

Chapter 17. Site 36LU286 (GAI Site 10)

Phase Ib and Phase II

Location: West Alternative, Section 31

Site Type: Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth-Century Farmstead, Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

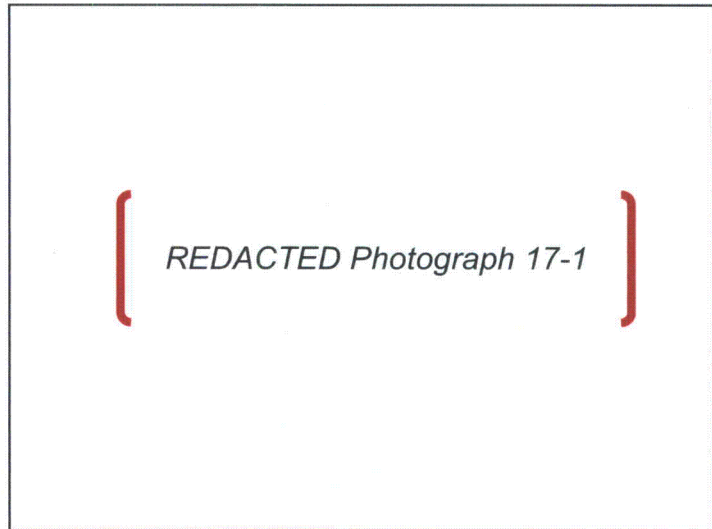
Site Size: 420x350 feet (128x107 meters)

Recommendations: Not NRHP Eligible/No additional Work Recommended

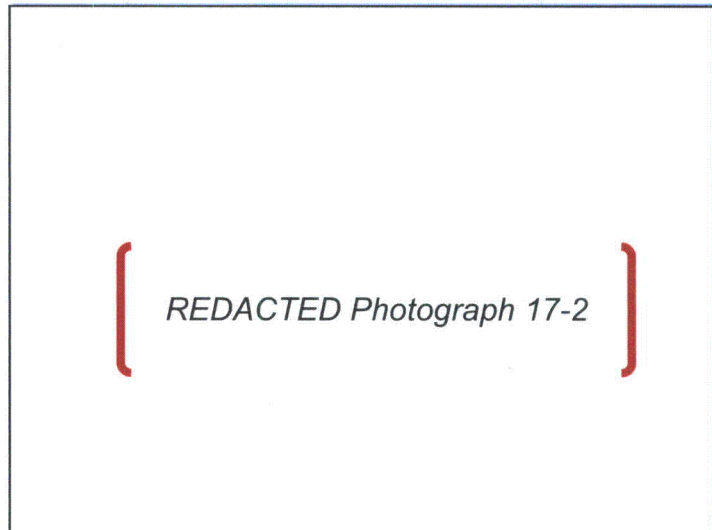
Site Setting

GAI conducted a Phase Ib survey and a Phase II National Register site evaluation of Site 36LU286 (GAI Site 10). Site 36LU286 lies within a broad upland flat to the east of Walker Run in the West Alternative, Section 31, near the western edge of the project area (see Figure 1-3, Figure 17-1). The site is the former location of the Kisner Farmstead. No structures associated with the farmstead remain standing, as PPL demolished them between 2005 and 2007. However, an aerial photograph of the site taken before the demolition shows a complex of ten buildings clustered northeast of the pond that is still extant at the site (Figure 17-2). Proposed project impacts will result from grading and roadway construction.

Photograph 17-1. Site 36LU286 showing House Prior to Demolition, Facing West



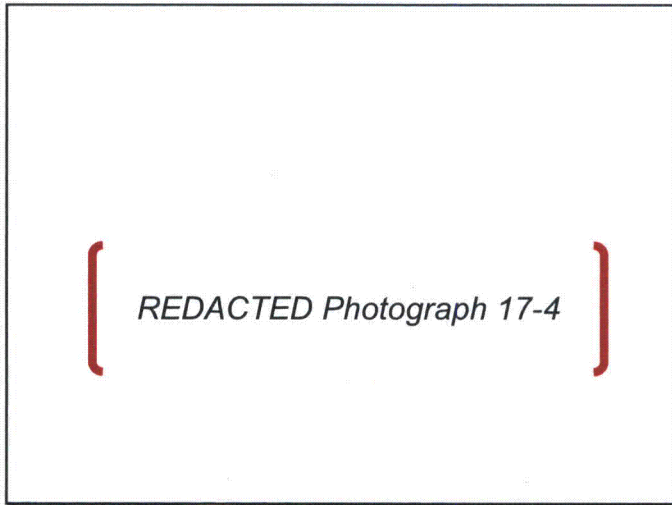
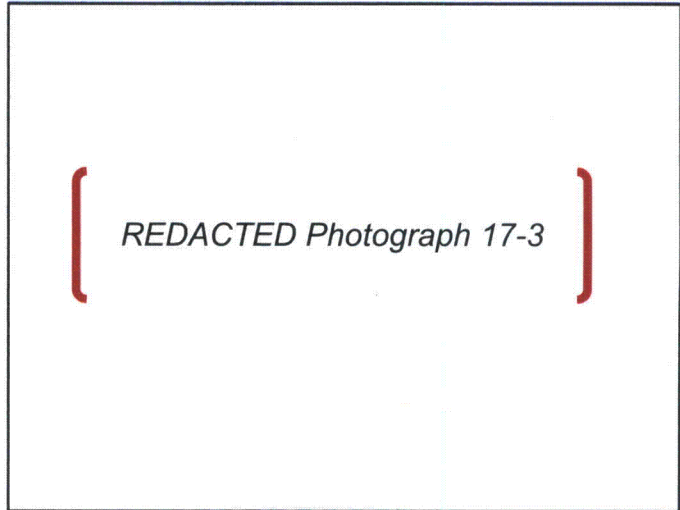
Photograph 17-2. Site 36LU286 showing an Overview of the Farm Prior to Demolition of the Structures, Facing South



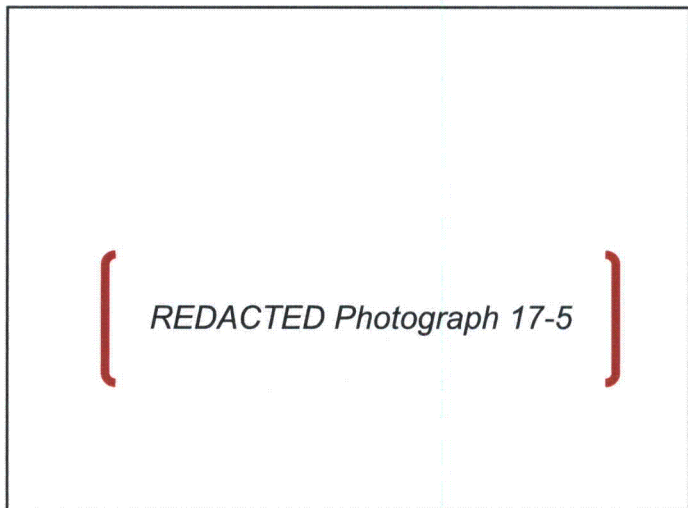
Photographs of the house (Photograph 17-1) and an overview of the farm (Photograph 17-2) were taken in 2005 prior to demolition. Site 36LU286 measures 420x350 feet (128x107 meters) and lies in an area of relatively level terrain, at an elevation of approximately 660 feet amsl. The area to the north, east and west of the site is composed of cultivated fields; a brush- and grass-covered wetland bounds the site to the south. A gravel access road running from southwest to northeast cuts across the site and surface gravel, likely associated with demolition of site structures was located in the north central portion of the site. During the course of Phase Ib fieldwork a project work trailer was

parked on the site (Photograph 17-3). The rest of the area within the boundaries of Site 36LU286 is covered with grass and low brush, along with a few trees dating to the period when the farmstead was still active (Photographs 17-4, 17-5, and 17-6).

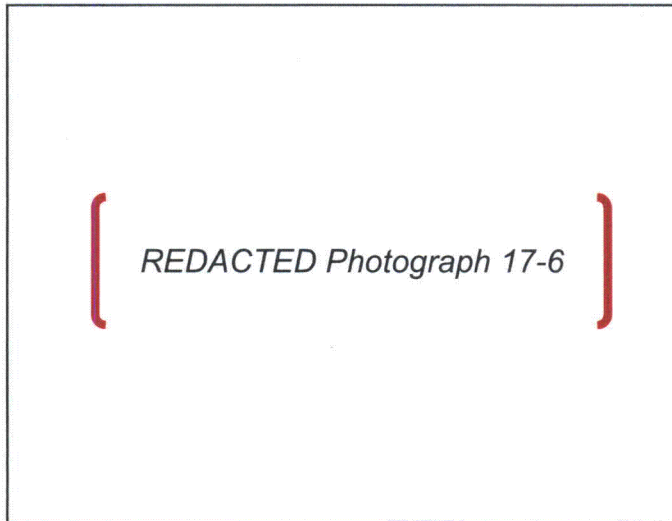
Photograph 17-3. Site 36LU286: Overview of North End, showing Gravel Lane through Site Area, Facing West



Photograph 17-4. Site 36LU286 showing Brush Clearing in Area of Former Structure 1 during Phase Ib Survey, Work Trailer in Background, Facing East



Photograph 17-5. Site 36LU286 showing Area of Former Structure 2, Facing Northwest



Photograph 17-6. Site 36LU286 showing the Pond Area of the Site Downslope of the Linear Rise, Facing Southwest

Cartographic research indicated that a structure, identified as “J Hess”, was located within the vicinity of Site 36LU286 in 1873. A 1939 aerial photograph of the project area showed a farmstead complex in this area. The 1955 USGS quad map of the area showed eight structures and a pond in the area corresponding to the location of the site.

Phase Ib Investigation

Phase Ib Fieldwork

Phase Ib survey of Site 36LU286 consisted of pedestrian ground survey, brush clearing, and close-interval (16-foot/5-meter) and judgmental shovel testing in the mapped vicinity of former structures (Figure 17-2). Of the 56 STPs excavated within the site, 17 positive STPs yielded 228 historic artifacts. Shovel test artifact density ranged from one to 24 artifacts per STP.

GAI documented three areas of structural remains at Site 36LU286. The most extensive remains were associated with Structure 1, the former farmhouse (see Figure 17-2); the other structural remains were minimal. Structure 1 was represented by an L-shaped stone foundation with estimated maximum dimensions of 33x49 feet (10x15 meters). It appeared to consist of a main house block and a northern extension. Lines of partially exposed stones marked the structure’s north and west walls and portions of its south wall.

Based on aerial photography, Structure 2 (a barn complex) was formerly located approximately 50 feet (15 meters) north of the farmhouse, opposite the farm lane (see Figure 17-2). A scatter of structural remains was observed on the ground surface in this general area. Located within a 50x72-foot (15x22-meter) radius, these structural remains included an approximately 10x36-foot (3x11-meter) gravel pad, a 8-foot (2.4 meter) section of poured concrete wall, a 5-foot (1.5 meter) square stone-outlined feature and an approximately 11x26 foot (3.5x8-meter) shallow surface depression.

Stone debris was also observed in the location of Structure 10, a former springhouse situated along the northern edge of the pond see (Figure 17-2). Shovel testing and pedestrian ground survey in the locations of the other structures exposed no evidence of structural remains.

Close-interval shovel tests, excavated in proximity to the location of former structures generally exposed an A-B soil horizon sequence and evidence of disturbance resulting from structure demolition and subsequent emplacement of gravel across the surface (Figures 17-3 and 17-4). STP 2, located 16 feet (5 meters) west of the Structure 1 foundation, consisted of a 22-cm-thick brown silt loam A horizon above a yellowish-brown silt loam B horizon. Situated approximately 16 feet (5 meters) east of former Structure 5, in the site’s northern portion, STP J1 exposed a 13-cm-thick grayish-brown silt loam A horizon with gravel and a yellowish-brown silt loam B

horizon. STP J4 was excavated at the northern edge of former Structure 8, in the southeast portion of the site; the profile of this shovel test consisted of a 38-cm-thick brown silt loam A horizon with a high percentage of cobbles/gravels and a yellowish-brown silty clay loam B horizon. Excavated near the site's western edge, north of former Structure 4, STP 4 revealed a 49-cm-thick brown silt loam A/CA horizon with 50 percent gravel above a yellowish-brown silt loam B horizon. Historic artifacts were recovered from the A horizon. No cultural features or intact structural remains were identified in the shovel tests.

Phase Ib Artifact Analysis

Phase Ib investigations at Site 36LU286 yielded 228 historic artifacts (Table 17-1). Architectural and kitchen-related artifacts were common, which is typical of a domestic site. Architectural remains include asphalt shingles, brick, window glass and wood pieces. Kitchen artifacts include bottle glass and whiteware, redware, and stoneware ceramics. One stainless steel knife was also recovered. Other remains from the investigation include bone and plastic.

Table 17-1. Site 36LU286: Phase Ib Pattern Analysis

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	Count	Percent	
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	5	2.19%	
	Building Materials	wood	3	1.32%	
		Nails/Spikes	nail, cut	4	1.75%
			nail, indeterminate	5	2.19%
			nail, wire	1	0.44%
	Roofing	shingle	11	4.82%	
	Window Glass	window glass	36	15.79%	
Architecture Subtotal			65	28.51%	
Arms	Ammunition	shell casing	1	0.44%	
Faunal	Bone	bone	1	0.44%	
		teeth	1	0.44%	
		skull fragment	6	2.63%	
Faunal Subtotal			8	3.51%	
Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware, plain	2	0.88%	
		redware, paste	10	4.39%	
		redware, unglazed	9	3.95%	
		whiteware, hand painted	5	2.19%	
		whiteware, plain	33	14.47%	
		whiteware, shell edge	6	2.63%	
		whiteware, simple bands	3	1.32%	
		whiteware, sponged	3	1.32%	
		redware, glazed	69	30.26%	
		stoneware, buff bodied	1	0.44%	
		stoneware, indeterminate paste	2	0.88%	
		whiteware, transfer printed, purple	1	0.44%	
		Utensils, Cookware, Etc	knife	1	0.44%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	1	0.44%	
		bottle glass	6	2.63%	
Kitchen Subtotal			152	66.67%	
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	plastic	2	0.88%	
TOTAL			228	100.00%	

The Phase Ib assemblage contained mid-nineteenth-century decorated whiteware ceramics including hand-painted (1840-1860), shell edge decorated (1830 – ca 1890), transfer print (1830-1860), annular (1830-1860) and sponge (1830-1871). The assemblage also included cut nails (ca.1790s-1890s), and thin window glass, which is typically found on early- to mid-

nineteenth-century domestic sites. There was also a small quantity of twentieth-century artifacts, including a post-1939 bottle glass fragment and plastic. These temporally diagnostic artifacts suggested that the site dated from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

On the basis of the Phase Ib results, GAI recommended that Site 36LU286 was potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D. The PHMC-BHP reviewed preliminary Phase Ib results provided in GAI's Phase Ib Management Summary (Munford and Tuk 2008) and concurred with these recommendations in a letter dated March 2, 2009 (see Appendix A). Because the site could not be avoided by project construction, a Phase II investigation was undertaken to determine the site's NRHP eligibility.

Phase II Methods

Phase II investigations included archival research, field excavations and laboratory analysis. The Phase II study was designed to accomplish the project goals: (1) interpret the cultural affiliation and function of the site; (2) identify the horizontal and vertical site limits; (3) determine site integrity; (4) assess the site research potential; and (5) evaluate site significance as defined by eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Phase II fieldwork was conducted from August 13-October 18, 2009, and included systematic excavation of STPs at 15-ft intervals across the entire site, followed by excavation of judgmentally placed test units.

Phase II Archival Research

Map, deed, probate, and census documents were examined to develop a context and establish a chain-of-title for the property. Sites 36LU279 and 36LU286 are located within the same 142-acre parcel of land and share the same ownership history. This parcel has remained undivided since it was originally granted to Jacob Smethers by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on April 5, 1814. Archival research revealed that the portion of the parcel occupied by Site 36LU286 is associated with numerous local farmers. Table 17-2 summarizes chain-of-title data for Site 36LU286. A Warrantee Map shows how this area was divided and records the original landowners (Figure 17-5).

Further research, which included Federal Census data, tax assessment rolls, agricultural census data, and local history literature, were used in conjunction with deeds to develop the overall history of Site 36LU286.

Jacob Smethers was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and was an early inhabitant of Luzerne County. It is unknown at what time he moved to Luzerne County, but a 1796 list of taxable inhabitants of Salem Township lists a Jacob Smuthers (Bradsby 1893:643). It is possible that this is the same Jacob Smethers, as his name is listed with variable spellings throughout the historical records. A review of the Federal Census records revealed that Jacob Smethers lived in Salem Township in 1800 as the head of a household of eight people (one male and three females under the age of 10, two males between the ages of 10 and 16, and one male and one female, presumably Jacob and his wife Rosena, between the ages of 26 and 45).

The 1810 Federal Census listed Jacob Smethers as still being the head of a household of eight; however, it appears that the structure of his family had changed. Jacob is listed as being older than 45, while Rosena is listed as still being between the age of 26 and 45. One male and two females are listed as being under the age of 10 and these would most likely represent new children in the family. Two males and one female are listed between the ages of 10 and 16. Considering that a decade earlier, Jacob and Rosena had one male and three females listed as living in the household under the age of 10, it appears that two of their daughters no longer resided in the household. The 1810 census also listed Jacob as a farmer who owned one slave.

Table 17-2. Site 36LU286: 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	142 Acres
July 29, 1986	PPL Electric Utilities Corporation	William E. Kisner	Luzerne County Deed Book 2206:613	142 Acres
March 25, 1965	Emery R. Kisner Jr. and William E. Kisner	Emery R. Kisner Sr.	Luzerne County Deed Book 1563:690	142 Acres
July 3, 1944	Emery R. Kisner Sr. and Elsie Kisner	Mary J. Lutz	Luzerne County Deed Book 917:85	142 Acres
March 12, 1925	Mary J. Lutz	William J. Lutz	Luzerne County Deed Book 622:186	142 Acres
April 1, 1909	William J. Lutz	Elizabeth Hess, et ux.	Luzerne County Deed Book 495:266	142 Acres
November 5, 1865	Jacob Harter and John Hess	Jeremiah Hess	Luzerne County Deed Book 103:130	142 Acres
April 26, 1824	Jeremiah Hess	Christian Stout	Luzerne County Deed Book 20:330	142 Acres
November 28, 1819	Christian Stout	Frederick Nogle and Elizabeth Nogle	Luzerne County Deed Book 20:129	142 Acres
May 19, 1819	Frederick Nogle	Jacob Smethers and Rosena Smethers	Luzerne County Deed Book 19:573	142 Acres
April 5, 1814	Jacob Smethers	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Luzerne County Patent Book "H" Vol. 9:537	142 Acres

A review of tax assessment records for Jacob Smethers revealed that in 1812, prior to the granting of the subject parcel, Jacob owned 147 acres of land with 45 acres improved and 102 acres unimproved on two lots of ground containing a house and a barn. The 1813 tax assessment (also prior to the grant of the current parcel) states that Jacob owned 144 acres of land, 47 acres of which were improved, and 97 acres unimproved on two lots of ground containing two houses and a barn. The 1815 tax assessment, one year after the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted Jacob the parcel containing Sites 36LU279 and 36LU286, states that Jacob again owned 147 acres of land, 45 acres being improved and 102 acres being unimproved on two lots of ground containing one house and two barns. These assessments likely refer to other land owned by Jacob Smethers, as the 142-acre parcel of land containing Sites 36LU279 and 36LU286 has remained as one undivided 142-acre lot since the original 1814 grant. However, these tax assessments and census information illustrate that Jacob Smethers was farming in Salem Township both before and after he was granted the parcel of land on which Sites 36LU279 and 36LU286 are located.

Between 1819 and 1824, the subject parcel traded hands numerous times. Frederick Nogle purchased the land from Jacob Smethers and his wife Rosena Smethers on May 19, 1819 for \$3,500.00 (Luzerne County Deed Book 20:330). Frederick Nogle sold the property to Christian Stout on November 28, 1819 for \$3,500.00 (Luzerne County Deed Book 20:129). The 1820 Federal Census listed Christian Stout as the head of a household of 13 people. Three males and one female were listed as being under the age of 10, one male and two females were listed as being between the ages of 10 and 16, one male was listed as being between the ages of 16 and 18, three females were listed as being between the ages of 16 and 26, and one male and one female, presumably Christian Stout and his wife, were listed as being between the ages of 26 and 45. The census noted that three of the members of Mr. Stout's household were engaged in agriculture.

Christian Stout sold the property to Jeremiah Hess on April 26, 1824 for \$4,500.00 (Luzerne County Deed Book 20:330). Jeremiah Hess was born in Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania in 1795, and moved to Luzerne County with his family in 1803. Jeremiah was a miller by trade and built a mill in Wapwallopen, Luzerne County, which he operated until he

traded it for a farm in Salem Township. In 1824, he purchased the farm located within the project area (Beers, ed. 1915:437). However, the Federal Censuses did not list Jeremiah as a Salem Township resident until 1860. The 1830 census stated that Jeremiah Hess resided and operated his mill in nearby Wapwallopen. Based on this evidence, it appears that during the years before he resided in Salem Township, Jeremiah may have used the property located within the project area solely for farming and/or grazing land. Jeremiah Hess and his wife had 11 children: John, Philip, Jeremiah, Nathan, Reuben, Aaron, Susan (Fenstermacher), Elizabeth (Hill), Catherine (Hill) and Amanda (who died before reaching adulthood).

