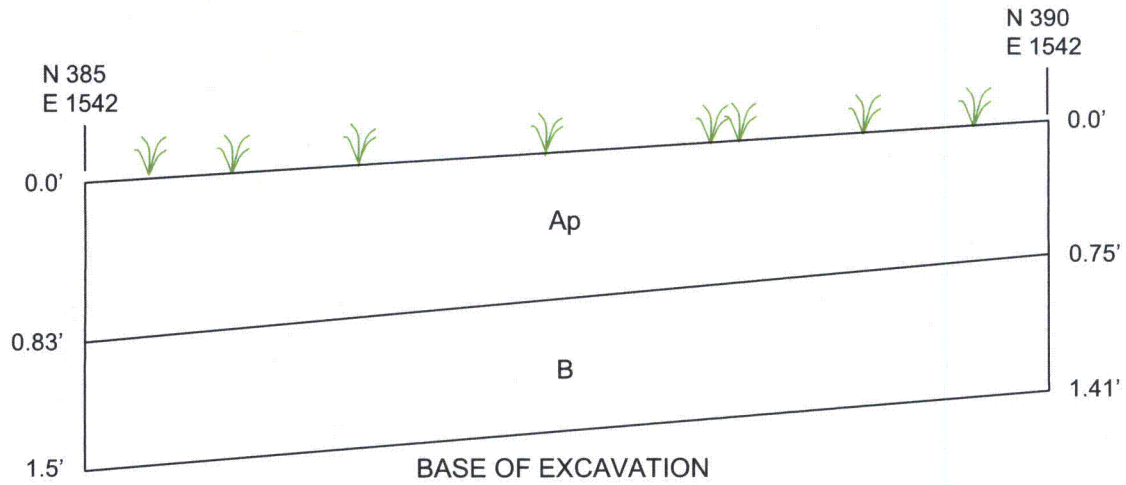


BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
 CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/25/10
 APPROVED: BAM

SITE 36LU281
TEST UNIT 2
WEST WALL PROFILE



Ap – DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILT LOAM
B -- YELLOW BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY SILT LOAM

LEGEND

 GROUND SURFACE

SCALE

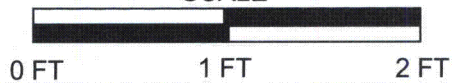



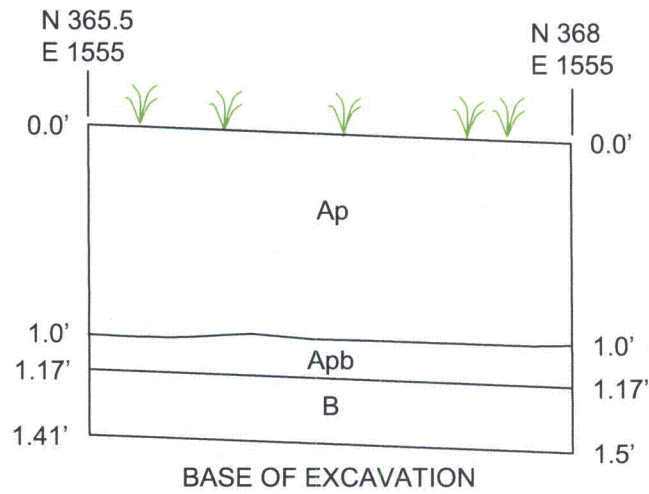
FIGURE 12-16
SITE 36LU281: TEST UNIT 2
WEST WALL PROFILE

 BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: AJW
CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/25/10
APPROVED: BAM

SITE 36LU281
 TEST UNIT 4
 WEST WALL PROFILE



Ap – VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN (10YR3/2) SILT LOAM
 Apb – DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR4/4) SILT LOAM
 B – YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR5/6) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