Jeremiah Hess's 142 acres of property were recorded in an 1826 tax assessment. The assessment stated that Jeremiah owned one lot in Salem Township that included 60 acres of improved land and 82 acres of unimproved land. One house and one outbuilding were located on his property. A subsequent 1830 tax assessment listed no houses or outbuildings on the property, but revealed an increase in improved land to 63 acres, with 79 acres unimproved. An 1835 tax assessment revealed a further increase in improved land to 85 acres, with 70 acres unimproved. No houses or outbuildings were identified on the property, but Jeremiah was assessed for 155 acres of land. An 1840 tax assessment revealed another increase in improved land to 90 acres, with 45 acres unimproved. Again, no houses or outbuildings were assessed on the property, and Jeremiah was only assessed for 135 acres. In 1845, Jeremiah was again assessed for 135 acres, but 95 were improved, and 40 were unimproved. These assessments reveal a steady increase in tillable land on Jeremiah Hess' property between 1826 and 1845, which suggests an increase in farming activity during that time. Of particular interest in the 1845 tax assessment is the listing of two houses and two outbuildings on the property. Previous tax assessments listed the property as being void of structures subsequent to the 1830 assessment (Table 17-3).

Table 17-3. Site 36LU286: Jeremiah and John Hess Tax Assessments

Description	Jeremiah Hess Ownership					John Hess Ownership	
	1826	1830	1835	1840	1845	1866	1875
Improved Land	60 acres	63 acres	85 acres	90 acres	95 acres	100 acres	100 acres
Unimproved Land	82 Acres	79 acres	70 acres	45 acres	40 acres	40 acres	40 acres
Lots of land	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Houses	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Outbuildings	1	0	0	2	2	2	2
Mills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horses	2	2	2	3	3	1	2
Oxen	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cows	3	3	3	4	4	2	2
Occupation	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer
Total Valuation	\$790.00	\$1,059.00	\$1,059.00	\$997.00	\$665.00	\$1,804.00	\$2,716.00

The listing of structures on the 1845 tax assessment corresponds to the 1850 Federal Census, which listed two of Jeremiah Hess' children, Jeremiah M. and John, as heads of households that resided in Salem Township. It is possible that Jeremiah's two sons constructed houses on their father's property around that time.

The 1850 Federal Census listed Jeremiah Hess' son, Jeremiah M. Hess, as a 35-year-old head of a household that included his wife Maria, who was 34 years old, his sister Mary, 28 years old, his brother Aaron, 23 years old, his brother Reuben, 15 years old, and his sister Catherine, 15 years old. The census also listed that Sarah Fenstermacher, 11 years old, lived with the family.

Sarah Fenstermacher may have been the daughter of Jeremiah Hess' daughter Susan. The Fenstermachers were also early settlers and farmers of the Salem Township area. The three males in the household were listed as farmers. Since the 1850 Federal Census did not list Jeremiah Hess, Sr. as a Salem Township resident, it is assumed he continued to operate his mill in Wapwallopen, while his children lived and worked the farm on which Sites 36LU279 and 36LU286 are located.

This is further confirmed as Jeremiah Hess' Salem Township farm was surveyed as part of the 1850 Federal Agricultural Census, although he was not listed as a Salem Township resident (Table 17-4). This agricultural schedule provides a detailed account of the activities of the farm at that time, and reveals that the Hess farm was involved in raising dairy cows for the production of butter, and they kept bees for the production of beeswax and honey. They also raised cattle and hogs for slaughter, and cultivated cereal grains and vegetable crops including corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, rye, buckwheat, and hay. The census also stated that the household sold \$13.00 worth of home-manufactured goods. This diverse system of farming allowed families a wider range of commodities to barter and trade in the local economy, providing a strategy for obtaining goods not produced on the farm. Furthermore, the wide variety of farming techniques, including the tending of livestock and dairy production, as well as the intensive farming of crops, suggests that the entire family, including both males and females, were engaged in the production of the farm (McMurry 1988:91).

John Hess, Jeremiah's other son living in Salem Township, was listed as the head of a household of six persons in the 1850 Federal Census. He lived with his wife Elizabeth, 27 years old, his son Norman, four years old, his son Urias, two years old, and his daughter Rachel, 11 months old. Eliza Bittenbanden, 18 years old, was also listed as living with the family, possibly as a servant. It is also possible that John and his family lived in one of the houses mentioned in Jeremiah Hess' 1845 tax assessment, as the property was later sold to him by his father.

The 1860 Federal Census listed Jeremiah Hess as a 67-year-old farmer who lived in Salem Township with his 61-year-old wife Catharine. This was the first Federal Census that listed Jeremiah Hess, Sr. as residing in Salem Township. According to *The History of Columbia and Montour Counties*, Jeremiah Hess retired to his farm in Salem Township sometime around 1860 where, although retired, he oversaw the operation of the farm (Beers 1915:437).

The dynamics of John Hess' family changed between the 1850 and 1860 Federal Census. At the time of the latter census, he was listed as the head of a household of seven persons. John was 41 years old, his wife Elizabeth, 37 years old, his son Norman W., 14 years old, and his son Urias was 12 years old. It appears that his daughter Rachel, who was 11 months old in 1850, had died, and John and his wife had three more daughters: Lydia C. was seven years old, Alice was five years old, and Lizza was two years old. There is no mention of Eliza Bittenbanden being in the household.

Jeremiah Hess owned the property until November 5, 1865, when he sold the land to his son John Hess and Jacob Harter for \$5,000.00 (Luzerne County Deeds 103:130). It is unclear who Jacob Harter was in relation to John Hess but considering John Hess' wife Elizabeth's maiden name was Harter, he was likely a relative by marriage. Regardless, by the time of his death in 1881, John Hess was the sole owner of the property.

Table 17-4. Site 36LU286: Agricultural Schedule

Description	Jeremiah Hess	John Hess	
	1850	1870	1880
Improved Land (acres)	60	100	100
Unimproved land (acres)	14	40	40
Cash Value of farm	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
Value of Farming Implements	\$250.00	\$279.00	\$200.00
Wages Paid for Labor and Board	n/a	\$400.00	\$125.00
Horses	3	4	4
Asses and Mules	0	0	0
Milk Cows	4	7	7
Working Oxen	0	0	0
Other Cattle	4	0	0
Sheep	0	4	0
Swine	13	7	6
Value of Livestock	\$394.00	\$787.00	\$300.00
Poultry (Barnyard/Other)	n/a	n/a	40/0
Eggs Produced (dozens)	n/a	n/a	250
Wheat (bushels)	150	185	200
Rye (bushels)	40	75	20
Indian Corn (bushels)	200	250	500
Oats (bushels)	100	300	200
Rice (lbs.)	0	0	0
Tobacco (lbs.)	0	0	0
Wool (lbs.)	0	200	0
Peas & Beans (bushels)	0	0	0
Irish Potatoes (bushels)	100	100	200
Sweet Potatoes (bushels)	0	0	0
Barley (bushels)	0	0	0
Buckwheat (bushels)	20	0	0
Apple Bearing Trees/Bushels	n/a	n/a	100/30
Value of Orchard Products	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$6.00
Wine (gallons)	0	0	0
Value of Produce of Market Gardens	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Butter (lbs.)	300	400	500
Cheese (lbs.)	0	0	0
Hay (tons)	12	20	15
Clover Seed (bushels)	2	0	0
Other Grass Seed (bushels)	0	0	0
Hops (lbs.)	0	0	0
Flax (lbs.)	0	0	0
Flaxseed (bushels)	0	0	0
Maple Sugar (lbs.)	0	0	0
Cane Sugar (lbs.)	0	0	0
Molasses (gallons)	0	0	0
Beeswax and Honey (lbs.)	50	50	0
Value of Home-made Manufactures	\$13.00	\$0.00	n/a
Value of Animals slaughtered	\$75.00	\$222.00	n/a
Estimated Value of Farm Production	n/a	\$1,608.00	\$1,000.00

In 1866, shortly after John Hess acquired the property from his father, he was assessed for taxes on a plot of land that consisted of 100 acres of improved land and 40 acres of unimproved land. The tax assessment also listed one house and two outbuildings on the property. This assessment reveals an increase of five acres of cleared land and one less house than recorded in 1845. It is probable that after John acquired the property from his father one of the houses on the property, which may have housed his brother Jeremiah M. and his other siblings, was demolished.

The 1870 Federal Census listed John Hess, 51 years old, as the head of a household of eight, including his wife Elizabeth, 47; his sons Norman W., 24, and Urias, 22; and his daughters Lydia

C., 17, Alice, 15, and Lizza, 12. The census also recorded that a laborer named Winner, 66 years old, lived with the family.

Jacob Harter was listed in the 1870 Federal Census as a 41-year-old head of a household of six that resided in Salem Township. Others in his household included his wife Cordelia, 41 years old, son James W., 15 years old, son Asbury A., 13 years old, son William P., 9 years old, and his "baby" was one month old. Although the census listed Jacob as a farmer, it is unclear if he lived on the property at that time.

In 1870, John's father Jeremiah still lived on the property with his wife Catharine, and according to the 1870 Federal Census, he was 78 years old, while his wife was 70. The census did not list any personal or real estate value for Jeremiah, likely because he had sold the property to John and only resided there. Jeremiah Hess, Sr. died in 1877 at the age of 86. He still resided on the farm at the time of his death (Beers 1915:437).

The Hess farm was again surveyed in the Federal Agricultural Census in 1870 (see Table 17-4). At that time the census listed the farm underneath the name of John Hess. The 1870 agriculture schedule illustrates that between 1850 and 1870 the Hess' began raising sheep for the production of wool, and increased their number of dairy cows, resulting in the production of 100 additional pounds of butter. Also important to note is that as the farm increased in size so too did the cultivation of crops, most notably the harvest of oats tripled, and the harvest of rye nearly doubled. It appears that orchards were planted between 1850 and 1870, as the census recorded \$10.00 worth of products sold. However, no selling of manufactured goods was recorded, and no cattle other than dairy cows were present on the farm.

It was during the period of John Hess's ownership that an 1873 map of the area identified a structure labeled "J. Hess" in the immediate vicinity of Site 36LU286, and an absence of any other structures within the parcel (Figure 17-6). This map, in addition to the early tax assessments, suggest that the artifact assembly recovered from Site 36LU279 represents an earlier occupation of the subject parcel, while Site 36LU286 represents a later occupation of the subject parcel.

The 1880 Federal Census listed John Hess as 61 years old, and the head of a household of seven people that included his wife Elizabeth, 56, son Urias, 31, daughter-in-law Fannie Hess, 29, and daughter Lydia C., 26, who at that time had the surname Smethers. The census also listed that two farm-hand servants, Elias Lawall, 17, and Stephan Halk, 50, lived in the household. The presence of servants and laborers in the 1870 and 1880 Federal Censuses, as well as the increased value of the property in the tax assessments between 1866 and 1875, illustrates the growing prosperity of the farm during this time.

As evidenced by the 1880 Federal Agricultural Census, between the years of 1850 and 1880 the Hess farm continued to increase the cultivation of wheat, corn, potatoes, and butter. The production of corn and potatoes doubled between 1870 and 1880. However, the farm witnessed a decrease in the cultivation of rye, oats, and hay between 1870 and 1880. Furthermore, the farm did not raise sheep and did not kept bees in 1880 (see Table 17-4), suggesting a more focused specialization in the production of wheat, corn, and butter during these years.

John Hess died in 1881 and willed the property to his heirs, who were listed on the deed as "Elizabeth widow of John Hess, Norman W. Hess and his wife Leah D. Hess from the borough of Benton, Lizzie Hess and William F. Hess of Wapwallopen, Urias Hess and his wife Fannie Hess from Salem Township, Lydia C. Harman and her husband Chester A. Harman of Salem Township, Alice Smethers and Jacob C. Smethers from Berwick" (Luzerne County Deed Book 495:266). Interestingly, two of John Hess' daughters, Lydia C. and Alice, married descendents

of the original landowner Jacob Smethers. Lydia C. first married Wesley Smethers and later married Chester A. Harmon (Beers 1915:437).

William J. Lutz purchased the Land from John Hess' heirs on April 1, 1909. William was born around 1874 and married his wife Mary around 1896. The 1910 Federal Census listed William J. Lutz as 36 years old, and the head of a household of four people. His wife Mary was listed as 34 years old, and his two daughters, May and Elsie were 13 and 3 respectively. The census also noted that Lutz owned his farm with a mortgage. The 1920 census listed William Lutz as 45 years old, and the head of a household of five people, including his wife Mary, 42, daughter Elsie, 13, and son William A., seven. A boarder, Carl Gerts, 19, was also listed as residing with the family. The census stated that he owned his farm free with no mortgage.

On March 12, 1925, William J. Lutz deeded the property to his wife Mary J. Lutz (Luzerne County Deed Book 622:186). In 1927, William Lutz was listed as the owner of a farm in the Pennsylvania Triennial Farm Census (Table 17-5).

These enumerations reveal that the farm still produced wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and hay in 1927. Milk cows, horses, swine, and poultry also continued to be important livestock. The census recorded a large orchard, consisting of 265 apple trees and 50 peach trees. What is interesting to note is that the census recorded that William Lutz owned a tractor, a motor truck, two automobiles, and a telephone. However, it appears that the farmstead was not supplied with electricity in 1927.

The 1930 Federal Census listed William J. Lutz as 56 years old, and the head of a household of four people, including his wife Mary, 55, daughter Elsie, a 23-year-old school teacher, and son William A, 18. William's real estate was valued at \$10,000, and it is assumed that that included the property he deeded to his wife.

During the period of Lutz's ownership, a 1939 aerial photograph was taken which shows a farmstead complex consisting of numerous structures in the same vicinity of the John Hess structure depicted on the 1873 map (Site 36LU286) (Figure 17-7). The photograph depicts a large orchard to the north of Site 36LU286 that reflects the large number of orchard trees listed in the 1927 Pennsylvania Triennial Farm Census (see Table 17-5). It appears that this farm complex was improved with the construction of new buildings between the 1875 tax assessment (listing one house and two outbuildings) and the 1939 aerial photograph that shows one house and approximately six outbuildings. While the exact construction dates of these structures are unknown, it is clear that they were built sometime between 1875 and 1939. Furthermore, a 1955 quadrangle map illustrates a cluster of structures in the same area (Figure 17-8). This evidence suggests that the main farmstead on this property, represented by Site 36LU286, initially dated from the time of John Hess and was expanded prior to 1939.

Table 17-5. Site 36LU286: 1927 Pennsylvania Triennial Farm Census

Description	Value
Total Acres	120
Total Acres Used for Crops	66
Corn (acres)	23
Wheat (acres)	12
Oats (acres)	12
Rye (acres)	0
Buckwheat (acres)	0
Irish Potatoes (acres)	4
Tobacco (acres)	0
Alfalfa Hay (acres)	0
Other Hay (acres)	15

Description	Value
Apple Trees, of bearing age (number)	225
Apple Trees, of non-bearing age (number)	40
Peach Trees, of all ages (number)	50
Pear Trees, of all ages (number)	0
Horses, including colts	3
Mules, including mule colts	0
Horses and Mules, of working age	3
Milk Cows and Heifers, 2 years old and older	3
Heifers 1 to 2 years old, to be kept for milk	0
All Other Cattle, including calves	3
Sows and Gilts, for breeding	0
All Other Swine, including pigs	4
Sheep, including lambs	0
Hens and Pullets, of laying age	140
All Other Chickens	140
Hives of Bees	0
Running Water in Kitchen	1
Furnace Heating System	0
Milking Machines in Use	0
Automobiles	2
Motor Trucks	1
Tractors	1
Gas Engines	0
Telephones	1
Radios	0
Silos	0
Electricity, own plant	0
Electricity, power station	0

On July 3, 1944, Mary J. Lutz sold the property to Emery R. Kisner Sr. and his wife Elsie (Luzerne County Deed Book 917:85). In 1959 another aerial photograph was taken of the property that again depicts numerous structures within the vicinity of Site 36LU286 and no structures in the vicinity of Site 36LU279 (Figure 17-9). This photograph reveals that the orchard depicted on the 1939 aerial photograph had been expanded. On the death of his wife Elsie, Emery Kisner became the sole owner of the land on February 24, 1965. One month later, on March 25, 1965, William E. Kisner and his brother Emery R. Kisner Jr. inherited the property from their father (Luzerne County Deed Book 1563:690). An aerial photograph taken in 1969 again shows a complex of buildings located in the vicinity of Site 36LU286, and no structures in the vicinity of Site 36LU279 (Figure 17-10). It is unknown when William E. Kisner became the sole owner of the property, but on July 29, 1986, William E. Kisner granted and conveyed an undivided 90% interest to PPL Electric Utilities Corporation and an undivided 10% interest to Allegheny Electric Cooperative (Luzerne County Deed Book 2206:613). Subsequently, on July 1, 2000, PPL Susquehanna LLC, the present owner of the parcel of land containing Sites 36LU279 and 36LU286, acquired the property (along with an additional 85.882 acres) from PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (Luzerne County Deed Book 2741:702). An aerial photograph taken in 2005 reveals that the complex of buildings represented by Site 36LU286 were still extant (Figure 17-11).

Tax assessment records indicate at least three different houses were constructed within this 142-acre parcel. The earliest dwellings were recorded in 1826, and consisted of one house and one outbuilding. The 1830 tax assessment shows no structures to assess, indicating that they were demolished between 1826 and 1830. The property remains void of structures in the 1835 and 1840 tax assessments. It is not until the 1845 tax assessment that structures are again

recorded on the property, and these consist of two houses and two outbuildings (see Table 17-3). Unless one of the houses was built over the location of the former structures, there would be three different house sites on this parcel. It is assumed that the early tax assessments refer to a house that was located in vicinity of Site 36LU279. It is unknown whether the two houses and outbuildings listed on the 1845 tax assessment were constructed near the structure shown in the 1873 map (Site 36LU286) or if they represent different house locations. However, the structures represented by Site 36LU286 date to at least 1873, and the aerial photographs reveal that this area served as the main complex within the farm.

Phase II Fieldwork

Prior to field excavation, GAI's surveyors placed grid survey hubs across the site at 60 foot intervals in order to establish the site grid. The survey hubs covered an area measuring 420 ft north/south and 305 ft east/west. Due to the large size of the site, the field investigation began with the systematic excavation of STPs at 15-foot (4.6-meter) intervals away from structures (Figure 17-12). Shovel test pits measured approximately 22 inches (57 centimeters) in diameter and were excavated in natural layers. The goals of the STP excavations were to identify site limits, provide information on soil stratigraphy and artifact distribution and identify potential features and activity areas. This was followed by excavation of judgmentally placed test units (see Figure 17-12).

Phase II Soils and Geomorphology

The soils across Site 36LU286 were variable and heavily disturbed due to prior use of the site. Excavation of the pond resulted in the placement of fill deposits, including gley soils around the pond. Construction (and subsequent demolition) of the many structures that once comprised this farm complex also resulted in removing the intact A horizon from large areas of the site. In some localized areas, the A horizon (dark yellowish-brown silt loam) was still intact, while in other areas, the remnant A horizon was buried beneath up to 1.35 feet of fill.

Artifact Distribution (Shovel Tests)

Phase II field investigation began with the excavation of 502 STPs at 15-foot (4.6 meter) intervals across the site (see Figure 17-12). Distributions of artifacts from all STPs provide information on site limits and show general patterns of site usage. On domestic sites, higher frequencies of artifacts are generally found near the house and yard area and in refuse deposits, while lesser quantities are found on the fringe of the habitation area and lightly scattered across fields. Shovel testing produced 1,608 historic artifacts and nine prehistoric artifacts from 210 positive STPs.

The distribution of historic artifacts from STPs (Figure 17-13) showed a high density in the vicinity of the former locations of Structures 1, 2, 3, and 10, as shown on Figure 11. In addition, the area to the south of Structure 1 and just downslope of the linear rise north of the pond also had relatively high artifact counts. An area in the eastern part of the site that would have lain between Structures 3 and 4 also yielded relatively high counts. Positive shovel test densities ranged from 1-105 artifacts. The cluster with the highest counts lay in the area south and downslope of the house, suggesting that at some point in the use of the property trash may have been thrown over the slope. The distribution of kitchen (Figure 17-14) and architectural (Figure 17-15) artifacts roughly mirrored the distribution seen for all artifacts.

Test Units

GAI excavated 16 test units of varying sizes, totaling 213 square feet (19.8 square meters), to further investigate structural remains, possible activity areas, yard areas, and localities of higher artifact density (Figure 17-12). Test unit information is summarized in Table 17-6.

For the purpose of discussion test units are grouped below in four clusters by location. Test Units 1, 7, 8 and 14 fell in what would have been the footprint and near vicinity of the residence once located at the site. Test Units 2, 3, 4, and 15 all lay within the area between the pond located at the southern end of the property and the pronounced slope that lay between the location of the former residence and that pond. Test Units 5, 6, 11, and 16 were all placed in the eastern yard of the property, and TUs 9, 10, 12, and 13 were all placed in the northern part of the property.

Table 17-6. Site 36LU286: Test Unit Summary Information

TU #	Location	Size (ft)	Sq ft	Depth (ft) BGS	Stratigraphy	Historic Artifact Count
1	N365.5 E342.9	5x5	25	0-0.4 0.4-0.8 0.8-1.1	CA1, brown (10YR 4/3) predominant sandy loam fill with some mottling and foundation stones associated with Feature 1, the footprint of a structure CA2, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) predominant sandy loam with iron oxide staining and high density of rocky rubble B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with dark red (2.5YR 3/6) sandy clay with high rock content	502
2	N292.5 E357.0	2.5x5	12.5	0-0.75 0.75-1.45 1.45-1.75 1.75-2.65	CA1, brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with rounded cobbles, mottles of brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam and greenish black gleyed soils (Gley 2 2.5/1 10G) CA2, brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with mortar fragments Ab, brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with 5% cobbles B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam with 10% cobbles	392
3	N291.5 E409.0	2.5x5	12.5	0-1.2 1.2-1.5 1.5-2.8 2.8-3.1	CA1, very dark-gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam with 30% fine gravels CA2, mixed black (10YR 2/1) silt loam and light gray (10YR 7/1) ashy fill CA3, very dark-brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam with 5% gravels B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) mottled with dark-gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam	717
4	N280.0 E389.0	5x5	25	0-1.1 1.1-1.7	CA, dark-grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with increasing gravel and cobble content with depth B, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) mottled with brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silt loam with no cobbles or gravel	517
5	N235.0 E554.0	2.5x5	12.5	0-0.6 0.6-1.2	A, brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam with 30-40% gravels and cobbles	14
6	N265.0 E582.0	2.5x5	12.5	0-0.85 0.85-1.45	CA, dark-brown (10YR 3/3) with mottles of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam with pieces of poured concrete at base B, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam with pieces of poured concrete at contact with overlying CA horizon	59
7	N340.0 E350.0	5x5	25	0-4.2	CA, variously colored (dark-grayish-brown [10YR 4/2], dark yellowish-brown [10YR 4/4], and others) silt loam with architectural debris representing basement fill	988
8	N340.0 E390.0	5x5	25	0-2.1 2.1-3.0	CA, dark-brown (10YR 3/3) predominant silt loam with increasing gravels with depth B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam with 15% gravels and rounded cobbles	1,245
9	N412.5 E439.0	2.5x5	12.5	0-1.35 1.35-1.7 1.7-2.0	CA, predominantly dark-brown (10YR 3/3) mixed with dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt loam with rock content variable; some color variation with depth Ab, grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) and gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam and silt with pebbles and cobbles B, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and gray (7.5YR 5/1) silty sandy loam with pebbles and large cobbles	228

TU #	Location	Size (ft)	Sq ft	Depth (ft) BGS	Stratigraphy	Historic Artifact Count
10	N445.0 E409.0	5x5	25	0-0.7 0.7-1.3	CA, gray (10YR 5/1) mixed with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) compact silt loam with decreasing gravel content with depth B, brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) to yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt loam with larger cobbles at base	1,055
11	N310.0 E573.0	5x5	25	0-0.6 0.6-0.7 0.7-1.0	CA, brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam grading to brown sandy loam and black (10YR 2/2) ash Ab, brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay with some rock and gravel	420
12	N448.0 E363.2	2.5x5	12.5	0-0.9 0.9-1.8	A, Brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam with Feature 2, a foundation wall fragment B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam with 5-20% gravels	51
13	N405.0 E340.0	2.5x5	12.5	0-0.7 0.7-1.3 1.3-1.9	CA, very dark-gray (10YR 3/1) silty sandy loam with gravel lens at base Ab, dark-gray (10YR 4/1) silt B, yellow (10YR 7/6) grading to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) silt loam	507
14	N340.0 E419.0	2.5x5	12.5	0-0.6 0.6-0.9 0.9-1.3 1.3-1.6	CA1, brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam with 10% rocks CA2, very dark-brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam matrix with high coal content Ab, brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with 10% rocks and 10% coal B, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam	289
15	N259.0 E430.0	5x5	25	0-0.6 0.6-1.2 1.2-1.7	CA1, brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam fill CA2, mixed brown (10YR 4/1) and yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam fill with gravels at base B, dark-gray (10YR 4/2) sandy clay in contact with water table (apparent wetland soil)	52
16	N318.5 E485.0	5x5	25	0-5.0	CA, brown (10YR 4/4) predominant silt loam fill mottled variously with brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) and dark-gray (10YR 4/1) silt loam; variable rock content (attributable to structural debris) with depth	757
TOTAL		213 sq. ft				7,793

Footprint and Near Vicinity of the Former Residence - Test Units 1, 7, 8, and 14

Test Units 1, 7, 8 and 14 (Figure 17-12) were excavated to investigate deposits associated with the former residence (see Structure 1 on Figure 17-2 and Photograph 17-1). Test Units 1 and 7 (both 5x5 foot units) were placed in the footprint of the former house. Test Units 8 (5x5 feet) and 14 (2.5x5 feet) were placed in the back yard of the residence, within an area in which high artifact densities had been identified during the Phase II shovel testing. Excavations of the test units documented the presence of a mortared stone foundation (Feature 1) in TU 1 and deep demolition deposits in TU 7. Disturbed soils were relatively deep (approximately three feet thick) in TU 8, while in TU 14 they were approximately 1.5 feet thick and overlay a buried A horizon. The pattern analysis for the assemblages recovered from these test units is presented in Table 17-7.

The stratigraphy in TU 1 was composed of two CA horizons (CA1 and CA2) above subsoil (Figure 17-16 and Photograph 17-7). The CA1 horizon consisted of a 0.3 to 0.4-ft-thick brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with some mottling and numerous loose foundation stones. Excavation of the CA1 horizon produced 430 artifacts consisting largely of window glass ($n=158$) and kitchen-related artifacts including whiteware ($n=88$), bottle glass ($n=81$) and pearlware ($n=53$), and a few pieces of redware ($n=6$). The CA2 horizon was a 0.3-foot-thick yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam with some iron oxide staining and again a number of loose foundation stones. Presumably, this level represented a mixing of the subsoil and foundation stones either during construction of the foundation or during demolition of the building. The CA2 horizon yielded 41 artifacts, with window glass ($n=22$) most prominent among architectural artifacts; kitchen artifacts occurred in low densities and included redware ($n=6$), whiteware ($n=4$), bottle glass ($n=3$) and pearlware ($n=1$). A yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with dark red (2.5YR 3/6) sandy clay B horizon with high rock content underlay these fill deposits. The B horizon

produced 31 artifacts, including window glass (n=19), bottle glass (n=5) and whiteware (n=4). Neither pearlware nor redware were recovered from this stratum.



Photograph 17-7. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 1, North Wall Profile, Facing North

Table 17-7. Site 36LU286: Pattern Analysis for Test Units 1, 7, 8, and 14

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	TU 1 Ct	TU 7 Ct	TU 8 Ct	TU 14 Ct	Total Count	Percent		
Activities	Activities-Other	ceramic pipe		61	61		122	4.03%		
	Hand Tools	folding ruler			1		1	0.03%		
	Household Items	container, pesticide	1				1	0.03%		
	Miscellaneous Hardware		bolt	4				4	0.13%	
			fastener			1		1	0.03%	
			hook			3		3	0.10%	
			latch		1			1	0.03%	
			screw			2		2	0.07%	
			spring		1			1	0.03%	
			staple				1		1	0.03%
			washer				2		2	0.07%
			Toys	porcelain doll part			1		1	0.03%
	Writing	pencil, graphite			1		1	0.03%		
Activities Subtotal			5	63	73		141	4.66%		
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	2	20	7	24	53	1.75%		
	Door Parts	door knob			1		1	0.03%		
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	3	1			4	0.13%		
		mortar/cement		1			1	0.03%		
	Nails/Spikes		nail, cut	3	10	138	18	169	5.59%	
			nail, indeterminate	8		142	13	163	5.39%	
			nail, wire		11	23		34	1.12%	
			nail, wrought				1	1	0.03%	
Window Glass	window glass	199	646	128	4	977	32.31%			
Architecture Subtotal			215	689	439	60	1403	46.40%		
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button	1	3	5		9	0.30%		
Faunal	Bone	bone		1	18	6	25	0.83%		
		teeth	1		12		13	0.43%		
		shell			4		4	0.13%		
Faunal Subtotal			1	1	34	6	42	1.39%		
Furnishings	Lighting	chimney lamp glass	4				4	0.13%		
		light bulb glass		1			1	0.03%		
		Furnishings Subtotal			4	1			5	0.17%

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Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	TU 1 Ct	TU 7 Ct	TU 8 Ct	TU 14 Ct	Total Count	Percent	
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle			1		1	0.03%	
		bottle glass	88	32	41	3	164	5.42%	
		condiment bottle	3				3	0.10%	
		container glass	1	1	1		3	0.10%	
		milk bottle		1			1	0.03%	
		wine bottle	17				17	0.56%	
	Ceramic	ironstone, plain	1	1	12		14	0.46%	
		pearlware, annular			2		2	0.07%	
		pearlware, banded			1		1	0.03%	
		pearlware, hand painted	7	6	4		17	0.56%	
		pearlware, plain	39	5	11		55	1.82%	
		pearlware, shell edge	1	1	1		3	0.10%	
		pearlware, transfer printed	7	2	3		12	0.40%	
		redware, glazed	13	93	281	111	498	16.47%	
		redware, paste		6	59	5	70	2.31%	
		redware, slip decorated		2	6	1	9	0.30%	
		redware, unglazed		11	74	32	117	3.87%	
		stoneware, gray bodied			1	1	2	0.07%	
		whiteware, annular		1		3	4	0.13%	
		whiteware, dipped mocha		1	2	1	4	0.13%	
		whiteware, hand painted	14	9	27	1	51	1.69%	
		whiteware, decal		2			2	0.07%	
		whiteware, plain	70	44	101	31	246	8.13%	
		whiteware, shell edge		3	7	1	11	0.36%	
		whiteware, simple bands				11	11	0.36%	
		whiteware, sponged				8	1	9	0.30%
		whiteware, sponged and hand painted					4	4	0.13%
		whiteware, transfer printed and hand painted			1	1		2	0.07%
		whiteware, transfer printed	12			12	10	34	1.12%
		yellowware, plain			3	2		5	0.17%
	yellowware, Rockingham			1	1		2	0.07%	
	Decorative Table Glass	bowl	1		1		2	0.07%	
		hollowware			4	1	5	0.17%	
Other Kitchen	bottle cap		1			1	0.04%		
	canning jar lid liner		1	3		4	0.17%		
Tumblers/Stemware	tumbler	2		1		3	0.10%		
Utensils, Cookware, Etc	spoon		1			1	0.04%		
Kitchen Subtotal			276	229	668	217	1390	45.97%	
Personal	Coins	U.S. quarter		1			1	0.03%	
	Other Personal	lens, eyeglass			1		1	0.03%	
		mirror fragment			2		2	0.07%	
	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle			1		1	0.03%	
Personal Subtotal				1	4		5	0.17%	
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	pipestem			1		1	0.03%	
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	charcoal			3		3	0.10%	
		metal			16	2	18	0.60%	
		Plexiglas		1			1	0.03%	
		wire			2	4	6	0.20%	
Unidentifiable Subtotal				1	21	6	28	0.93%	
TOTAL			502	988	1245	289	3024	100.00%	

TU 1 was positioned to expose the west wall of Feature 1, the Structure 1 foundation wall (Figure 17-17 and Photograph 17-8). Feature 1 was composed of mortared fieldstone. The original top of the wall appeared to have been truncated in the course of demolition of Structure 1. The width of the top of the remnant exposed in the unit varied between 0.5 and 1.25 feet in thickness, as the western wall of the unit was not oriented exactly in parallel to the orientation of the foundation. The wall was clearly thicker than 1.25 feet, but the excavation did not establish



its full thickness. It extended to a depth of approximately 1.6 feet. No builders' trench was identified in this locality and no artifacts were identified in association with Feature 1.

Photograph 17-8. Site 36LU286: Feature 1 Profile in Test Unit 1, Facing West

Test Unit 7, which was excavated within the footprint of the main section of Structure 1 (former residence), penetrated just over four feet through thirteen layers of demolition debris. Building debris was so dense that excavators did not collect all of it but rather recovered a representative sample. Artifact counts were high ($n=988$) because they were recovered from a single depositional episode associated with the recent infilling of the basement. Excavation was stopped at a depth of just over four feet below surface due to concerns for the stability of the fill deposits that comprised the unit walls.

Test Unit 8 was placed in the back yard of the former residence in an area that yielded high shovel test artifact densities. This unit exposed a CA (fill)-B horizon soil sequence. The CA horizon was approximately 2.1 feet thick and was composed of a dark-brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam in which gravel content increased with depth. This stratum yielded 98.4% (1226 of 1246) of the artifacts recovered from TU 8. Of the artifacts recovered from the CA horizon, 40.6% ($n=498$) were architectural and 53.5% ($n=656$) were kitchen-related. While this stratum yielded 21 pieces of pearlware, they were distributed relatively uniformly throughout the stratum in levels that included whiteware, wire nails, and other more recent artifacts, suggesting that the deposit was not stratified. The B horizon, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam with gravels and cobbles, yielded 25 artifacts, including three pieces of whiteware and one of pearlware.

TU 14 was located in the rear yard of the residence, 23 feet east of TU 8. The stratigraphy encountered in TU 14 appeared to be less disturbed than that seen in TU 8 (Figure 17-18 and Photograph 17-9). The soil profile in this locality included two fill deposits (CA1 and CA2) above a buried A horizon and subsoil. The CA1 horizon was a 0.9-foot thick, dark-brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam with approximately 10% rocks. It yielded 150 artifacts, of which 56.0% were redware, 16.7% were whiteware, and 16.7% were architectural materials (mostly nails). Interestingly, this level yielded a single wrought nail, although it lay above levels from which cut nails were retrieved; consequently, it appears not to represent an indicator of temporal stratification. The CA2 horizon was composed of a 0.3-foot-thick, very dark-brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam lens

with a very high coal content. This stratum yielded 79 artifacts, of which 40 were redware, 17 whiteware, 13 brick fragments, and nine cut nails. The buried A horizon that underlay these fill deposits measured 0.3 to 0.4 foot in thickness and was characterized as a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with 10% rock content and 10% coal. Presumably this stratum represents the original ground surface in the rear yard, and on the basis of the high coal content seen in this location, it appears that this part of the yard had had coal dumped or stored on it. The 60 artifacts



recovered from this stratum include 25 redware, 25 whiteware, nine brick fragments, and one a cut nail. The underlying B horizon, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam, contained no artifacts.

Photograph 17-9. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 14, North Wall Profile, Facing North

A review of the dating analysis for these four units (Table 17-8) indicates that while a number of earlier artifacts are present, they generally occur either in levels that also include later and modern material or in levels that overlay ones from which more recent material was recovered. This is true of all 90 pieces of pearlware, all nine pieces of slip-decorated redware, the earlier examples of whiteware, and the single wrought nail. This is consistent with the site formation process that appears to have dominated the creation of these archaeological deposits, i.e., the recent demolition of the structures on the property and subsequent landscaping activities (including the laying down of gravel for roads and staging areas) using heavy equipment. This is particularly relevant to the interpretation of the deposits identified in TUs 1 and 7, the two tests excavated within what would have been the interior of Structure 1.

Area North of the Pond - Test Units 2, 3, 4 and 15

Test Units 2, 3, 4 and 15 were excavated to investigate deposits in the area just to the north of the pond where relatively higher artifact counts had been encountered during Phase II shovel testing (Figure 17-12). For the most part the stratigraphy encountered in this part of the site was more intact than that in the area of the former residence. Test Units 2 and 3, both 2.5x5 feet, were placed at the base of the gentle slope that lay between the pond and the residence. Test Units 4 and 15, both 5x5 feet, were placed to the south of TUs 2 and 3. Test Unit 4 investigated an area between two high density shovel tests and TU 15 was excavated just to the north of the rubble associated with a former spring house (see Structure 10 on Figure 17-2). No features were identified in any of the units in this group. The pattern analysis for the assemblages recovered from these test units is contained in Table 17-9.

The stratigraphy in TU 2 was composed of two fill deposits (CA1 and CA2) above a buried A horizon and a B horizon (Figure 17-19 and Photograph 17-10). The CA1 horizon was a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam mottled with brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam and greenish black (Gley 2 2.5/1 10G) gleyed clay. This stratum contained cobbles and ranged between 0.75 and 1.0 foot in thickness. It yielded a total of 84 historic artifacts from three excavation levels, with roughly 50% of artifacts kitchen-related and 50% architectural.

Table 17-8. Site 36LU286: Dating Analysis for TUs 1, 7, 8, and 14

Ware Type/Object	Decor/ Manufacturing Tech	Reference	Begin Date	End Date	Count
bottle glass	applied color label	Deiss 1981	1935	2000	1
bottle glass	blown in mold	Deiss 1981	1800	1870	3
bottle glass	olive	IMAC 1984	1730	1870	2
bottle glass	sun colored amethyst	Miller and Pacey 1985	1880	1915	1
canning jar lid liner	white, opaque	Toulouse 1971: 345	1869	1950	4
small pesticide jar	standardized screw thread; Long Beach Glass Co., California	Toulouse 1971; Deiss 1981	1920	1933	1
ironstone, plain		Wetherbee 1980	1840	2000	13
light bulb glass		Jarvis 1958: 214	1879	2000	1
milk bottle	cap seat, machine made; Haynes Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio	Deiss 1981	1903	2000	1
nail, cut		Nelson 1968	1790	1890	169
nail, wire		Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984	1880	2000	34
nail, wrought		IMAC 1984	1700	1830	1
pearlware, annular	incised lines; bands ext	South 1977	1790	1830	2
pearlware, banded		South 1977	1780	1820	1
pearlware, hand painted		South 1977	1780	1820	17
pearlware, plain		South 1977	1780	1830	55
pearlware, shell edge	scalloped	South 1977	1780	1830	3
pearlware, transfer print		South 1977	1795	1840	12
pharmaceutical bottle	prescription finish, tooled; possible hand blown	Deiss 1981	1870	1915	1
redware, slip decorated	slip trailed	Magid 1984	1733	1850	9
U.S. quarter		US Mint	1968	1968	1
whiteware, annular		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1830	1860	5
whiteware, dipped mocha		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1830	1860	5
whiteware, hand painted		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1830	1860	51
whiteware, overglaze decal		Haskell 1981	1890	2000	2
whiteware, plain	paneled	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980	1830	2000	245
whiteware, shell edge		Lofstrum et al. 1982; Miller and Hunter 1990	1830	1891	11
whiteware, simple bands		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1830	1860	10
whiteware, sponged		Robacker and Robacker 1978	1830	1871	9
whiteware, sponged and hand painted		Robacker and Robacker 1978	1830	1871	4
whiteware, transfer print	blue	Majewski and O'Brian 1984; Mullins 1988	1828	1860	12
whiteware, transfer print	brown	Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1828	1850	1
whiteware, transfer print	purple	Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	1860	4
whiteware, transfer print	red	Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1828	1850	14
whiteware, transfer printed and hand painted polychrome		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1828	1850	2
whiteware, transfer printed flow blue		Lofstrum et al. 1982	1844	1860	3
wine bottle	olive	IMAC 1984	1730	1870	17
yellowware, plain		Ketchum 1987	1830	1900	5
yellowware, Rockingham		South 1977	1845	1900	2
			TOTAL		734
			Mean Date	1868	
			TPQ Date	1968	

Table 17-9. Site 36LU286: Pattern Analysis for TUs 2, 3, 4, and 15

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	TU 2 Ct	TU 3 Ct	TU 4 Ct	TU 15 Ct	Total Count	Percent
Activities	Household Items	battery core		1			1	0.06%
	Misc. Hardware	bolt		5			5	0.30%
		eye bolt	1		1		2	0.12%
		hinge				1	1	0.06%
		pipe fitting		1			1	0.06%
		staple		3			3	0.18%
	Toys	wheel		1			1	0.06%
	Activities Subtotal			1	11	1	1	14
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	26	41	42		109	6.50%
	Building Materials	wood		4			4	0.24%
	Electrical	electrical junction		1			1	0.06%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	2				2	0.12%
	Nails/Spikes	nail, cut	2	39	22		63	3.75%
		nail, indeterminate	5	169	18	3	195	11.62%
		nail, wire	2	65	5		72	4.29%
	Roofing	tack, roofing		3			3	0.18%
	Window Glass	safety glass	3				3	0.18%
		window glass	51	44	19		114	6.79%
	Architecture Subtotal			91	366	106	3	566
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button	2				2	0.12%
	Shoe Parts	eyelets, shoe		1			1	0.06%
Clothing Subtotal			2	1			3	0.18%
Faunal	Bone	bone	3	30	14		47	2.80%
		claw			1		1	0.06%
		teeth		3	10		13	0.77%
	Shell	shell	1	1			2	0.12%
		shell, oyster		2			2	0.12%
Faunal Subtotal			4	36	25		65	3.87%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	3	6	2		11	0.66%
		bottle glass	21	61	40	18	140	8.34%
		container glass		1	2		3	0.18%
		jar glass		1	1		2	0.12%
	Ceramic	earthenware, colored glaze	2				2	0.12%
		earthenware, hand painted		1			1	0.06%
		earthenware, paste	2				2	0.12%
		earthenware, plain		2			2	0.12%
		ironstone, plain	19	16	10	10	55	3.28%
		pearlware, annular	2	2			4	0.24%
		pearlware, hand painted		4	2		6	0.36%
		pearlware, plain	5	2	3		10	0.60%
		pearlware, shell edge	1				1	0.06%
		pearlware, transfer printed, blue	3	1			4	0.24%
		redware, glazed	90	72	190	7	359	21.39%
		redware, paste	13	3	15		31	1.85%
		redware, slip decorated	2	1	4		7	0.42%
		redware, unglazed	15	18	37		70	4.17%
		stoneware, buff bodied	9	2	1	5	17	1.01%
		stoneware, gray bodied	20	3	4	1	28	1.67%
		whiteware, dipped mocha	3				3	0.18%
		whiteware, hand painted	10	2	4		16	0.95%
		whiteware, plain	59	32	34	2	127	7.57%
whiteware, shell edge	3	1	2		6	0.36%		

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	TU 2 Ct	TU 3 Ct	TU 4 Ct	TU 15 Ct	Total Count	Percent
		whiteware, sponged			2	1	3	0.18%
		whiteware, sponged and hand painted			3		3	0.18%
		whiteware, transfer printed, black	1	4	14		19	1.14%
		yellowware, plain	5		2		7	0.42%
		yellowware, slip decorated			3		3	0.18%
	Other Kitchen-related	canning jar lid liner	4	2		2	8	0.48%
	Tumblers/Stemware	tumbler	1				1	0.06%
Kitchen Subtotal			293	237	375	46	951	56.67%
Personal	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle	1			2	3	0.18%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	pipestem		1	1		2	0.12%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	glass		4	1		5	0.30%
		metal		23	7		30	1.79%
		paper		2			2	0.12%
		plastic			1		1	0.06%
		wire		36			36	2.15%
Unidentifiable Subtotal				65	9		74	4.41%
TOTAL			392	717	517	52	1678	100.00%

The CA2 horizon consisted of a 0.45 to 0.7-foot-thick, brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with mortar fragments. Over two-thirds (69 percent) of the artifacts recovered from TU 2, came from the CA2 horizon. Kitchen-related artifacts were markedly more prominent in this stratum, comprising 65.9% of the total. However, the assemblage was not confined within a tight temporal framework, with safety glass, various whiteware examples, yellowware, cut nails, and a single piece of pearlware recovered from this stratum. The buried A horizon, a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with 5% cobbles that underlay the two CA strata, measured between 0.2 and 0.3 foot in thickness. It appeared to have relatively good stratigraphic integrity. This stratum yielded a total of 36 historic artifacts, the vast majority (80.6%) kitchen-related, including four pieces of pearlware, three of whiteware, two of ironstone, and 20 of redware. Four brick fragments and three pieces of tinted window glass made up the rest of the artifacts from this level. The B

horizon encountered at the bottom of the unit was composed of a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam with 10% cobbles. It yielded one brown-glazed redware rim and two pieces of colorless window glass from its first excavated level.