 GROUND SURFACE

SCALE

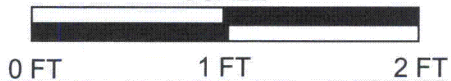



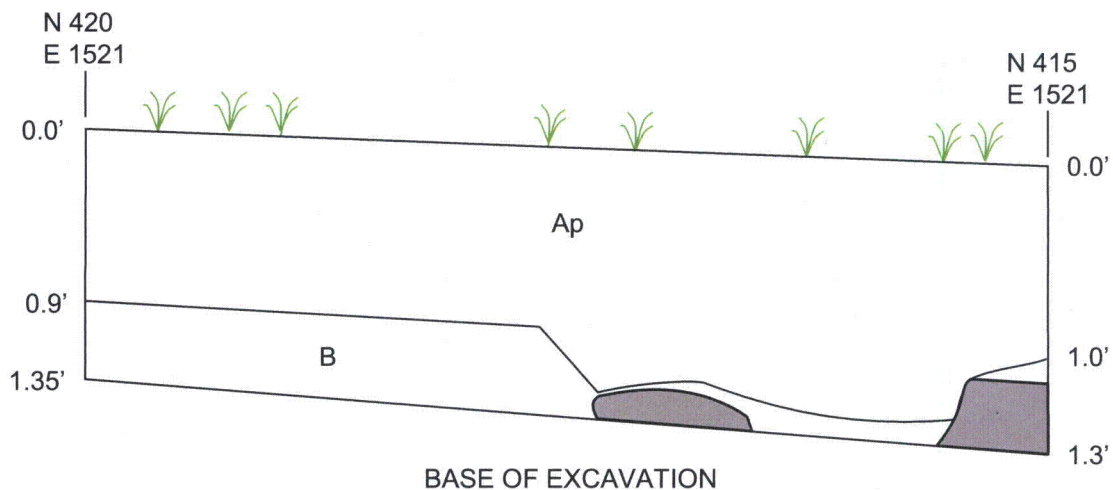
FIGURE 12-17.
 SITE 36LU281: TEST UNIT 4
 WEST WALL PROFILE

 BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: AWJ
 CHECKED: LAF

DATE: 05/25/10
 APPROVED: BAM

SITE 36LU281
 TEST UNIT 7
 NORTH WALL PROFILE



Ap – DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILT LOAM
 B – YELLOWIS BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY SILT LOAM

LEGEND

 :GROUND SURFACE

 :ROCK

SCALE

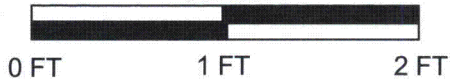



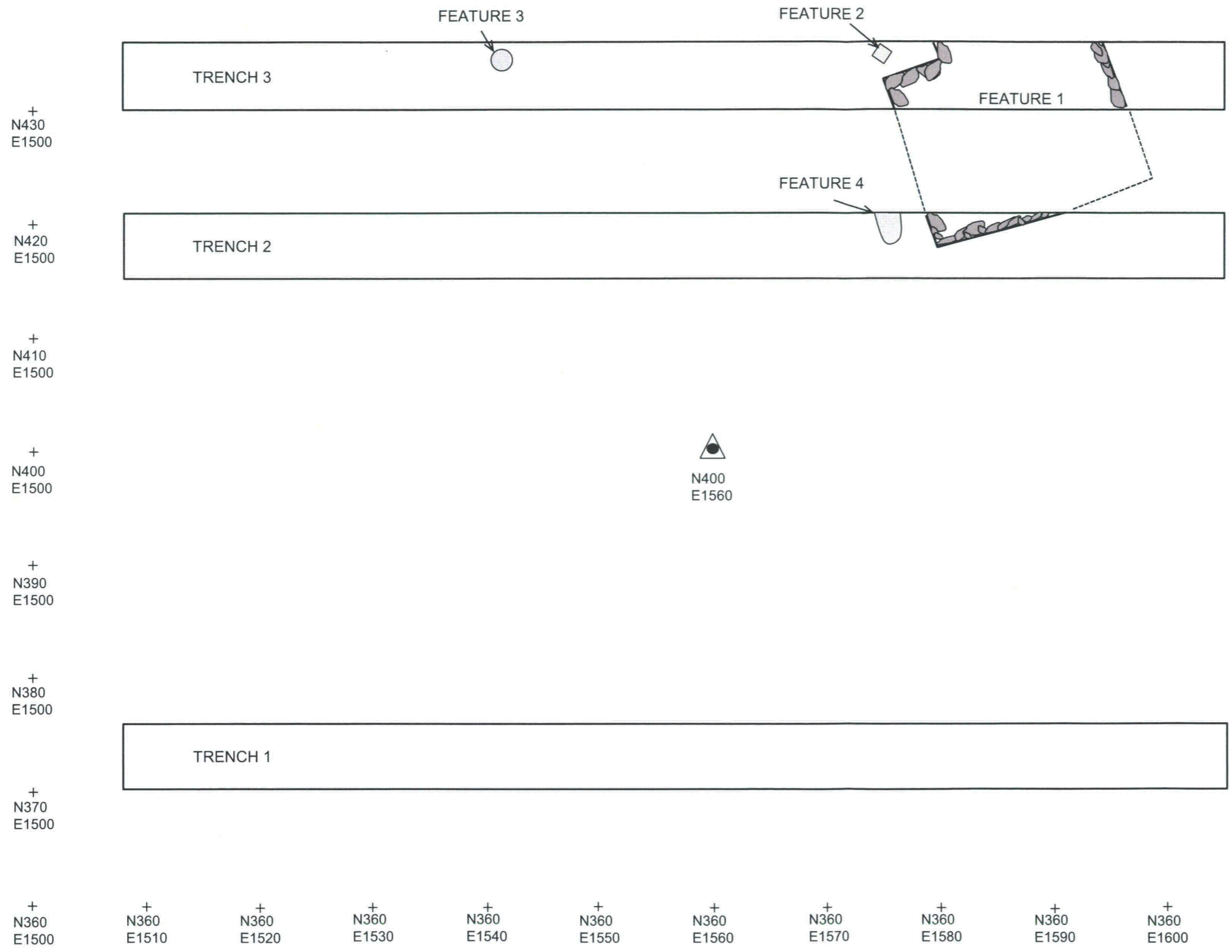
FIGURE 12-18
 SITE 36LU281: TEST UNIT 7
 NORTH WALL PROFILE

 BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.
gai consultants

DRWN: AWJ
 CHECKED: LAF

DATE: 05/25/10
 APPROVED: BAM

SITE 36LU281
PHASE II TRENCH PLANVIEW



LEGEND

 : FEATURE FILL

 : COBBLE

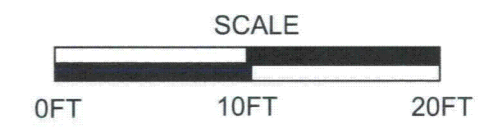

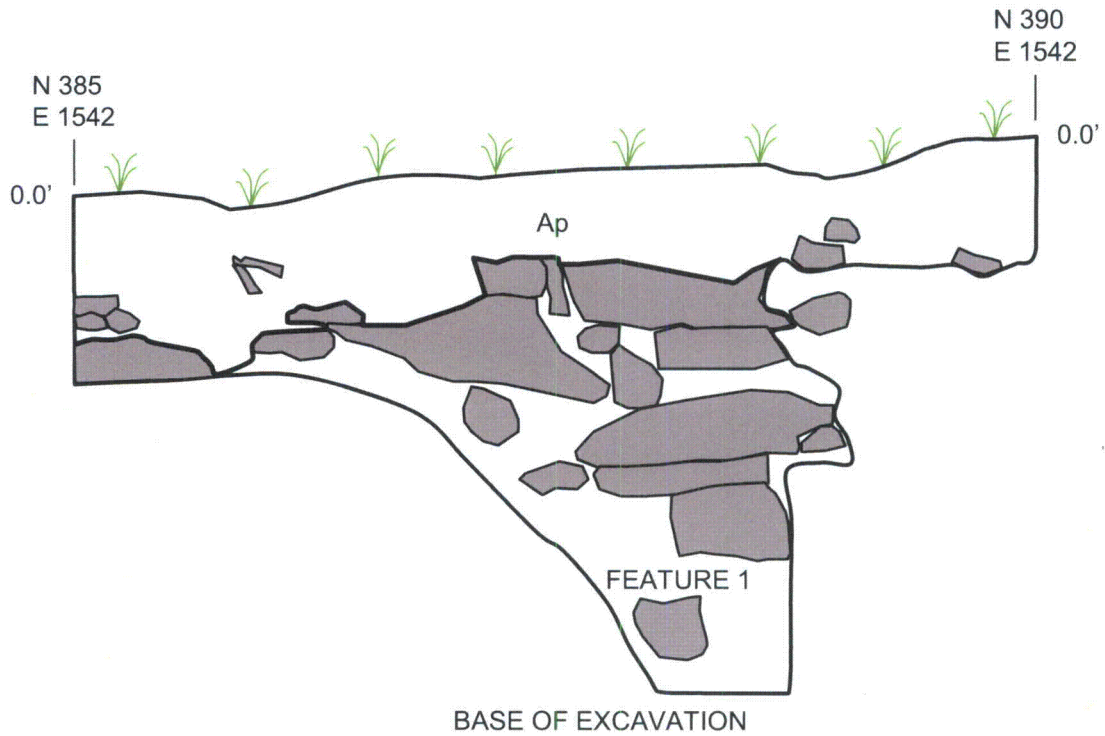


FIGURE 12-19.
SITE 36LU281: PHASE II TRENCH PLANVIEW

 BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.



DRAWN: SJS DATE: 5/25/10
CHECKED: LMD APPROVED: LAF

SITE 36LU281
 TEST UNIT 3 – FEATURE 1
 EAST WALL PROFILE



Ap –DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILT LOAM
 FEATURE 1 –HORIZONTAL STACKED STONES IN DARK
 BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILT LOAM

LEGEND

-  GROUND SURFACE
-  ROCK

SCALE

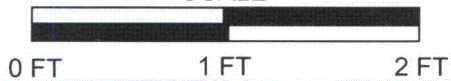


FIGURE 12-20.
 SITE 36LU281: TEST UNIT 3
 FEATURE 1, EAST WALL PROFILE

 BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
 CHECKED: LMD

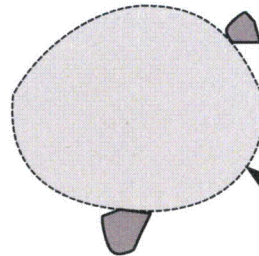
DATE: 05/25/10
 APPROVED: BAM



SITE 36LU281
FEATURE 3
PLANVIEW

N 435
E 1540

N 435
E 1545



FEATURE 3

B HORIZON

N 430
E 1540

N 430
E 1545

FEATURE 3 – DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILT LOAM
B HORIZON – YELLOW BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND



FEATURE FILL



ROCK

SCALE

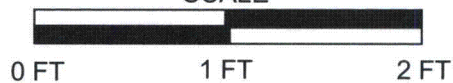


FIGURE 12-21.