Photograph 17-10. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 2, South Wall Profile, Facing South

TU 3, located 45 feet east of TU 2, exposed three distinct fill levels above the subsoil (CA1-CA2-CA3-B horizon soil sequence) (Figure 17-20 and Photograph 17-11). The CA1 horizon, which measured roughly 1.25 feet thick, was composed of a very dark-gray silt loam with 30% gravels. It yielded 82 artifacts, mostly kitchen-related ($n=40$) or architectural ($n=39$) and with a wide range of temporal periods represented. Below it, the excavators encountered a thin (0.3 foot thick) CA2 horizon composed of a mixture of black (10YR 2/1) silt loam and light gray (10YR 7/1) ash. The majority (83.4%) of artifacts recovered from CA2 horizon were metal, mostly cut and wire nails, along with two pieces of paper, suggesting that the deposit was relatively young. The third fill layer, CA3 horizon, was a 1.5-foot-thick, very dark-brown (10YR 2/2), silt loam with 5% gravels. Kitchen-related artifacts made up 41.5% of the material recovered from the stratum, and architectural artifacts made up 38.5%. There appeared to be no temporal stratification, with a few ($n=8$) pieces of pearlware intermixed with more recent redware ($n=78$) and whiteware ($n=36$). Indeed, the deepest whiteware underlay the deepest pearlware. The subsoil, which was encountered at a depth of roughly three feet below the ground surface, was a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) mottled with dark-gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam. No artifacts were recovered from this subsoil.



Photograph 17-11. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 3, North Wall Profile, Facing North

Two strata were identified in TU 4, which was placed just to the south of TUs 2 and 3: a dark-grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam CA horizon that evidenced increasing gravel and cobble content with depth, and an underlying very pale brown (10YR 7/4) B horizon mottled with brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silt loam that was devoid of rock. The CA horizon measured between 0.95 and 1.25 feet in thickness and yielded all ($n=517$) of the historic artifacts recovered from the unit. Kitchen-related material was predominant, at 72.5% ($n=375$) of the assemblage. Redware ($n=246$) made up nearly half of the material. Whiteware was represented by 59 artifacts, and the five pieces of pearlware recovered from the last level of the CA horizon (along with two pieces of whiteware). Ironstone ($n=9$), stoneware ($n=5$) and yellowware ($n=5$) were also represented. Among the architectural artifacts ($n=102$ [19.7% of the total]) recovered from the CA horizon were 45 nails (22 cut, five wire, and 18 indeterminate), 42 brick fragments, and 19 pieces of window glass. Overall, while the only pearlware recovered from the unit came from the base of the CA horizon and cut nails were more numerous and extended deeper in the profile than wire nails, the CA horizon did not evidence clear temporal stratification.

TU 15 was placed five feet north of the rubble pile associated with the former springhouse (see Structure 10 on Figure 17-2). This unit exposed CA1 and CA2 fill deposits above a dark-gray (10YR 4/2) sandy clay B horizon. Test Unit 15 yielded only 52 artifacts, of which 85% ($n=46$) were kitchen-related. The CA1 horizon, a 0.6-foot-thick brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, yielded only two artifacts (one piece of bottle glass and one piece of redware). The CA2 horizon, a 0.6-foot-thick mixed brown (10YR 4/1) and yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam with gravels at

its base, yielded 34 artifacts, most prominently bottle glass ($n=9$), ironstone ($n=9$), redware ($n=5$), stoneware ($n=3$) and whiteware ($n=3$). The dark-gray B horizon exposed at the base of the unit yielded 16 artifacts, including eight pieces of bottle glass of various colors (two examples each of colorless, emerald, light blue and aqua blue), two pieces of a light blue pharmaceutical bottle, three pieces of stoneware, one each of redware and ironstone, and one hinge. The excavators encountered the water table at the base of their excavation, suggesting that the B horizon, with its gleyed appearance, had likely formed as a wetland soil.

As was seen in the tests excavated within the footprint and rear yard area of Structure 1, the review of the dating analysis for these four units (Table 17-10) indicates that while a number of earlier artifacts are present, they generally occur either in levels that also include later and modern material or in levels that overlay ones from which more recent material was recovered. Perhaps only the buried A horizon encountered in TU 2 deviates from this pattern, but it yielded only a small number ($n=36$) of historic artifacts (although notably these include four pieces of pearlware and two of shell edge blue decorated whiteware). In this area the site formation process that would likely have been responsible for this level of disturbance and redeposition would have been the construction and maintenance of the pond. The markedly linear slope that lies just to the north of the pond suggests landscaping activity, as does the gleyed soil that formed the B horizon in TU 15 and that was mixed into the CA1 horizon in TU 2.

Table 17-10. Site 36LU286: Dating Analysis for TUs 2, 3, 4, and 15

Ware Type/Object	Decor/Manufacturing	Reference	Beg Date	End Date	Count
bottle glass	blown in mold	Deiss 1981	1800	1870	3
bottle glass	sun colored amethyst	Miller and Pacey 1985	1880	1915	1
canning jar lid liner	white opaque	Toulouse 1971	1869	1950	8
ironstone, plain		Wetherbee 1980	1840	2000	55
milk bottle	cap seat, pattern mold; sun colored amethyst	Miller and Pacey 1985	1880	1915	1
nail, cut		Nelson 1968	1790	1890	63
nail, wire		Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984	1880	2000	72
pearlware, annular	incised lines	South 1977	1790	1820	4
pearlware, hand painted		South 1977	1780	1820	6
pearlware, plain		South 1977	1780	1830	10
pearlware, shell edge		South 1977	1790	1830	1
pearlware, transfer print	blue	South 1977	1795	1840	4
pharmaceutical bottle	patent finish	Jones and Sullivan 1989	1860	1935	2
redware, slip decorated	slip trailed eroded	Magid 1984	1733	1850	6
whiteware, dipped mocha	molded	Price 1979; Mullins 1988	1830	1860	3
whiteware, hand painted		Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980; Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	2000	15
whiteware, plain		Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980	1830	2000	127
whiteware, shell edge		Lofstrum et al. 1982; Miller and Hunter 1990	1830	1891	6
whiteware, sponged		Robacker and Robacker 1978	1830	1871	3
whiteware, sponged and hand painted		Robacker and Robacker 1978; Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	1871	3
whiteware, transfer print		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1828	1850	14
whiteware, transfer printed flow blue		Lofstrum et al. 1982	1844	1860	5
yellowware, plain		Ketchum 1987	1830	1900	7
yellowware, slip decoration		Ketchum 1987	1830	1900	3
				TOTAL	422
			Mean Date	1893	
			TPQ Date	1880	

Eastern Yard - Test Units 5, 6, 11 and 16

Three of the test units excavated in the eastern yard area, TUs 5, 6, and 11, were placed to investigate deposits in an area of relatively higher shovel test artifact densities (Figure 17-12). The fourth, TU 16, was positioned to investigate deposits associated with a prominent depression possibly associated with foundation remains of Structure 3 (see Structure 3 on Figure 17-2). The stratigraphy exposed in TUs 5 and 6, both 2.5x5 feet, and TU 11, a 5x5 foot unit, was relatively straight-forward, while that encountered in TU 16, another 5x5, was much more complex. Test Unit 16 also contained Feature 4, a foundation wall fragment, and Feature 5, an associated builders' trench. The pattern analysis for the assemblages recovered from these test units is presented in Table 17-11.

Table 17-11. Site 36LU286: Pattern Analysis for Test Units 5, 6, 11, and 16

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	TU 5 Ct	TU 6 Ct	TU 11 Ct	TU 16 Ct	Total Count	Total Percent	
Activities	Cans/Tins	can fragment			4		4	0.32%	
	Livestock/Pets	barbed wire			1		1	0.08%	
	Misc.Hardware	bolt			1		1	0.08%	
		hinge			1		1	0.08%	
		hook			2		2	0.16%	
		screw			1	1	2	0.16%	
		spring			1		1	0.08%	
		staple			38		38	3.04%	
		washer				1	1	0.08%	
	Toys	wheel			1		1	0.08%	
	Writing	pencil, ferrule			1		1	0.08%	
	Activities Subtotal					51	2	53	4.24%
	Architecture	Brick, Block	brick		1		39	40	3.20%
Door Parts		door knob				1	1	0.08%	
Electrical		punch-out for electrical box				1	1	0.08%	
Flooring		tile				5	5	0.40%	
Mortar, Cement		cement				139	139	11.12%	
		mortar				13	13	1.04%	
		mortar/plaster				5	5	0.40%	
Nails/Spikes		nail, cut	2		9	36	47	3.76%	
		nail, indeterminate		4	4	83	91	7.28%	
		nail, wire			172	25	197	15.76%	
Roofing		tack, roofing			1		1	0.08%	
Window Glass	window glass	3	37	22	259	321	25.68%		
Architecture Subtotal			5	42	208	606	861	68.88%	
Arms	Ammunition	shell casing				2	2	0.16%	
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	buckle			1		1	0.08%	
		button			1	1	2	0.16%	
		rivet			4		4	0.32%	
		strap fastener			2		2	0.16%	
		suspender clip			1		1	0.08%	
		Clothing Subtotal					9	1	10
Faunal	Bone	bone		1			1	0.08%	
	Shell	shell			1		1	0.08%	
Faunal Subtotal			1	1			2	0.16%	
Furnishings	Lighting	chimney lamp glass		12		6	18	1.44%	
		light bulb glass			2		2	0.16%	
		Furnishings Subtotal					12	2	6
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	bottle glass	4	1	73	41	119	9.52%	
		container glass		1	2	1	4	0.32%	
		jar glass			1	3	4	0.32%	
	Ceramic	earthenware, colored glaze				1	1	0.08%	
		hardpaste porcelain, hand painted			1		1	0.08%	
		ironstone, plain			1		1	0.08%	
		pearlware, simple bands				1	1	0.08%	

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	TU 5 Ct	TU 6 Ct	TU 11 Ct	TU 16 Ct	Total Count	Total Percent
		redware, glazed			3	18	21	1.68%
		redware, paste				2	2	0.16%
		redware, unglazed				13	13	1.04%
		stoneware, buff bodied			2	2	4	0.32%
		stoneware, gray bodied			2	1	3	0.24%
		whiteware, plain	3	1		21	25	2.00%
		whiteware, transfer printed				1	1	0.08%
		yellowware, slip decorated			1		1	0.08%
	Other Kitchen-related	can, beverage			2		2	0.16%
		canning jar lid liner				1	1	0.08%
	Tumblers/Stemware	tumbler				1	1	0.08%
	Utensils, Cookware, Etc	knife			1		1	0.08%
Kitchen Subtotal			7	3	89	107	206	16.48%
Personal	Coins	U.S. nickel				1	1	0.08%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	aluminum			2		2	0.16%
		cellophane				1	1	0.08%
		glass	1			1	2	0.16%
		metal			7	11	18	1.44%
		plastic	1	1		14	16	1.28%
		rubber				2	2	0.16%
		wire			51	3	54	4.32%
Unidentifiable Subtotal			2	1	60	32	95	7.60%
TOTAL			14	59	420	757	1250	100.00%

The stratigraphy in TU 5 was composed of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A horizon 0.6 foot thick above a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam with 30-40% gravels and cobbles. The A horizon yielded 13 artifacts, including three pieces of bottle glass, three pieces of whiteware, three pieces of window glass, and two cut nails. A single piece of bottle glass was recovered from the first level of the B horizon. While TU 5 showed excellent stratigraphic integrity, it yielded very few artifacts.

Test Unit 6, on the other hand, evidenced a disturbed stratigraphic profile. The CA horizon at its top, a dark-brown (10YR 3/3) mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam, was underlain at its base with fragments of poured concrete. This CA yielded 55 of the 59 artifacts recovered from the unit. Of these, 40 (72.7%) were architectural, including 35 pieces of window glass. Only one ceramic artifact, a single piece of whiteware, was recovered from this stratum. Two of the four artifacts collected from the first level of the B horizon, a brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam, were pieces of window glass.

Test Unit 11 contained three strata: a CA horizon, a thin remnant of a buried A horizon, and subsoil (Figure 17-21 and Photograph 17-12). The CA horizon, a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with black (10YR 2/2) ashy content increasing with depth, measured 0.6 foot thick. It yielded 415 of the 420 artifacts recovered from the unit. The bulk of these ($n=208$) were architecture related. The architectural artifacts included 171 nails, of which 162 were wire and nine cut. The ashy stratum also yielded 73 pieces of bottle glass, several of which evidenced the effects of high heat (including six which were partially melted and fused together). Only eight pieces of ceramics were recovered from this stratum: four pieces of stoneware, two of redware, one of ironstone, and one of hard-paste porcelain. The CA also yielded 10 clothing fasteners and 47 pieces of hardware. The very thin Ab remnant, a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, measured just 0.1 to 0.2 foot in thickness. It yielded five artifacts: two pieces of ferrous wire, two pieces of

bottle glass, and one piece of redware. The underlying B horizon, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay with some rock and gravels, was culturally sterile.



Photograph 17-12. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 11, North Wall Profile, Facing North

Of the four units excavated in this part of the site, TU 16 presented the most complex stratigraphy (Figure 17-22). It had been placed to straddle the interior and exterior of the depression that corresponded to the location of the foundation for Building 3 (Figure 17-2). The excavation exposed a relatively thick (1.8 foot) mortared stone foundation wall that ran roughly along the center of the unit. The entire unit was excavated initially as a single context until the foundation wall was encountered at a depth of approximately one foot below the ground surface. At that point, the two areas defined by the wall, interior and exterior, were excavated separately. The wall and interior were designated Feature 4, and the exterior, which was interpreted as representing a builders' trench, was designated Feature 5 (Photograph 17-13).



Photograph 17-13. Site 36LU286: Features 4 and 5 in Test Unit 16, Facing North

The initial excavation penetrated four levels of a brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam with some rocks and varying amounts of coal. As noted above, this deposit extended to a depth of just under one foot below the ground surface before the top of the mortared stone foundation wall was encountered. Of the 133 artifacts recovered from this initial stratum, 74 (55.6%) were architectural, and 46 (34.6%) were kitchen-related. A 1964 (D) nickel was recovered from the first arbitrary level during this initial excavation.

Excavation of Feature 4 extended to a depth of five feet below the ground surface, at which point the excavators stopped due to safety concerns. Although the feature was excavated in 0.3-foot levels, the feature fill evidenced no stratification; for example, the deepest level yielded seven pieces of plastic and cut and wire nails in roughly equal numbers. This seems likely attributable to the entire deposit having been formed at one time, i.e., in association with the demolition of Building 3 and the infilling of its associated cellar with debris from the site. In all Feature 4 yielded 602 artifacts, of which 86.7% (n=522) were architectural and only 8.8% (n=53) were kitchen-related.

Feature 5, which was composed of the volume of soil adjacent to the outside of the foundation wall, was excavated in 0.3-foot levels as well. However, because of the very high percentage of wall fall rocks in the feature fill, excavators were only able to penetrate an additional 0.6 foot before encountering an impenetrable carpet of rock. Again, no stratification was evident in the two levels excavated in Feature 5. Twenty-four artifacts were recovered from the two levels. All seven of the kitchen-related artifacts were pieces of redware. Of the 15 architectural artifacts, four were pieces of brick, three indeterminate nails, and eight pieces of window glass. Two bullet casings were also recovered from Feature 5, one from each level. Before the unit was profiled, rocks were removed by hand to a depth of roughly four feet below the ground surface in Feature 5, but excavators were unable to penetrate any further. No artifacts were recovered from this deeper rocky fill.

As the dating analysis for these four units (Table 17-12) suggests, fewer earlier artifacts were recovered from this part of the site. The historic assemblage from this area is dominated by architectural artifacts (68.7%), particularly window glass (25.6%), which suggests that in this part of the site, as was the case within the footprint and near vicinity of Structure 1, the site formation process that appears to have dominated the creation of these archaeological deposits was the recent structure demolition on the property and subsequent landscaping activities using heavy equipment. In sum, artifact counts for artifact classes other than architecture were low, and no discrete contexts representing episodes of tightly restricted periods of deposition were identified.

Table 17-12. Site 36LU286: Dating Analysis for TUs 5, 6, 11, and 16

Ware Type/Object	Decor/Manufacturing Tech	Reference	Begin Date	End Date	Count
bottle glass	cobalt	IMAC 1984	1890	1960	1
canning jar lid liner	white opaque	Toulouse 1971	1869	1950	1
ironstone, plain		Wetherbee 1980	1840	2000	1
jar glass	standardized screw threads	Deiss 1981	1919	2000	1
light bulb glass	stamped	Jarvis 1958: 214	1879	2000	2
nail, cut		Nelson 1968	1790	1890	47
nail, wire		Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984	1880	2000	197
pearlware, banded		South 1977; Mullins 1988	1795	1820	1
screw, self starting		Devoto 1943	1846	2000	1
U.S. nickel		US Mint	1964	1964	1
whiteware, plain		Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980	1830	2000	25
whiteware, transfer print	purple	Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	1860	1
				Total Count	279
				Mean Date	1920
				TPQ Date	1964

Northern Portion of Property - Test Units 9, 10, 12, and 13

Of the four test units excavated in northern portion of the site, two, TUs 9 and 13, were placed in areas where relatively higher artifact counts had been encountered during Phase II shovel testing. The other two, TUs 10 and 12, were intended to investigate deposits associated with Structure 2 (Figures 17-2 and 17-12). Of the four, only TU 10 had dimensions of 5x5 feet; the other three units measured 2.5x5 feet. Test Units 9, 12, and 13 contained an overlying CA stratum above a buried A horizon and subsoil. In TU 10 no buried A horizon was encountered and the CA horizon directly overlay the subsoil. Two features were identified in TU 12—Feature 2, a concrete footer, and Feature 3, its associated builders' trench. The pattern analysis for the assemblages recovered from these test units is contained in Table 17-13.

The overlying CA horizon encountered initially in TU 9 was excavated as a single stratum in five levels (Figure 17-23 and Photograph 17-14). In total, the CA ranged between 1.20 and 1.35 feet in thickness. The majority of the stratum was composed of a dark-brown (10YR 3/3) mixed with



dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt loam with varying rock content. However, a thin gravel lens was encountered in the third level of the CA (roughly in the middle of the stratum), and the soils just below the lens evidenced a slightly different color and texture: a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and very dark-gray (7.5YR 4/1) compact sandy silt loam.