SITE 36LU281: FEATURE 3
PLANVIEW



BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: AWJ
CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/25/10
APPROVED: BAM

Chapter 13. Site 36LU282 (GAI Site 6)

Phase Ib

Location: West Alternative, Section 3

Site Type: Undated Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Site Size: 5x5 meters (16x16 feet)

Recommendations: Not NRHP Eligible/No Further Work

Prehistoric Site 36LU282 (Site 6) is located in the northwest corner of a cultivated field on a broad upland flat, 76 meters (250 feet) east of Walker Run, in the West Alternative, Section 3 (see Figure 1-3; Figure 13-1, Photograph 13-1). The site lies at an elevation of 680 feet amsl and is 15 meters (50 feet) south of the foot of a hillslope covered by an apple orchard. Identified during Phase Ib pedestrian ground survey, this site consists of a small, undated prehistoric lithic scatter with dimensions of 5x5 meters (16x16 feet) (Figure 13-2). The field containing Site 36LU282 borders Site 36LU286 (Kisner Farmstead), which is situated 91 meters (300 feet) to its south. Prehistoric Isolated Finds 6, 7, 8 and 9 were identified in the same field, at distances of

30 to 95 meters (100 to 310 feet) southwest and southeast of Site 36LU282 (see Figure 13-2). These nearby isolated finds consist of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts, including one retouched flake (IF 9), one utilized flake (IF 7) and two pieces of debitage (IFs 6 and 8). Proposed project impacts include grading and roadway construction.