Photograph 17-14. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 9, South Wall Profile, Facing South (Arrow Points West)

For the purposes of this discussion, the two levels of the CA overlying the lens will be considered together, as will the two levels underlying it. (The lens itself yielded two artifacts, a plastic tip and an unidentifiable bone.) In all, 108 artifacts were recovered from the top two levels of the CA horizon. They consisted of 17 kitchen-related artifacts, including redware, whiteware, and pieces of canning jar lid (milk glass). The 90 architectural artifacts recovered from these two levels were nearly all ($n=89$) window glass, 83 of which were pieces of safety glass. The second level also yielded a 1984 penny. Fifty-six artifacts were retrieved from the two levels of the CA underlying the gravel lens. The 17 kitchen-related artifacts included 12 pieces of redware, four of whiteware, and one of stoneware. Architectural artifacts, of which there were 28, included six cut nails, 17 indeterminate nails, and five pieces of window glass. These two levels also yielded one piece of lamp glass and five pieces of light bulb glass. The buried A horizon that underlay the CA was 0.35 to 0.55 foot thick. Of the 62 historic artifacts recovered from this stratum, 11 were kitchen-related (four redware, three whiteware, and two stoneware), and 33 were architectural (22 cut nails, eight indeterminate nails, and three pieces of brick). The single level excavated into the B horizon yielded no cultural material.

Table 17-13. Site 36LU286: Pattern Analysis for Test Units 9, 10, 12, and 13

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	TU 9 Ct	TU 10 Ct	TU 12 Ct	TU 13 Ct	Total Count	Total Percent	
Activities	Activities-Other	ceramic pipe		2			2	0.11%	
		Misc. Hardware	1	1			2	0.11%	
			chain		2		2	0.11%	
			clip		1		1	0.05%	
			gasket		1		1	0.05%	
			hinge		1		1	0.05%	
			screw		5		5	0.27%	
			staple		1		1	0.05%	
			washer		5		5	0.27%	
	Activities Subtotal			1	19			20	1.09%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	3	1			4	0.22%	
		Nails/Spikes	29	11	8	83	131	7.12%	
			nail, indeterminate	25		4	3	32	1.74%
			nail, wire		9	3	5	17	0.92%
	Plumbing	plumbing fitting		1			1	0.05%	
		sanitary ceramic		1			1	0.05%	
	Roofing	tack, roofing		2			2	0.11%	
	Window Glass	safety glass	83				83	4.51%	
		window glass	11	961	6	8	986	53.56%	
	Architecture Subtotal			151	986	21	99	1257	68.28%
Faunal	Bone	bone	2		1		3	0.16%	
	Shell	shell	2				2	0.11%	
Faunal Subtotal			4		1		5	0.27%	
Furnishings	Lighting	chimney lamp glass	1				1	0.05%	
		light bulb glass	5				5	0.27%	
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle		1			1	0.05%	
		bottle glass	2	23	3	9	37	2.01%	
	Ceramic	hardpaste porcelain, plain					1	1	0.05%
		ironstone, plain	2			1	3	0.16%	
		pearlware, plain			1	1	2	0.11%	
		pearlware, simple bands				1	1	0.05%	
		pearlware, sponged				1	1	0.05%	
		redware, glazed	19	6	8	90	123	6.68%	
		redware, paste	2		1	15	18	0.98%	
		redware, unglazed	4	1	3	50	58	3.15%	
		softpaste porcelain, hand painted				1	1	0.05%	
		softpaste porcelain, plain				22	22	1.20%	
		stoneware, buff bodied			1		1	0.05%	
		stoneware, gray bodied	3	2			5	0.27%	
		whiteware, hand painted	2			22	24	1.30%	
		whiteware, plain	6	3	6	142	157	8.53%	
		whiteware, shell edge				8	8	0.43%	
		whiteware, sponged	3			6	9	0.49%	
		whiteware, sponged and stamped				17	17	0.92%	
		whiteware, transfer printed				6	6	0.33%	
		yellowware, colored glaze				5	5	0.27%	
	yellowware, paste				1	1	0.05%		
	yellowware, plain			1	7	8	0.43%		
Other Kitchen	canning jar lid liner	3				3	0.16%		
Kitchen Subtotal			46	36	24	406	512	27.81%	
Personal	Coins	U.S. penny	1				1	0.05%	
	Keys	key		1			1	0.05%	
Personal Subtotal			1	1			2	0.11%	
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	18	2	1	1	22	1.20%	
		plastic	1	10	4	1	16	0.87%	
		wire		1			1	0.05%	
Unidentifiable Subtotal			19	13	5	2	39	2.12%	
TOTAL			228	1055	51	507	1841	100.00%	

The stratigraphy encountered in TU 13 consisted of a CA-Ab-B horizon soil sequence (Figure 17-24 and Photograph 17-15). Although the soil matrix of the CA horizon remained a very dark-gray (10YR 2/1) silty sandy loam throughout, rock content varied dramatically with depth. The upper two levels of the CA horizon contained only some small pebbles; the third level was composed of about 90% gravels and pieces of coal. The artifact counts varied dramatically as well. The upper two levels, which together measured between 0.35 and 0.45 foot in thickness, yielded 26 artifacts, 61.5% ($n=16$) of which were architectural (cut and wire nails and window glass) and 30.8% ($n=8$) of which were kitchen-related, including three pieces of whiteware and one each of redware, yellowware, and hard paste porcelain. The rock- and coal-rich level, which was only 0.1 to 0.35 foot thick, yielded 321 artifacts, of which 80.1% ($n=257$) were kitchen-related. These included 133 pieces of whiteware, most of which were plain ($n=104$). However,



the whiteware samples included 17 pieces of sponged and stamped and nine of underglaze hand painted. Ninety-five pieces of redware were retrieved, including 55 with brown glaze. Soft paste porcelain ($n=12$) and yellowware ($n=9$) were also represented. The rest of the artifacts from the third level of the CA horizon were architectural and included 61 cut nails and three pieces of window glass.

Photograph 17-15. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 13, West Wall Profile, Facing West

The soil matrix in the Ab horizon in TU 13 was dark-gray (10YR 4/1) silt. The first level (0.3 foot thick) of the buried A was also relatively artifact-rich, although it did not contain the densities seen at the bottom of the CA horizon. The first level yielded 136 artifacts (87.7% kitchen-related). These included three examples of pearlware, 55 of redware (31 of which were brown glazed), 63 pieces of whiteware (including four pieces of transfer printed blue, one of transfer printed purple, seven shell edge blue, and eight hand painted), and three pieces of yellowware. The 19 architectural artifacts from this level consisted of 15 cut nails, three indeterminate nails, and one piece of tinted window glass. Just five artifacts were recovered from the second level of the Ab horizon, all kitchen-related: three pieces of brown glaze redware and one each of paste redware and shell edge blue whiteware. The B horizon was culturally sterile.

Test Unit 10 exposed a CA-B horizon soil sequence. The CA horizon, a gray (10YR 5/1) mixed with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) compact silt loam, exhibited decreasing gravel content with depth. It varied in thickness between 0.5 and 0.95 foot, and its interface with the underlying B horizon included irregularities that appeared to represent bioturbation. This CA horizon evidenced no stratification other than the decreasing gravel content with depth. The stratum yielded a high artifact count ($n=1047$), although 959 of these (91.6%) were pieces window glass. Only 33 artifacts, or 3.2% of the total recovered from the stratum, were kitchen-related: 21 pieces of bottle glass, seven pieces of redware, three of whiteware, and two of stoneware. Most of the rest of the identifiable artifacts collected from the CA horizon were pieces of hardware. Just six artifacts were recovered from the first level of the B horizon, a brownish-yellow (10YR

6/6) to yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt loam with large cobbles at its base. These six included three cut nails, three pieces of bottle glass, and two pieces of window glass.

Test Unit 12 was placed so as to straddle a concrete footer evident at the ground surface. The stratigraphy encountered in the unit was the simplest of the four profiles exposed in this part of the site: a brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam A horizon 0.7 to 0.9 foot thick above a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam subsoil with 5-20% gravel content (Figure 17-25 and Photograph 17-16). The historic artifact count for the unit was also the lowest of the four, just 51, all recovered from the A horizon. The assemblage included 24 kitchen-related artifacts (47.1% of the total): 12 pieces of redware, six of plain whiteware, one each of stoneware, pearlware, and yellowware, and three pieces of bottle glass. The architectural component ($n=21$), which made up 41.2% of the total, was composed of eight cut nails, three wire nails, four indeterminate nails, and six pieces of window glass. Four pieces of plastic, an indeterminate bone, and an indeterminate piece of hardware made up the rest of the assemblage. Two features were identified in the unit: Feature 2 (the concrete footer) and Feature 3, a builders' trench located along the western or exterior side of the footer (Figures 17-25 and 17-26 and Photograph 17-17). The concrete footer measured approximately 1.1 feet in thickness and extended to a depth of between 1.3 and 1.6 feet below the ground surface. A section 2.5 feet in length was exposed in the unit. Feature 3



(the builders' trench) varied in width between 0.2 and 0.6 foot. It extended along the entire length of the footer exposed in the unit but penetrated only 0.7 foot below the ground surface. The Feature 3 matrix was dark-brown (10YR 3/2) mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam; a single piece of bottle glass was recovered from this feature fill.

Photograph 17-16. Site 36LU286: Test Unit 12, North Wall Profile, showing Feature 2, Facing North

Photograph 17-17. Site 36LU286: Close-up of Feature 2 in Test Unit 12, Facing West

As is shown in the dating analysis for this portion of the site (Table 17-14), a relatively small number of earlier kitchen-related artifacts were recovered from this part of the site. Interestingly, however, the ratio of cut nails to wire nails is high (131:17), suggesting demolition debris associated with an earlier structure. As was the case for the units excavated in the eastern part of the site, the historic assemblage from this area is dominated



by architectural artifacts (68.4%), and in this area window glass makes up 53.6% of the entire historic assemblage. Again, as seen in both the eastern yard area and in the vicinity of the former location of Structure 1, the recent demolition of the structures on the property and subsequent landscaping activities using heavy equipment are likely responsible for the character of the historic deposits encountered in these units. Perhaps only the buried A horizon encountered in TU 13 is of archaeological interest, and with its mix of pearlware, yellowware, and whiteware, it appears to represent a relatively broad temporal period.

Table 17-14. Site 36LU286, Dating Analysis for TUs 9, 10, 12, and 13

Ware Type/Object	Decor/Manufacturing Technique	Reference	Begin Date	End Date	Count
bottle glass	pressed	Schroy 2001	1820	1950	3
bottle glass	standardized screw thread	Deiss 1981	1919	2000	1
bottle glass	stippled	Busch 1983	1939	2000	2
canning jar lid liner	white, translucent	Toulouse 1971: 345	1869	1950	3
ironstone, plain		Wetherbee 1980	1840	2000	3
light bulb glass		Jarvis 1958: 214	1879	2000	5
nail, cut		Nelson 1968	1790	1890	131
nail, wire		Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984	1880	2000	17
pearlware, banded		South 1977	1790	1820	1
pearlware, plain		South 1977	1780	1830	2
pearlware, sponged		Azizzi et al. 1996	1790	1850	1
screw, self starting		Devoto 1943	1846	2000	1
U.S. penny		US Mint	1984	1984	1
whiteware, hand painted		Lofstum et al. 1982; Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1840	1860	24
whiteware, plain		Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980	1830	2000	155
whiteware, shell edge		Lofstrum et al. 1982; Miller and Hunter 1990	1830	1891	8
whiteware, sponged		Robacker and Robacker 1971	1830	1871	18
whiteware, sponged and stamped		Robacker and Robacker 1978	1830	1871	17
whiteware, transfer print	blue	Majewski and O'Brian 1984; Mullins 1988	1828	1860	4
whiteware, transfer print	purple	Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	1860	2
yellowware, colored glaze	brown	Brown 1982	1827	1922	5
yellowware, paste		Ketchum 1987	1830	1900	1
yellowware, plain		Ketchum 1987	1830	1900	8
				TOTAL	413
			Mean	1879	
			TPQ	1984	

Features

Phase II excavations identified five distinct features (Table 17-15). These were all associated with foundation wall fragments, either the walls themselves, associated builders' trenches, or, in the case of Feature 4 (TU 16), both the foundation wall and associated cellar fill. Because only Feature 4 produced a substantial number of artifacts, and because that assemblage is addressed above (see TU 16), the following discussion is limited to a brief description of the features themselves and the results of archaeobotanical analysis of feature fill.

Feature 1 - Stone Foundation Wall (Structure 1)

Feature 1 represented a section of the foundation wall for Structure 1, located at or very near its northwestern corner. As noted above, Feature 1 was composed of mortared field stone (see Photograph 17-8). The exposed portion of this wall varied from 0.5 to 1.25 feet in width and extended into the subsoils to a depth of at least 1.6 feet below surface. No builders' trench was identified and no artifacts associated with Feature 1 were recovered.

Table 17-15. Site 36LU286: Feature Summary

Fea #	Feature Type	Dimensions of Extant Portions (LxWxD)	Soil Color and Texture	Test Unit Location
1	Stone foundation wall (Structure 1)	5.0'x1.25' (max)x1.5'	NA	TU 1
2	Poured concrete footer (Structure 2)	2.5'x1.1'x1.3-1.6"	NA	TU 12
3	Builders' trench associated with Feature 2 (Structure 2)	2.5'x0.2'-0.6'x0.7'	Dark-brown (10YR 3/2) mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam	TU 12
4	Stone foundation wall and interior fill (Structure 3)	1.5 'x5.0'x2.28'	Brown (10YR 4/4) mottled with dark-gray (10YR 4/1) and yellowish-brown (10YR 6/6) silt loam	TU 16
5	Builders' trench associated with Feature 4 (Structure 3)	5.0'x1.1' (max)x2.5'	Brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam	TU 16

Feature 2 – Poured Concrete Footer (Structure 2)

Feature 2 was a concrete footer located along the western wall of Structure 2. The section that was exposed in TU 12 measured roughly 1.1 feet in thickness and extended into the subsoil to a depth of between 1.3 and 1.6 feet below the ground surface (see Photograph 17-17). A 2.5 foot-long section of this footer was exposed in the unit. No artifacts were identified in association with Feature 2.

Feature 3 – Builders' Trench (Structure 2)

Feature 3 was a builders' trench situated along the western or exterior side of the Structure 2 footer (Feature 2) exposed in TU 12. It extended along the entire length of the footer exposed in the unit. Feature 3 varied from 0.2 to 0.6 foot in width and extended to only 0.7 feet below ground surface. The matrix was composed of a dark-brown (10YR 3/2) mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam fill. Only one artifact, a piece of bottle glass, was recovered from this feature.

Feature 4 - Stone Foundation Wall and Interior Fill (Structure 3)

Feature 4 consisted of a mortared stone foundation wall located on the eastern side of Structure 3 (see Photograph 17-13) as well as the cellar fill from the interior of the structure. The wall initially appeared in TU 16 at a depth of approximately one foot below the ground surface. It measured 1.8 feet thick and ran the length (five feet) of the unit. Fill deposits in Feature 4 were characterized as being brown (10YR 4/3) mottled with dark-gray (10YR 4/1) and yellowish-brown (10YR 6/6) silt loam.

Excavation of Feature 4 extended to a depth of five feet below the ground surface, at which point the excavators stopped due to safety concerns. In all, Feature 4 yielded 602 artifacts, of which 86.7% ($n=522$) were architectural and only 8.8% ($n=53$) were kitchen-related. The feature fill evidenced no stratification, as evidenced by the fact that deepest level excavated in the cellar yielded seven pieces of plastic, and cut and wire nails were found throughout the fill in roughly equal numbers. This suggests that the entire deposit had been formed at one time, probably in association with the demolition of Structure 3 and the infilling of its associated cellar with debris from the site. This is further supported by the excavator observations of a number of voids in the cellar fill, which suggests that the fill had not had time to settle and consolidate since being deposited.

Feature 5 - Builders' Trench (Structure 3)

Feature 5 was located east of Feature 4 (stone foundation wall) and interpreted as a builders' trench. The soil matrix within the feature was a brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam, although a

substantial percentage of the volume of the feature was composed of rocks (most likely wall fall attributable to demolition of higher levels of the wall) and voids. Only two 0.3-foot levels were excavated in Feature 5 before the density of rocks impeded further progress. These two levels yielded 24 artifacts. All seven of the kitchen-related artifacts were pieces of redware. Of the 15 architectural artifacts, four were pieces of brick, three indeterminate nails, and eight pieces of window glass. Two bullet casings were also recovered from Feature 5, one from each level. No stratification was evident in the two levels excavated in Feature 5. Twenty-four artifacts were recovered from the two levels. All seven of the kitchen-related artifacts were pieces of redware. Of the 15 architectural artifacts, four were pieces of brick, three indeterminate nails, and eight pieces of window glass. Two bullet casings were also recovered from Feature 5, one from each level. Before the unit was profiled, rocks were removed by hand to a depth of roughly four feet below the ground surface in Feature 5; the rocky matrix precluded deeper excavation in this locality. No artifacts were recovered from this deeper rocky fill.

Paleobotanical Studies

Flotation samples were collected from Features 1, 4 and 5 during the course of the Phase II excavation, and these were submitted for analysis (Appendix K). The archeobotanical assemblage from Site 36LU286 included burned and unburned wood, amorphous carbon, and non-carbonized seeds. Wood was the most prominent archaeobotanical remain recovered from the features, and it was found in all of the contexts studied. Both burned and unburned examples were retrieved from the flotation samples. A total of 77 pieces of charcoal were recovered, of which 31 fragments were randomly selected for identification. White oak was most prominent, accounting for 45% of the sample selected for identification, followed by pine (*Pinus spp.*) at 10%. Forty-five percent of the wood sample was not classifiable. In addition, 20 pieces of unburned wood from Feature 4 were also studied. These were all identified as being pine. The data suggest a preference for the use of local woods in construction on the site.

The non-carbonized seeds collected from the sample represented 13 different taxa: pigweed (*Amaranthus sp.*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), geranium (*Geranium sp.*), carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*), purselane (*Portulaca oleracea*), sheep sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*), panic/foxtail grass (*Panicum/Setaria*), poke (*Phytolacca americana*), knotweed/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex*), cherry (*Prunus sp.*), raspberry/blackberry (*Rubus spp.*) elder (*Sambucus canadensis*) and grass (POACEAE). However, these may only represent common weedy contaminants and may not be relevant to the interpretation of diet or agricultural activities on the site.

Feature Summary

The five features identified during the course of the Phase II study of Site 36LU286 were all related to structures that formerly stood on the site. The two mortared stone wall fragments, Feature 1 and Feature 4 wall, likely represent structures (Structures 1 and 3) that predate the concrete footer (Feature 2/Structure 2). Of the three feature elements located adjacent to these walls, only Feature 3 (the Feature 2/Structure 2 builders' trench), appears to have depositional integrity, and it yielded just a single piece of bottle glass. Feature 5 (builders trench associated with Feature 4/Structure 3) and the Feature 4 cellar fill component, both appear to have little integrity. Feature 5 was significantly disturbed, probably during the course of the demolition of Structure 3, and the Feature 4 cellar fill appears to be composed entirely of demolition debris and displaced soils representing structure demolition.

Phase I/II Artifact Analysis

Phase I/II investigations recovered 9,629 historic artifacts (Table 17-16) and 39 prehistoric artifacts. There were 290 historic artifacts that could not be identified. The remaining historic artifacts fell within nine historic artifact functional groups.

Table 17-16. Site 36LU286: Phase I/II Historic Artifact Pattern Analysis

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	Count	Percent
Activities	Activities-Other	ceramic pipe	126	1.31%
	Cans/Tins	can fragment	4	0.04%
	Farming	horseshoe	1	0.01%
	Flowerpot	terra cotta	1	0.01%
	Hand Tools	folding ruler	1	0.01%
		serrated tool	2	0.02%
	Household Items	battery core	3	0.03%
		container, indeterminate	1	0.01%
		container, pesticide	1	0.01%
	Livestock/Pets	barbed wire	1	0.01%
	Miscellaneous Hardware	bolt	23	0.24%
		bolt /nut/ washer	1	0.01%
		bracket	1	0.01%
		chain	2	0.02%
		clip	1	0.01%
		eye bolt	3	0.03%
		fastener	1	0.01%
		gasket	1	0.01%
		hinge	6	0.06%
		hook	5	0.05%
		latch	1	0.01%
		nut	1	0.01%
		pipe fitting	3	0.03%
		screw	11	0.11%
		spring	2	0.02%
		staple	46	0.48%
		tag	1	0.01%
		valve	1	0.01%
		washer	9	0.09%
		Toys	gun, toy	1
	porcelain doll part		3	0.03%
	wheel		2	0.02%
Writing	pencil, ferrule	1	0.01%	
	pencil, graphite	1	0.01%	
Activities Subtotal			268	2.78%
Architecture	Brick, Block	brick	282	2.93%
	Building Materials	wood	7	0.07%
		Door Parts	door knob	2
	Electrical	electrical junction	1	0.01%
		electrical wire/tape	1	0.01%
		punch-out for electrical box	1	0.01%
	Flooring	tile	5	0.05%
	Mortar, Cement	cement	139	1.44%
		mortar	19	0.20%
		mortar/cement	1	0.01%
		mortar/plaster	5	0.05%
	Nails/Spikes	nail, cut	509	5.29%
		nail, indeterminate	566	5.88%
		nail, wire	377	3.92%
		nail, wrought	1	0.01%
		spike	2	0.02%
		Plumbing	plumbing fitting	1
	Roofing	sanitary ceramic	1	0.01%
		shingle	28	0.29%
	Window Glass	tack, roofing	8	0.08%
safety glass		86	0.89%	
window glass		2732	28.37%	
Architecture Subtotal			4774	49.58%
Arms	Ammunition	shell casing	3	0.03%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	buckle	3	0.03%
		button	15	0.16%
		rivet	4	0.04%
		strap fastener	2	0.02%

Technical Report: BBNPP Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	Count	Percent
		suspender clip	1	0.01%
	Shoe Parts	eyelets, shoe	1	0.01%
		Clothing Subtotal	26	0.27%
Faunal	Bone	bone	129	1.34%
		claw	1	0.01%
		skull fragment	6	0.06%
		teeth	41	0.43%
	Shell	shell	13	0.14%
		shell, oyster	16	0.17%
		Faunal Subtotal	206	2.14%
Furnishings	Lighting	chimney lamp glass	25	0.26%
		light bulb glass	8	0.08%
		Furnishings Subtotal	33	0.34%
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	15	0.16%
		bottle glass	612	6.36%
		condiment bottle	3	0.03%
		container glass	13	0.14%
		jar glass	14	0.15%
		milk bottle	1	0.01%
		wine bottle	17	0.18%
	Ceramic	earthenware, colored glaze	4	0.04%
		earthenware, hand painted	1	0.01%
		earthenware, paste	4	0.04%
		earthenware, plain	2	0.02%
		hardpaste porcelain, hand painted	1	0.01%
		hardpaste porcelain, plain	2	0.02%
		ironstone, plain	106	1.10%
		pearlware, annular	8	0.08%
		pearlware, banded	1	0.01%
		pearlware, hand painted	25	0.26%
		pearlware, plain	76	0.79%
		pearlware, shell edge	4	0.04%
		pearlware, simple bands	2	0.02%
		pearlware, sponged	6	0.06%
		pearlware, transfer printed, blue	16	0.17%
		redware, glazed	1323	13.74%
		redware, paste	153	1.59%
		redware, slip decorated	18	0.19%
		redware, unglazed	309	3.21%
		softpaste porcelain, hand painted	1	0.01%
		softpaste porcelain, plain	22	0.23%
		stoneware, buff bodied	53	0.55%
		stoneware, gray bodied	46	0.48%
		stoneware, indeterminate paste	3	0.03%
		whiteware, annular	4	0.04%
		whiteware, dipped mocha	8	0.08%
		whiteware, hand painted	104	1.08%
		whiteware, overglaze decal	4	0.04%
		whiteware, plain	732	7.60%
		whiteware, shell edge	35	0.36%
		whiteware, simple bands	15	0.16%
		whiteware, sponged	45	0.47%
		whiteware, sponged and hand painted	9	0.09%
		whiteware, sponged and stamped	17	0.18%
		whiteware, transfer printed and hand painted polychrome	2	0.02%
		whiteware, transfer printed, black	2	0.02%
		whiteware, transfer printed, blue	19	0.20%
		whiteware, transfer printed, brown	1	0.01%
		whiteware, transfer printed, Flow Blue	8	0.08%
		whiteware, transfer printed, mulberry	4	0.04%
		whiteware, transfer printed, pink	3	0.03%
		whiteware, transfer printed, purple	11	0.11%
		whiteware, transfer printed, red	31	0.32%
		whiteware, transitional	2	0.02%
		yellowware, colored glaze	5	0.05%

Class	Subclass	Ware Type/Object	Count	Percent
		yellowware, paste	1	0.01%
		yellowware, plain	34	0.35%
		yellowware, Rockingham-like	4	0.04%
		yellowware, slip decorated	4	0.04%
	Decorative Table Glass	bowl	2	0.02%
		hollowware	7	0.07%
	Other Kitchen-related	bottle cap	2	0.02%
		can, beverage	4	0.04%
		canning jar lid liner	21	0.22%
		container cap	2	0.02%
	Tumblers/Stemware	tumbler	5	0.05%
	Utensils, Cookware, Etc	knife	2	0.02%
		spoon	1	0.01%
Kitchen Subtotal			4011	41.66%
Personal	Coins	U.S. nickel	1	0.01%
		U.S. penny	1	0.01%
		U.S. quarter	1	0.01%
	Jewelry	bead	1	0.01%
	Keys	key	1	0.01%
	Other Personal	disk, porcelain	1	0.01%
		lens, eyeglass	1	0.01%
		mirror fragment	3	0.03%
	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle	5	0.05%
Personal Subtotal			15	0.16%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	pipestem	3	0.03%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	aluminum	2	0.02%
		brass	1	0.01%
		cellophane	1	0.01%
		charcoal	3	0.03%
		glass	9	0.09%
		metal	104	1.08%
		paper	2	0.02%
		pewter	3	0.03%
		plastic	44	0.46%
		Plexiglas	1	0.01%
		rubber	2	0.02%
		wire	118	1.23%
Unidentifiable Subtotal			290	3.01%
TOTAL			9629	100.00%

Prehistoric Artifacts

Thirty-six prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from Phase II shovel testing and test unit excavations at Site 36LU286. These artifacts include two projectile points and 34 pieces of debitage (Photograph 17-18). Seven lithics (all debitage) were found in disturbed (CA horizon) fill contexts and consequently, are of little archaeological value. The remaining 27 specimens were recovered from either the plow-disturbed A horizon or from the top of the B horizon.

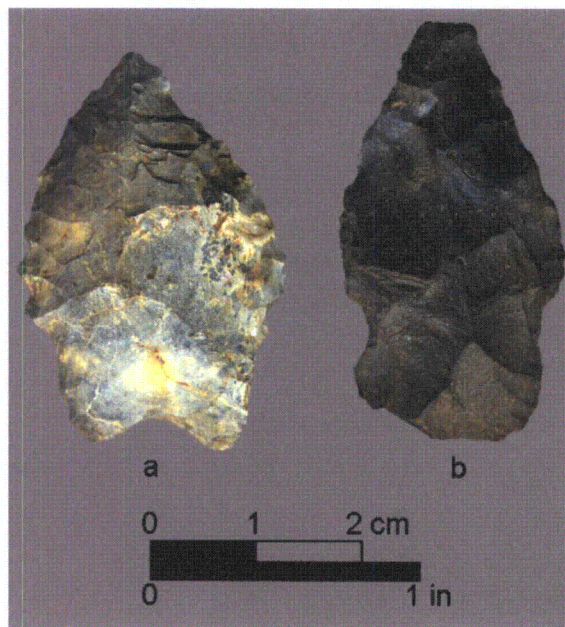
In terms of raw material, the lithic artifacts recovered from the Ap and B horizons were manufactured predominantly from Shriver/Helderberg ($n=15$) and black ($n=5$) cherts, along with low frequencies (one to two specimens each) of six other chert types and Bald Eagle jasper.

The debitage sample, dominated by biface reduction flakes ($n=18$), suggests late-stage lithic reduction for biface manufacture and/or tool maintenance. Only one decortication flake, representing early-stage lithic reduction, was found. The rest of the debitage ($n=8$) was composed up of flake fragments that cannot be associated with a specific lithic reduction stage.

The two projectile points include one heavily-resharpened, Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic Hi Lo point, made from blue-gray chert (see Photograph 17-18). The other point is an untyped stemmed variety made of black chert; it has a broken tip, possibly representing an impact fracture. The Hi-Lo point was recovered approximately 45 feet from the nearest prehistoric find (one flake from the buried A horizon in TU 9), while the untyped point was associated with a low-density scatter of prehistoric finds ($n=15$) in an approximately 2700 square feet (251 square meter) area in the northwest corner of the site.

Photograph 17-18. Site 36LU286: Prehistoric Projectile Points

a. Hi-Lo, Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic; b. untyped



These finds are consistent with the low-density prehistoric lithic scatters found in other upland localities during the course of Phase Ib survey of the BBNPP project. These artifacts likely represent multiple, short-term visits to the area by small groups of prehistoric Native Americans during the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic and other time periods. The prehistoric finds associated with Site 36LU286 are concluded to possess little research value, and no further work is recommended on the prehistoric component of the site.

Historic Artifact Pattern Analysis

The kitchen group artifacts represent the remains of food preparation, service, and consumption; 4,011 artifacts, or 41.61% of the site's historic assemblage, fell within the kitchen group (see Table 17-16). This group was divided into seven subclasses and included 675 bottles and jars, 3,290 ceramics, nine decorative table glassware pieces, 13 other glassware (all canning jar lid liners), 16 other kitchen-related artifacts, five tumblers/stemware, and three utensils, cookware, etc.

Kitchen bottle glass (Photograph 17-19) includes a variety of beverage bottles, including beer, milk, and wine containers. Food containers include canning jars and condiment bottles.

Photograph 17-19. Site 36LU286: Selected Glass Artifacts

a. clear lamp chimney (FS 300); b. white canning jar lid liner (FS 291); c. clear molded tableware (FS192); d. clear solarized vessel (FS 281); e. olive bottle push-up(FS 300); f. clear molded vessel (FS 306); g. clear molded/embossed household pesticide jar (FS 299)



The ceramic assemblage was composed predominantly of undecorated redware ($n=1,803$), of which 1,213 specimens had a brown glaze (Photograph 17-20). These and other redware

sherds represent utilitarian wares, as does stoneware ($n=102$). The predominance of these utilitarian wares suggests an emphasis on food processing and storage, as would be consistent with a farmstead. (These utilitarian wares might also have been used in everyday food service).



Photograph 17-20. Site 36LU286: Selected Redware, Yellowware, Stoneware, and Ironstone Ceramic Kitchen Artifacts

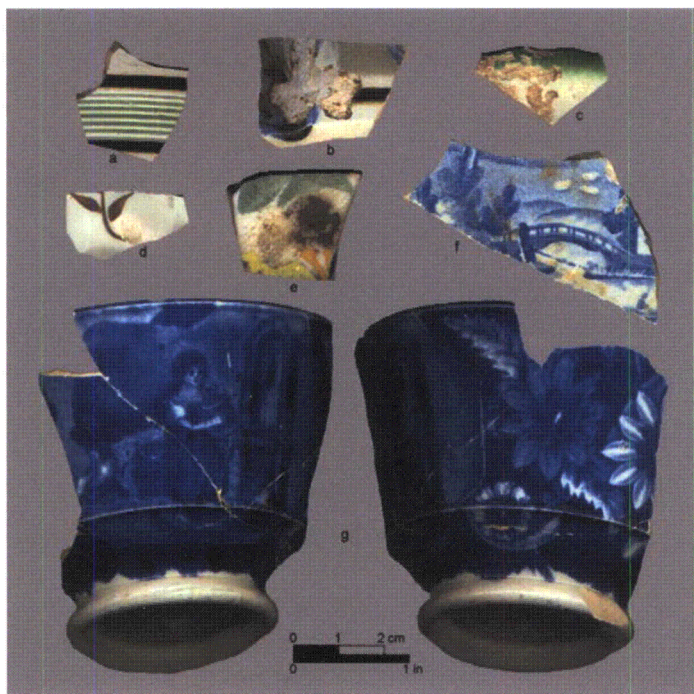
a. trailed slip redware (FS 288); b. slip banded yellowware (FS 281); c. Rockingham glazed yellowware (FS 193); d. gray stoneware, cobalt design (FS 269); e. gray stoneware, dark-brown/black glaze (FS 268); f. ironstone, pattern mark (FS 269); g. ironstone, molded bowl rim (FS 341)

Of the finer tablewares recovered from the site, whiteware ($n=1,056$) was by far dominant, followed by pearlware ($n=138$), plain ironstone ($n=106$), and yellowware ($n=48$). Of the whiteware examples (Photograph 17-21), most were plain ($n=732$), as was also the case with the pearlware ($n=76$; Photograph 17-22) and yellowware ($n=34$). Plain ceramics are generally less expensive than decorated ones and often served as everyday tableware. Of the decorated whiteware ($n=324$) recovered from the site, examples included hand painted ($n=104$), transfer print ($n=71$), sponged ($n=45$), shell edge ($n=35$), and sponged and stamped ($n=17$), most prominently.

Photograph 17-21. Site 36LU286: Selected Whiteware Ceramic Kitchen Artifacts

a-e. sponged (FS 281, FS 334, FS 288, FS 95, FS 194); f-i. hand-painted (FS 301, FS 299, FS 268, FS 326); j. blue shell-edged (FS 299); k. annular (FS 288); l-q. transfer print (FS 281 black, FS 95 mulberry, FS 276 blue, FS 306 purple, FS 299 red, FS 299 red)





**Photograph 17-22. Site 36LU286:
Selected Pearlware Kitchen Ceramic
Artifacts**

a. annular (FS 289); b. worm pattern slip (FS 268); c. green shell-edged (FS 303); d-e. hand-painted, floral (FS 269); f. blue transfer print (FS 300); g. cobalt transfer print, two views of same handleless tea cup (FS 299)

Other types of decorated whiteware were present in smaller quantities. Decorated pearlwares included hand painted ($n=25$), transfer print ($n=16$) sponged ($n=6$) and annular ($n=6$),

among others. Decorated yellowware was represented by examples of colored glaze ($n=5$), Rockingham ($n=4$), and slip decorated ($n=4$). Overall, the number and variety of decorated fine wares suggests that the residents of the farm had achieved a certain degree of affluence which, given the time period represented by the various wares, must have extended over generations.

The architecture group includes construction materials, such as brick, nails, plaster, mortar, and window glass. A total of 4,774 architectural-related items were recovered from Site 36LU286 (see Table 17-16). Window glass ($n=2,818$) was the most common artifact type in this group, followed by nails/spikes ($n=1455$). Cut nails ($n=509$) outnumbered wire nails ($n=377$), with one wrought nail and two spikes also being recovered. The majority of nails ($n=566$) were either fragmentary or corroded and could not be identified by type. One of the more interesting artifacts was a porcelain doorknob (Photograph 17-23).

**Photograph 17-23. Site 36LU286: Selected
Small Find Artifacts**

a-c. Prosser porcelain buttons (FS 341, FS 300, FS 287); d. black glass button (FS 288); e. hard rubber Goodyear button, obverse and reverse (FS 305); f. brass button, obverse and reverse (FS 304); g-h. ball clay smoking pipestems (FS 267, FS 308); i. metal tag (FS 255); j. wood and metal folding rule (FS 306); k. porcelain disk, decal lettering (FS 96); l. metal key (FS 311); m. porcelain and metal door knob (FS 302)



The faunal group remains include animal bones, teeth, and shell that can typically be used to construct information about foodways. There were 29 shell and 177 bone pieces recovered (see Table 17-6).

The activities group remains include 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 387 activities-related artifacts were recovered from the site. Of these, the most prominent examples were ceramic pipe ($n=126$) and wire ($n=118$) fragments.

Small quantities of artifacts fell within the remaining groups (see Table 17-16). The arms group, associated with weapons and ammunition, was represented by three shell casings. Twenty-six artifacts were associated with the clothing group, with buttons ($n=15$) forming the majority of these. The furnishings group, which consists of furniture hardware, lighting, and figurines, was represented by 25 pieces of chimney lamp glass and eight of light bulb glass (see Photograph 17-23). Personal artifacts, items that are individually owned or relate to personal hygiene, adornments, and medicine, numbered 15 and included three coins, all dating mid- to late-twentieth century. Three artifacts from the tobacco group, all white ball clay pipestems, were also recovered.

The functional group percentages of artifacts at Site 36LU286 are typical for a domestic site which characteristically produces moderate to high quantities of both architecture and kitchen remains (range of 33-64% architecture artifacts and 34-61% kitchen artifacts) (cf. Ball 1984).

Historic Artifact Dating Analysis

Map research and temporally diagnostic ceramic, glass, and nail artifacts were used to help date the site. A total of 2,328 temporally diagnostic artifacts yielded a mean date of 1886 for the site occupation, and a TPQ date of 1984 (Table 17-17). This generally agrees with background research which indicates the presence of a house on this site by perhaps 1845, according to tax records, and certainly by 1873, as indicated by the Beers map of that date. The structure stood until it was razed in the last few years by PPL.

Table 17-17. Site 36LU286: Phase I/II Dating Analysis

Ware Type/Object	Decor/ Manufacturing Technique	Reference	Begin Date	End Date	Count
nail, cut		Nelson 1968	1790	1890	509
nail, wire		Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984	1880	2000	377
nail, wrought		IMAC 1984	1700	1830	1
U.S. nickel		US Mint	1964	1964	1
U.S. penny		US Mint	1984	1984	1
U.S. quarter		US Mint	1968	1968	1
bottle/jar glass	olive	IMAC 1984	1730	1870	19
bottle/jar glass	sun colored amethyst	Miller and Pacey 1985	1880	1915	11
bottle/jar glass	cobalt	IMAC 1984	1890	1960	1
bottle/jar glass	blown in mold	Deiss 1981	1800	1870	6
bottle/jar glass	pressed; waffle	Schroy 2001	1820	1950	3
bottle/jar glass	standardized screw thread	Deiss 1981	1919	2000	7
bottle/jar glass	applied color label	Deiss 1981	1935	2000	1
bottle/jar glass	stippled	Busch 1983	1939	2000	4
canning jar lid liner	white opaque	Toulouse 1971	1868	1950	21
container, pesticide	standardized screw thread; Long Beach Glass Co., California	Toulouse 1971; Deiss 1981	1920	1933	1
milk bottle	cap seat, machine made; Haynes Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio	Deiss 1981	1903	2000	1
pharmaceutical bottle	patent finish	Jones and Sullivan 1989	1860	1935	3
pharmaceutical bottle	prescription finish, tooled; possible hand blown	Deiss 1981	1870	1915	1
ironstone, plain		Wetherbee 1980	1840	2000	106
pearlware, annular		South 1977	1780	1820	8

Ware Type/Object	Decor/ Manufacturing Technique	Reference	Begin Date	End Date	Count
pearlware, simple bands		South 1977	1790	1820	3
pearlware, hand painted		South 1977	1780	1820	25
pearlware, plain		South 1977	1780	1820	76
pearlware, shell edge	scalloped	South 1977	1780	1830	4
pearlware, sponged		South 1977	1780	1830	6
pearlware, transfer print	blue	South 1977	1780	1820	16
redware, slip decorated	slip trailed	Magid 1984	1733	1850	18
whiteware, annular		Price 1979; Mullins 1988	1830	1860	4
whiteware, dipped mocha	bands	Price 1979; Mullins 1988	1830	1860	8
whiteware, hand painted		Majewski & O'Brian 1984; Mullins 1988	1830	1860	104
whiteware, overglaze decal		Haskell 1981	1890	2000	4
whiteware, plain		Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980	1830	2000	732
whiteware, shell edge		Lofstrum et al. 1982; Miller & Hunter 1990	1830	1860	35
whiteware, simple bands		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1830	1860	15
whiteware, sponged		Robacker and Robacker 1978; Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1830	1860	45
whiteware, sponged and hand painted		Robacker and Robacker 1971	1830	1871	9
whiteware, sponged and stamped		Robacker and Robacker 1971	1830	1871	17
whiteware, transfer print	black	Majewski and O'Brian 1984; Mullins 1988	1828	1850	2
whiteware, transfer print	brown	Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1828	1850	1
whiteware, transfer print	blue	Majewski and O'Brian 1984; Mullins 1988	1828	1860	19
whiteware, transfer print	red	Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1828	1850	29
whiteware, transfer print	mulberry	Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	1860	8
whiteware, transfer print	purple	Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	1860	11
whiteware, transfer print	pink	Lofstrum et al. 1982	1830	1860	3
whiteware, transfer printed and hand painted polychrome		Majewski and O'Brian 1984	1828	1850	2
whiteware, transfer printed flow blue		Lofstrum et al. 1982	1844	1860	8
whiteware, transitional		Berger	1815	1860	2
yellowware, colored glaze		Brown 1982	1827	1922	5
yellowware, plain		Ketchum 1987	1830	1900	35
yellowware, Rockingham-like		South 1977	1845	1900	4
yellowware, slip decoration		Ketchum 1987	1830	1900	4
TOTAL					1447
Mean Date			1884.05		
TPQ Date			1984		

Summary and Evaluation

Site 36LU286 is a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century domestic farmstead site with a total site area of 420 ft (N-S) by 350 ft (E-W). All of the structures that once stood on the property have been razed within the last few years. The nucleus of the site consists of an area measuring roughly 100x120 feet (30x37 meters), representing the location of the farmstead's former residence (Structure 1) and its associated yard areas. This core area has been substantially disturbed by the recent (ca. 2007) demolition of the structures and associated landscaping activities (including the laying down of gravel for roads and staging areas) using heavy equipment. Demolition of the structures on the property, again using heavy equipment, has also significantly compromised the archaeological potential of the site areas between the house and pond. In addition, the mid-twentieth-century construction and subsequent maintenance of the farm pond located in the southwestern corner of the farmstead appears to have compromised the archaeological integrity of contexts in the southern portion of the site.