***Photograph 13-1. View of Site 36LU282
Vicinity in Cultivated Field, Facing West***

Phase Ib investigations in the area of Site 36LU282 included pedestrian ground survey and judgmental shovel testing. Initial pedestrian ground survey, conducted in transects spaced at 15-meter intervals, identified two prehistoric lithic artifacts separated by four meters within the northwest portion of the field. Observed surface artifacts were marked with pin flags. A grid was then established over this locality using a compass and tapes. Because of the low density and dispersed nature of the observed surface artifacts in this field, individual artifacts were point provenienced by coordinates within this grid system, rather than being collected by 5-meter blocks. Following collection of surface artifacts, GAI excavated one shovel test immediately south of these surface finds to document stratigraphy and the depth of cultural deposits in the site locality.

Shovel testing revealed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence. As described for STP 1 the profile consists of a 27-cm-thick dark yellowish-brown silt loam plowzone superimposing a yellowish-brown silty clay loam B horizon (Figure 13-3). Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface only. No cultural features were identified.

The two lithic artifacts recovered from Site 36LU282 include one biface and one piece of debitage, both manufactured from black chert. The biface (FS 2) represents a complete mid stage biface and the debitage is a piece of block shatter. The Phase Ib assemblage from Site 36LU282 includes no temporally diagnostic artifacts.

Site 36LU282 Recommendations

Site 36LU282 is a small, undated prehistoric lithic scatter situated within a cultivated field on an upland flat east of Walker Run. Its minimal artifact assemblage (two lithics) suggests 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 the plowed surface. Based on the site's low artifact density and lack of diagnostic artifacts or features GAI concludes that the potential for Site 36LU282 to contribute important information on the prehistoric utilization of this area is low. GAI recommends that Site 36LU282 is Not Eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for this site. The PHMC-BHP reviewed Phase Ib results as presented in GAI's Phase Ib Management Summary (Munford and Tuk 2008) and concurred with Site 36LU282 recommendation in their March 2, 2009 review letter (see Appendix A).

Figure 13-1. Site 36LU282 Location

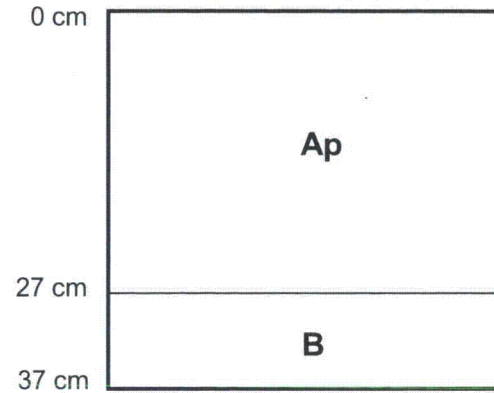
*REDACTED Figure 13-1
Site 36Lu282 Location*

Figure 13-2. Site 36LU282 showing Phase Ib Testing Locations

*REDACTED Figure 13-2
Site 36Lu282 showing Phase Ib
Testing Locations*

SITE 36LU282

STP 1

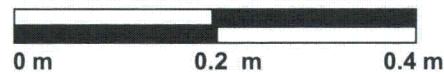


KEY:

Ap – DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/4) SILT LOAM

B – YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SILTY CLAY LOAM

SCALE



gai consultants

DWN LMD CHKD TJN

APPD BAM DATE 09/04/08

SCALE AS NOTED

DRAWING NUMBER C080204.10.002.C.A.Si 6

FIGURE 13-3. SITE 36LU282: REPRESENTATIVE PHASE Ib SOIL PROFILE (STP 1)

BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

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