A 2005 aerial photograph documented the presence of ten structures within the site area. Phase Ib investigations in 2008 identified the location of Structure 1 (house), Structure 2 (barn complex), and possible stone debris from Structure 10 (springhouse). No other structural remains were observed at that time. Phase II investigations tested remains of Structure 1, Structure 2, Structure 3, and the area north of Structure 10.

Excavations identified five distinct cultural features within the boundaries of Site 36LU286. These features included a mortared stone foundation wall (Feature 1) associated with the Structure 1 house, a poured concrete footer (Feature 2) associated with the Structure 2 barn complex, a builders' trench (Feature 3) associated with the Feature 2 concrete footer (Structure 2), a mortared stone foundation wall and adjacent cellar fill (Feature 4) associated with Structure 3, and a builders' trench (Feature 5) associated with Feature 4 (Structure 3). Phase I/II investigations produced 9,629 historic artifacts and 36 prehistoric artifacts.

While the excavations at Site 36LU286 yielded an interesting assortment of historic artifacts, the site was found to have retained little depositional integrity, in large part due to disturbances resulting from demolition (using heavy equipment) of former structures and subsequent landscaping associated with the construction of gravel access roads and staging areas. Earlier artifacts (pearlware, slip decorated redware, cut nails) were often recovered from mixed contexts that also yielded more recent material. The few contexts that did seem to be relatively intact either did not yield high artifact counts or did not represent temporally discrete periods. The disturbances at the site may also be attributable to the construction of more recent buildings on the property over the time that it was an active farm, as suggested by the concrete footer identified in TU 12 (Feature 2). This activity would have resulted in the excavation and reworking of soils containing archaeological deposits associated with earlier historic periods. Therefore, GAI concludes that Site 36LU286 does not possess the potential to address important questions relating to the history of this region. Based on the results of Phase II field investigations and archival research, GAI recommends that Site 36LU286 is Not Eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D. Accordingly, GAI recommends no further investigations of this site.

Site 36LU286 (Site 10) Recommendations

Site 36LU286 is a mid 19th to early 20th century farmstead, with a scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts (including a Paleoindian point). No structures associated with the farmstead remain standing on the property. Excavations at the site indicated that its archaeological integrity has been significantly compromised by recent structure demolition and landscaping activities (using heavy equipment). Additional disturbances likely reflect construction activities conducted during the farm's operation associated with building and/or expanding structures and with the construction and maintenance of the pond, located in the southwest corner of the site. Due to the site's reduced integrity, GAI concludes that it has a low potential to contribute important information on the historic use of this area. GAI recommends that Site 36LU286 is Not Eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site 36LU286.

Figure 17-1. Site 36LU286 Location

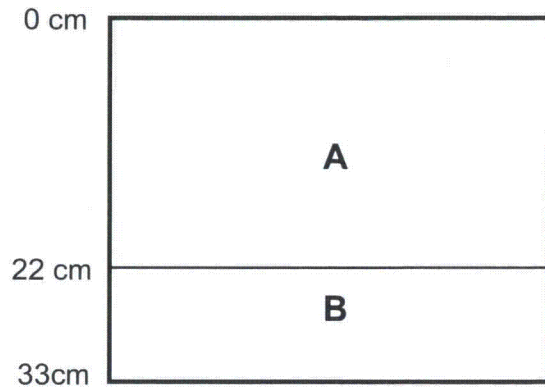
*REDACTED Figure 17-1
Site 36Lu286 Location*

Figure 17-2. Site 36LU286 showing Phase Ib Testing Locations

*REDACTED Figure 17-2
Site 36Lu286 showing Phase Ib
Testing Locations*

STRUCTURE 1 VICINITY

STP 2

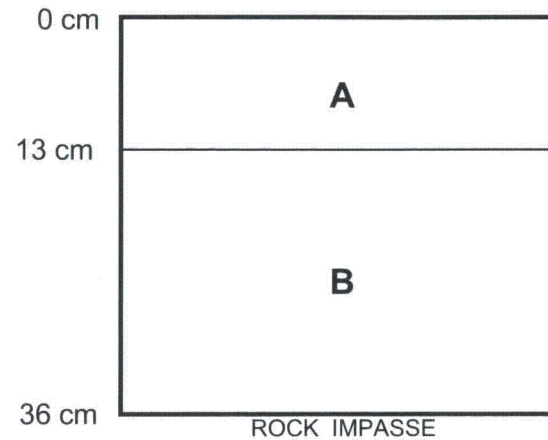


KEY:

- A – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM
- B – YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SILT LOAM

STRUCTURE 5 VICINITY

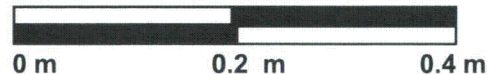
STP J1



KEY:

- A – GRAYISH BROWN (10YR 5/3) SILT LOAM WITH GRAVEL
- B – YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SILT LOAM

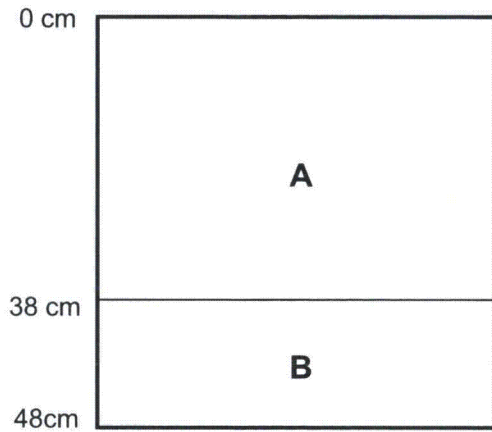
SCALE



DWN	LMD	CHKD	TJN
APPD	BAM	DATE	09/04/08
SCALE	AS NOTED		
DRAWING NUMBER C080204.10.002.C.A.Si 10a			

**FIGURE 17-3. SITE 36LU286:
REPRESENTATIVE PHASE IB SOIL PROFILES (STP 2 AND STP J1)
BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR ENERGY, LLC.**

**STRUCTURE 8 VICINITY
STP J 4**

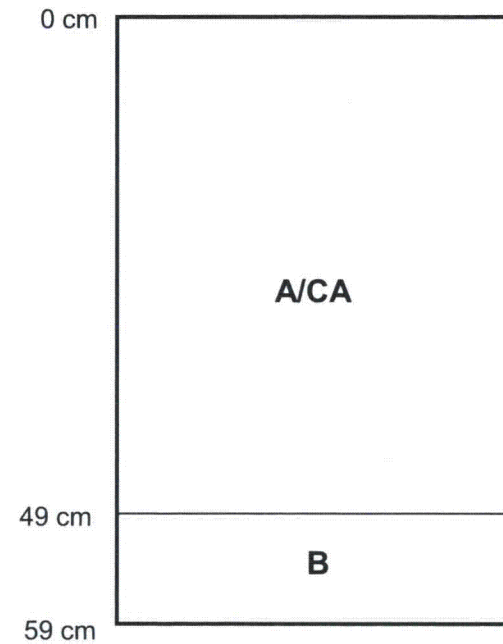


KEY:

A – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM WITH HIGH PERCENTAGE OF COBBLES

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

**STRUCTURE 4 VICINITY
STP 4**

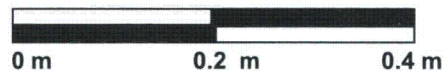


KEY:

A/CA – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM WITH 50% GRAVEL

B – YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SILT 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 10b			

**FIGURE 17-4. SITE 36LU286:
REPRESENTATIVE PHASE IB SOIL PROFILES (STP J4 AND STP 4)**

**BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.**

Figure 17-5. Site 36LU286 on Warrantee Map showing Original Parcels

*REDACTED Figure 17-5
Site 36Lu286 on Warrantee Map
showing Original Parcels*

Figure 17-6. Site 36LU286 and Vicinity on 1873 Map

*REDACTED Figure 17-6
Site 36Lu286 and Vicinity on
1873 Map*

Figure 17-7. Site 36LU286 and Vicinity on 1939 Aerial Photograph

*REDACTED Figure 17-7
Site 36Lu286 and Vicinity on
1939 Aerial Photograph*

Figure 17-8. Site 36LU286 Vicinity in 1955

*REDACTED Figure 17-8
Site 36Lu286 Vicinity in 1955*

Figure 17-9. Site 36LU286 and Vicinity on 1959 Aerial Photograph

*REDACTED Figure 17-9
Site 36Lu286 and Vicinity on
1959 Aerial Photograph*

Figure 17-10. Site 36LU286 and Vicinity on 1969 Aerial Photograph

*REDACTED Figure 17-10
Site 36Lu286 and Vicinity on
1969 Aerial Photograph*

Figure 17-11. Site 36LU286 and Vicinity on 2005 Aerial Photograph

*REDACTED Figure 17-11
Site 36Lu286 and Vicinity on
2005 Aerial Photograph*

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Figure 17-12. Site 36LU286: Phase II Testing Locations

11x17

*REDACTED Figure 17-12
Site 36Lu286: Phase II Testing
Locations*

Back of Figure 17-12

Side two of REDACTED Figure 17-12

Figure 17-13. Site 36LU286: Artifact Distribution

*REDACTED Figure 17-13
Site 36Lu286: Artifact Distribution*

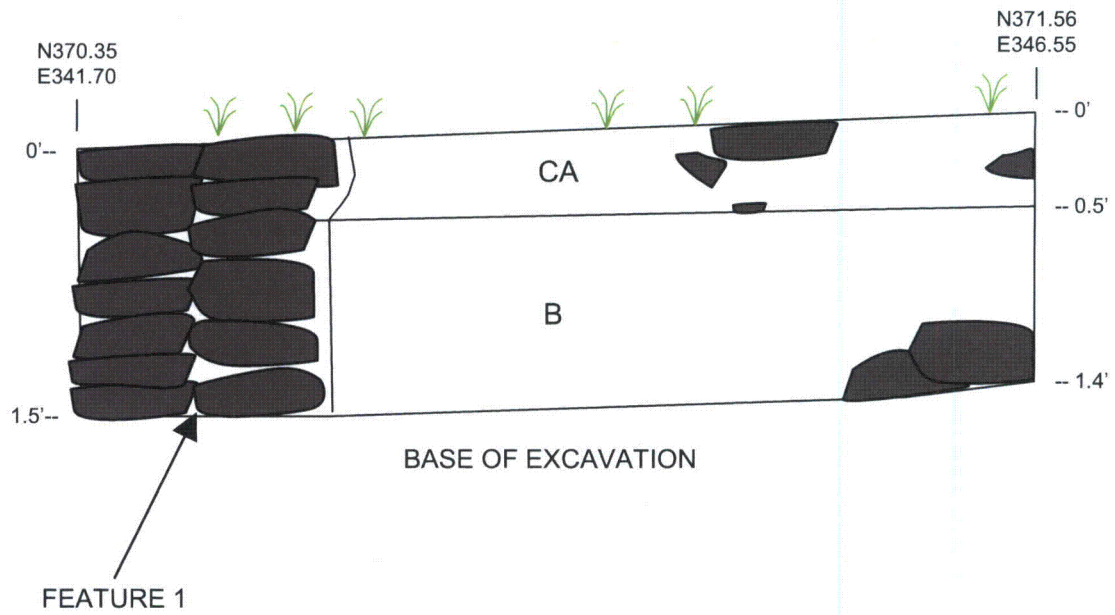
Figure 17-14. Site 36LU286: Kitchen Artifact Distribution

*REDACTED Figure 17-14
Site 36Lu286: Kitchen Artifact
Distribution*

Figure 17-15. Site 36LU286: Architectural Artifact Distribution

*REDACTED Figure 17-15
Site 36Lu286: Architectural
Artifact Distribution*

SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 1/ FEATURE 1
 NORTH WALL PROFILE



CA - BROWN (10YR 4/3) SANDY LOAM

B - YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

 : GROUND SURFACE

 : ROCK

SCALE

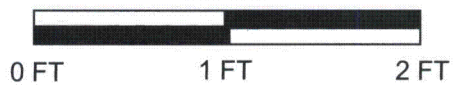


FIGURE 17-16.

SITE 36LU286: TEST UNIT 1/FEATURE 1
 NORTH WALL PROFILE

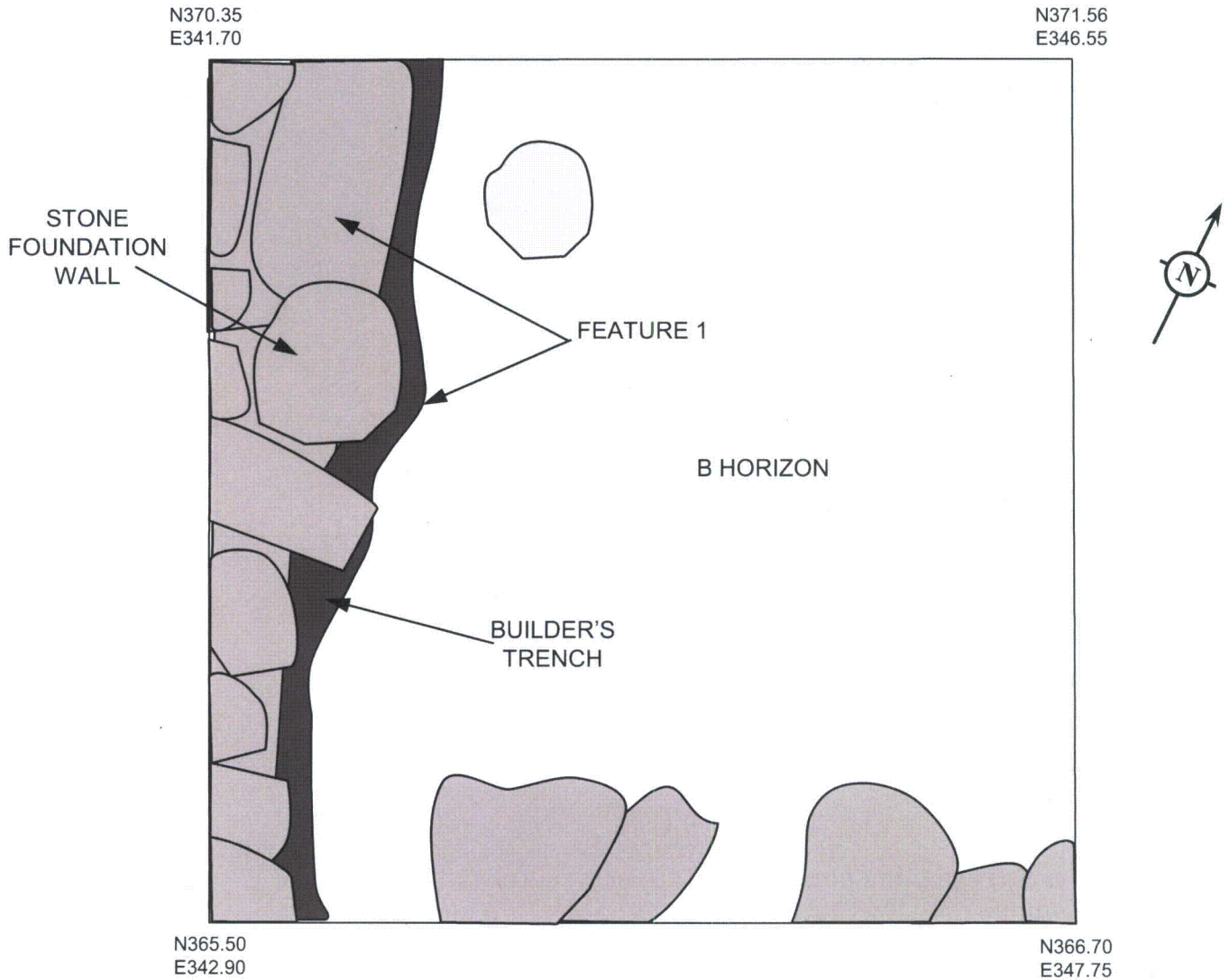


BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR ENERGY, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
 CHECKED: LMD



DATE: 05/28/10
 APPROVED: LAF

SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 1/ FEATURE 1
 PLANVIEW



B HORIZON -YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM
 FEATURE 1 BUILDER'S TRENCH - BROWN (10YR 4/3) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

 : ROCK  : BIOTURBATION

SCALE

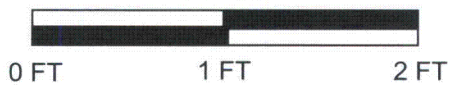


FIGURE17-17.
 SITE 36LU286. TEST UNIT 1/ FEATURE
 1 PLANVIEW

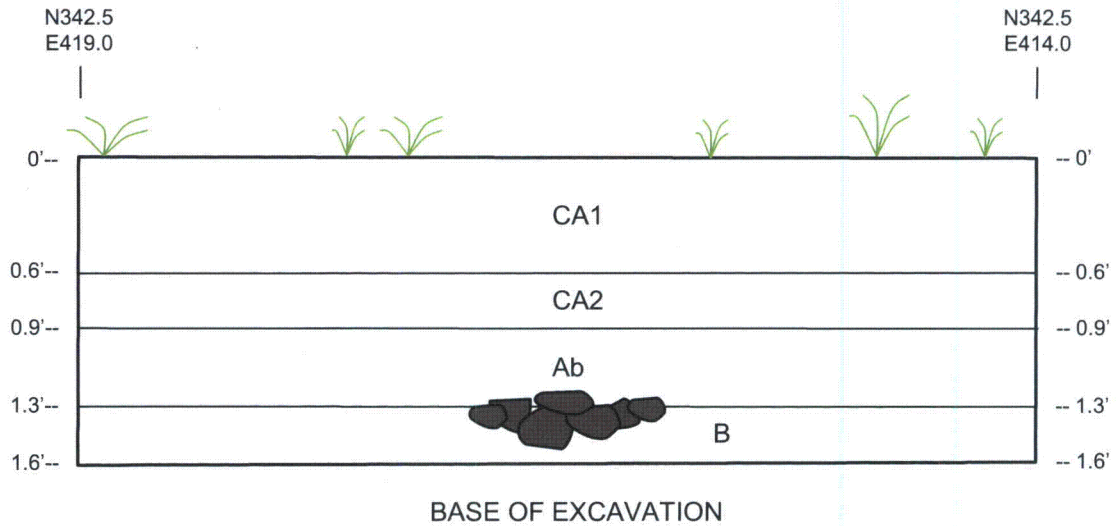


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SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 14
 NORTH WALL PROFILE



CA1 -DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/4) SILT LOAM WITH 10% ROCK
 CA2 -VERY DARK BROWN (10YR 2/2) SANDY LOAM WITH 50% COAL
 Ab -BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM (10% COAL/10% ROCK)
 B -YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SILT LOAM

LEGEND

 GROUND SURFACE

 ROCK

SCALE

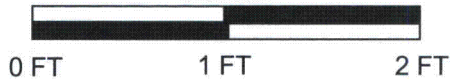


FIGURE 17-18.
 SITE 36LU286: TEST UNIT 14
 NORTH WALL PROFILE

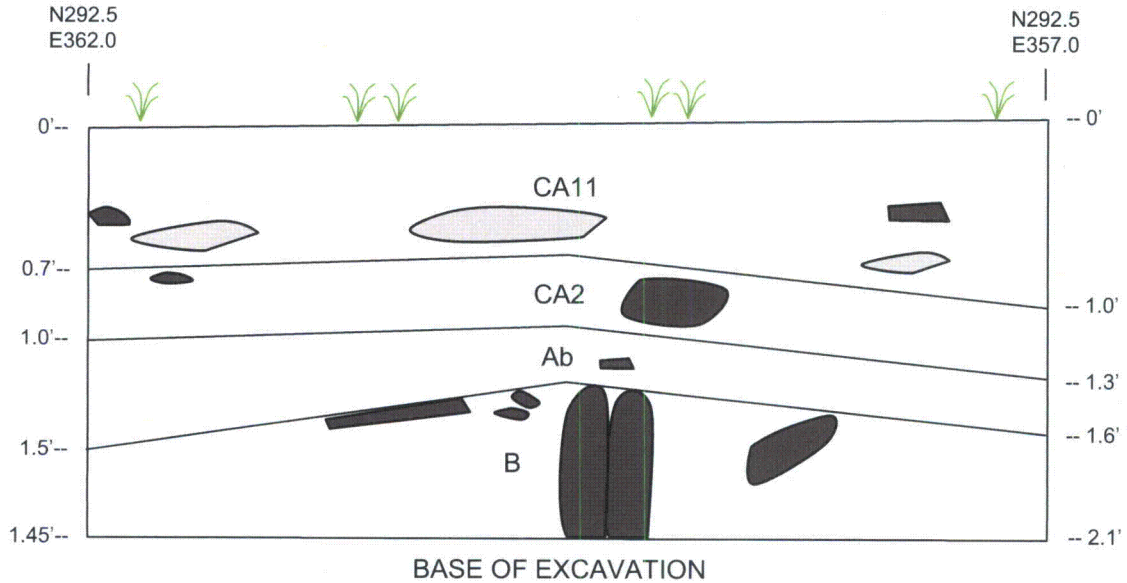


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DRWN: SJS/BAM
 CHECKED: LMD


DATE: 09/15/10
 APPROVED: LAF

SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT2
 SOUTH WALL PROFILE



CA1 – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM WITH GRAY MOTTLES
 CA2 – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM WITH MORTAR FLECKS/FRAGMNETS
 Ab – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SILT LOAM WITH LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 6/4) MOTTLES
 B – LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 6/4) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

-  : GROUND SURFACE
-  : ROCK
-  : FILL LENSE

SCALE



FIGURE 17-19.
 SITE 36LU286: TEST UNIT 2
 SOUTH WALL PROFILE

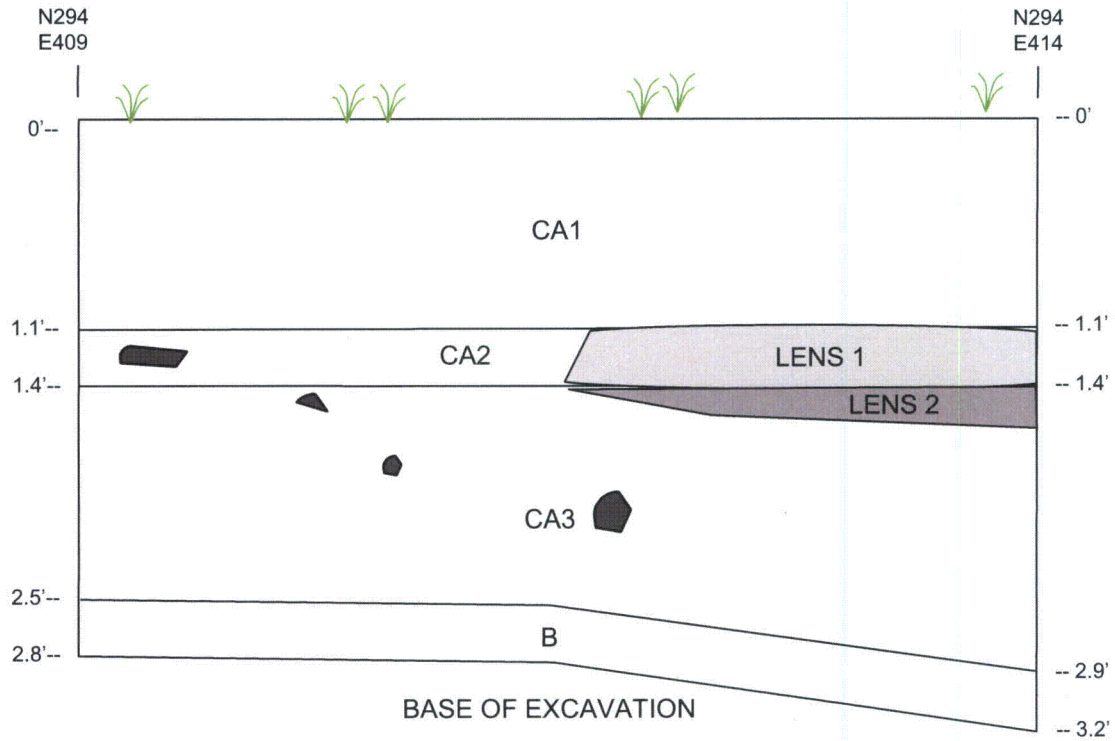


BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
 CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/28/10
 APPROVED: LAF

SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 3
 NORTH WALL PROFILE



- CA1 – VERY DARK BROWN (10YR 3/1) SILT LOAM
- CA2 – VERY DARK BROWN (10YR 2/2) MOTTLED WITH YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SILT LOAM
- LENS 1 –BLACK 910YR 2/1) FILL
- CA3 – DARK GRAYISH BROWN (10YR 4/2) SILT LOAM
- LENS 2 –YELLOWISH BROWN (7.5YR 5/8) FILL WITH CHARCOAL
- B – YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/8) MOTTLED WITH DARK GRAY (10YR 4/1) SILT LOAM

LEGEND

- : GROUND SURFACE
- : ROCK

SCALE

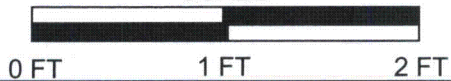


FIGURE 17-20.
 SITE 36LU286: TEST UNIT 3
 NORTH WALL PROFILE

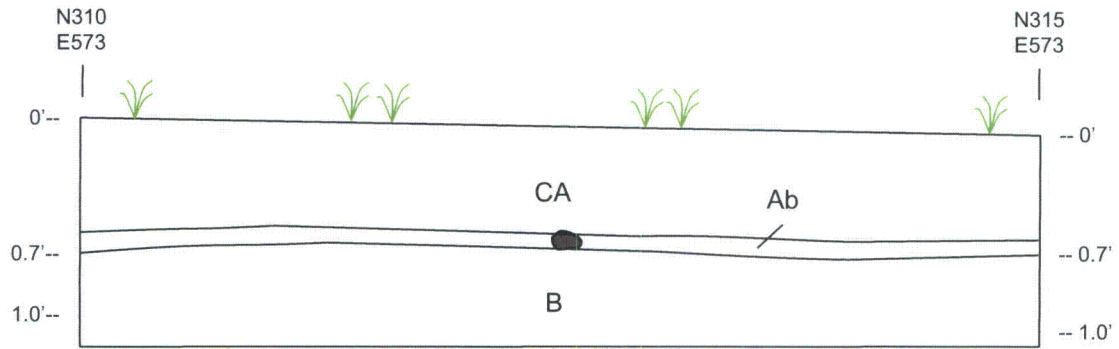


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DRWN: SJS
 CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/28/10
 APPROVED: LAF

SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 11
 WEST WALL PROFILE



BASE OF EXCAVATION

CA – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SANDY LOAM WITH BLACK (10YR 2/2) ASH
 Ab – BROWN (10YR 4/3) SANDY LOAM
 B – YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

 GROUND SURFACE

 ROCK

SCALE

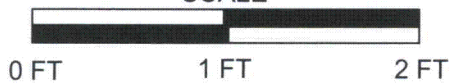



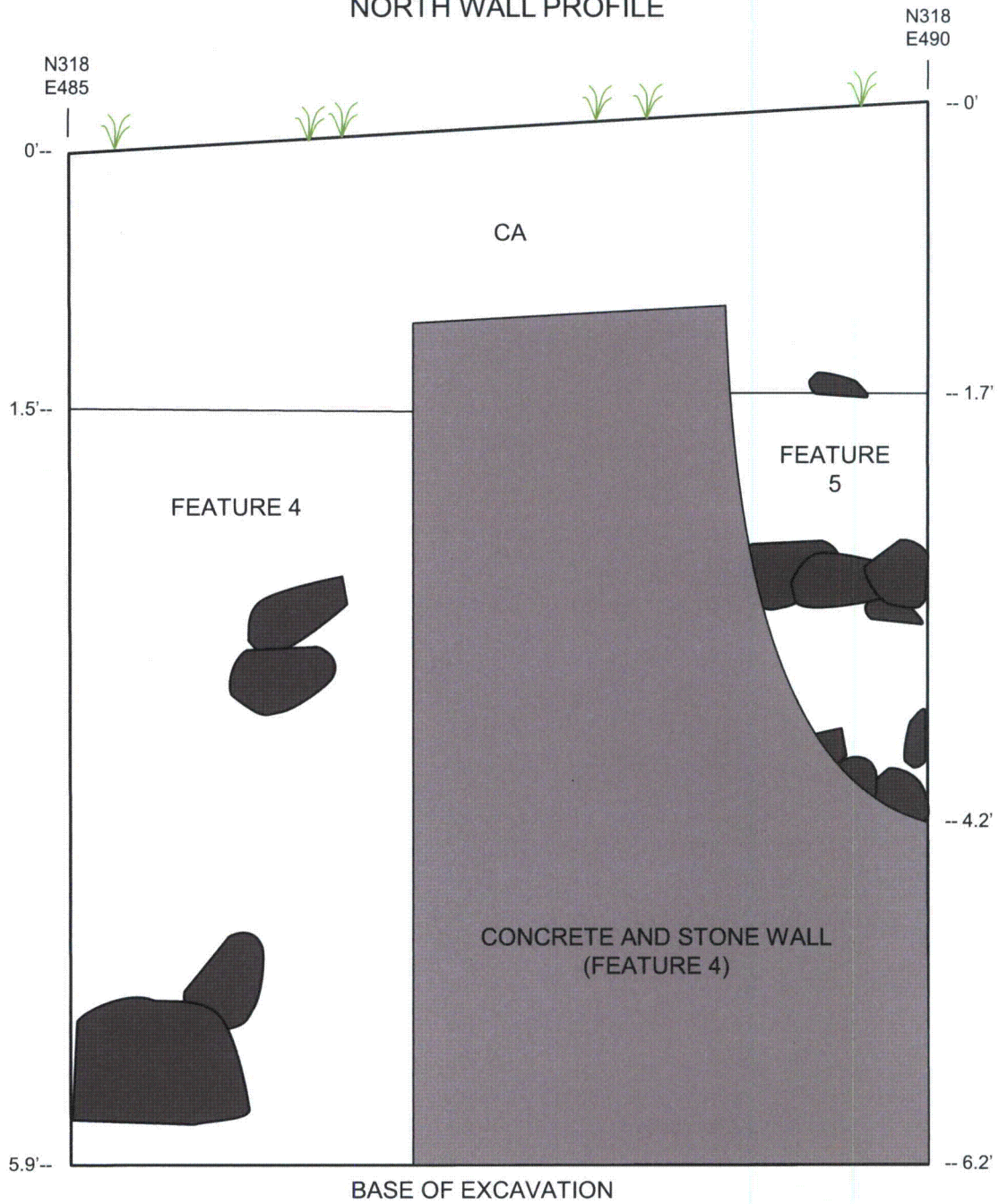
FIGURE 17-21.
 SITE 36LU286: TEST UNIT 11
 WEST WALL PROFILE

 BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT, LLC.

DRWN: SJS
 CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/28/10
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SITE 36LU286
TEST UNIT 16
NORTH WALL PROFILE



CA – BROWN (10YR 4/4) SANDY LOAM
 FEATURE 4 – BROWN (10YR 4/2) MOTTLED WITH DARK GRAY (10YR 4/1)
 AND BROWNISH YELLOW (10YR 6/6) SILT LOAM
 FEATURE 5 -- BROWN (10YR 4/4) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

 GROUND SURFACE

 ROCK

SCALE

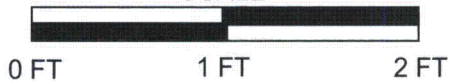


FIGURE 17-22.
SITE 36LU286 TEST UNIT 16
NORTH WALL PROFILE

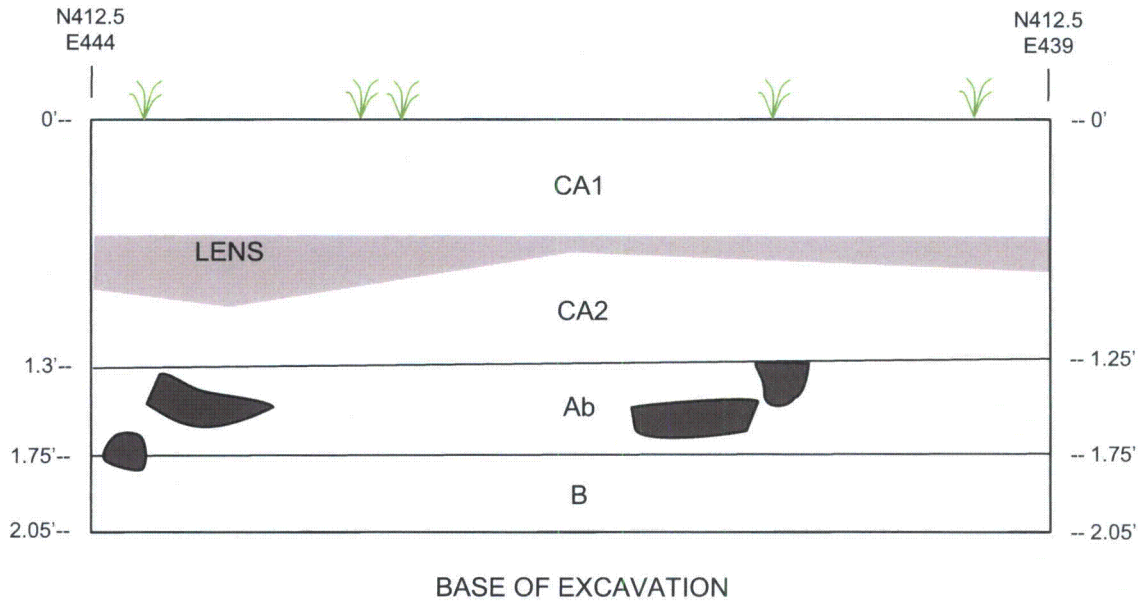


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DRWN: SJS
CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/28/10
APPROVED: LAF

SITE 36LU286
TEST UNIT 9
SOUTH WALL PROFILE



- CA1 –DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) MOTTLED WITH DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR4/6) SANDY LOAM
- LENS –GRAVEL
- CA2 –DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/4) MOTTLED WITH STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 4/6) AND VERY DARK GRAY (7.5YR 4/1) SANDY LOAM
- Ab –GRAYISH BROWN (10YR 5/2) TO GRAY (10YR 6/1) SILT LOAM
- B –LIGHT BROWN (7.5YR 6/4) MOTTLED WITH STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 5/8) LOAM

LEGEND

GROUND SURFACE

ROCK

SCALE

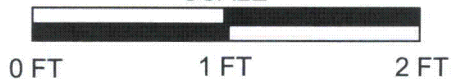


FIGURE 17-23.
SITE 36LU286 TEST UNIT 9
SOUTH WALL PROFILE

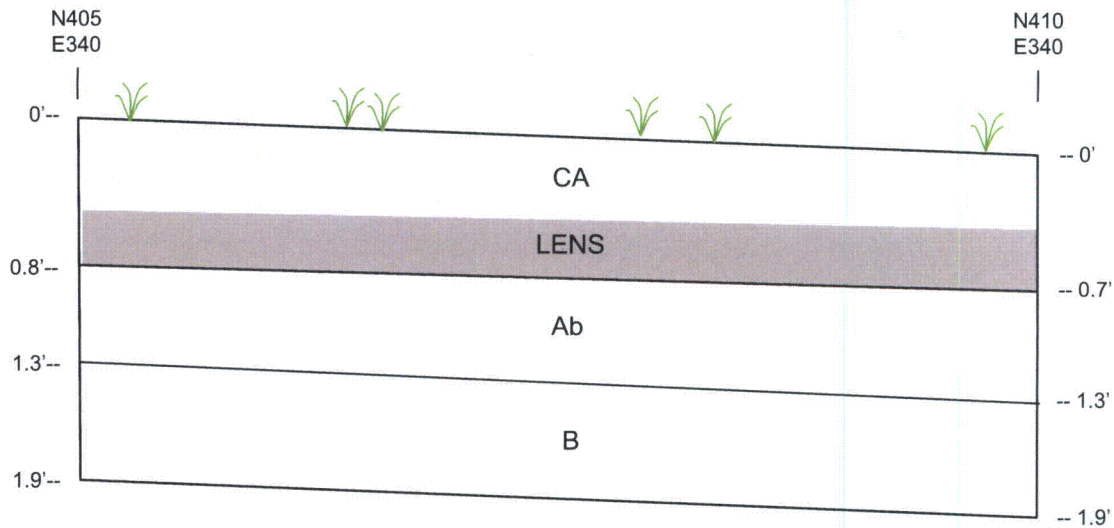


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CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/28/10
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SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 13
 WEST WALL PROFILE



BASE OF EXCAVATION

CA -VERY DARK GRAY (10YR 3/1) SANDY LOAM
 LENS—GRAVEL
 Ab -DARK GRAY (10YR 4/1) SILT LOAM
 B -YELLOW (10YR 7/6) TO REDDISH YELLOW (7.5YR 6/6) SILT LOAM

LEGEND

 GROUND SURFACE  ROCK

SCALE



FIGURE 17-24.
 SITE 36LU286 TEST UNIT 13
 WEST WALL PROFILE

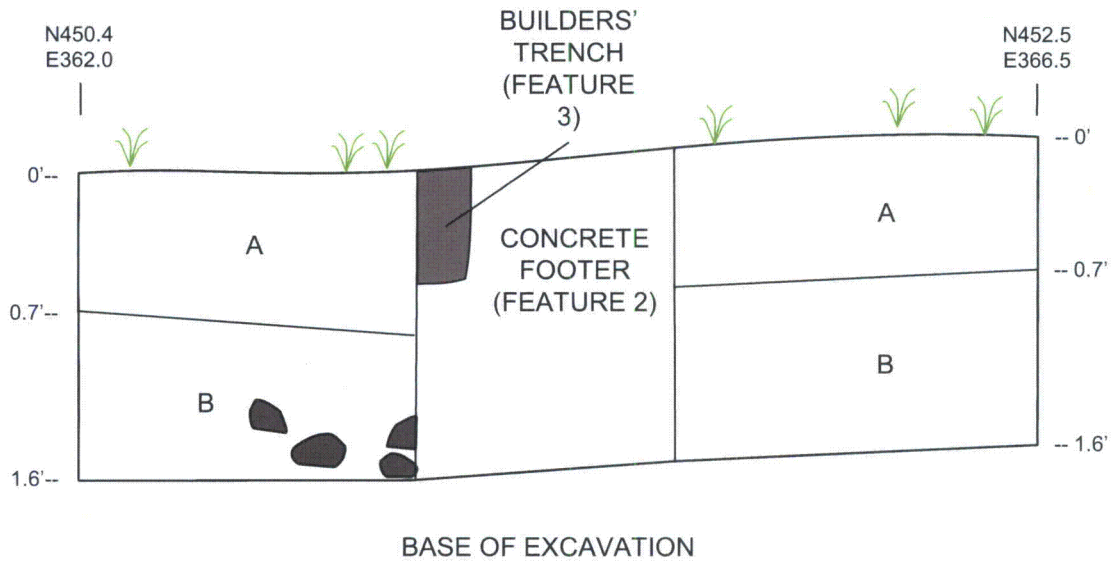


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 CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/28/10
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SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 12
 NORTH WALL PROFILE



A - DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILT LOAM
 B - YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/4) SANDY LOAM
 FEATURE 3 - DARK BROWN (10YR 3/2) MOTTLED YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

 GROUND SURFACE  ROCK

SCALE

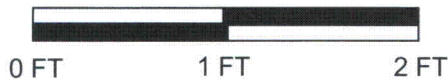


FIGURE 17-25.
 SITE 36LU286 TEST UNIT 12
 NORTH WALL PROFILE



BELL BEND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 UNISTAR NUCLEAR ENERGY, LLC.

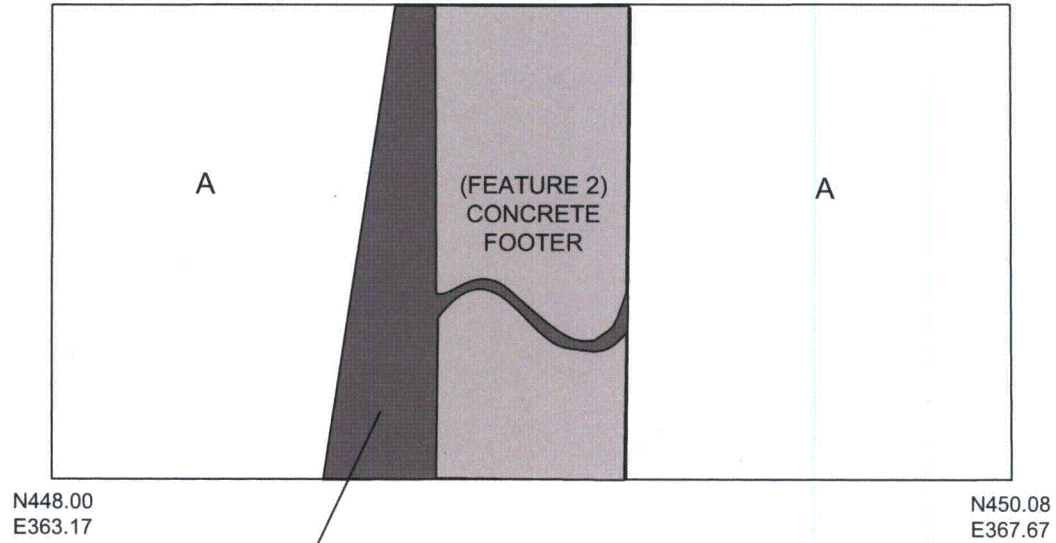
DRWN: SJS
 CHECKED: LMD

DATE: 05/28/10
 APPROVED: LAF

SITE 36LU286
 TEST UNIT 12 / FEATURE 2 AND 3
 PLANVIEW

N450.33
 E362.00

N452.50
 E366.50



(FEATURE 3)
 BUILDERS'
 TRENCH

A - DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) SILT LOAM
 FEATURE 3 - VERY DARK BROWN (10YR 3/2) MOTTLED WITH YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/6) SANDY LOAM

LEGEND

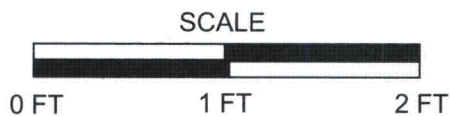


FIGURE 17-26.
 SITE 36LU286 TEST UNIT 12
 FEATURE 2 AND 3 PLANVIEW



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