



TU 10, also situated in the northwest portion of the site approximately 36 meters (118 feet) northeast of TU 1, exposed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence with high percentage of cobbles, gravels, and channers (see Figure 12, Photograph 7). The Ap horizon in this locality consisted of a 22 to 26-cm (8.7 to 10.2-in)-thick dark grayish-brown sandy silt loam with 10 percent cobbles, gravels and channers. It superimposed a yellowish-brown gravelly sandy loam B horizon with approximately 40 percent channers and 20 percent cobbles and gravels. TUs 2, 3, 4, and 8, located to the south and west of TU 10, also contained a high percentage of cobbles and gravels (Photograph 8). The test units exhibiting a high percentage of cobbles and gravels occurred in the area of the gravel bar exposed by subsequent plowzone stripping.



Photograph 7. Site 36LU301: TU 10 West Wall Profile showing Cobbles and Gravels, Facing West



Photograph 8. Site 36LU301: TU 4 Plan View Top of B Horizon showing Cobbles and Gravels, Facing North

TU 9, situated in the southwest portion of the site, revealed a 26 to 28-cm (10.2 to 11-in) thick dark yellowish-brown sandy loam Ap horizon above a yellowish-brown sandy loam B horizon with less than 5 percent cobbles and gravels (see Figure 13, Photograph 9)



Photograph 9. Site 36LU301: TU 9 South Profile, Facing South

Surface Collection

Controlled surface collection (CSC) of 1,009 5x5-meter (16.4x16.4-foot) blocks across the cultivated field within the site area produced just 20 prehistoric lithic artifacts from 19 positive blocks and 17 historic/modern artifacts from 17 blocks (see Figure 3, see Tables 4 and 5, Photographs 10 and 11). The prehistoric artifacts included 2 projectile points, 11 debitage and 7 fire-cracked-rocks (FCR). The single diagnostic prehistoric artifact recovered represented an Early Woodland Cresap-like projectile point that was point provenienced (N575.3 E419.3) within Block N575 E415 near the site's western edge. One untyped projectile point fragment (possibly representing a stemmed specimen) was point



provenienced (N575.45 E457.0) within Block N575 E455, in the west central portion of the site.

Photograph 10. Site 36LU301: View of Controlled Surface Collection, Facing West



Photograph 11. Site 36LU301: View of Controlled Surface Collection, Facing East

Prehistoric artifact density was

extremely low, with 18 of the blocks producing just one artifact each and one positive block yielding two artifacts. Half (n=10) of the artifacts recovered during controlled surface collection, including both projectile points, were found in the northwestern quadrant of the site (north of the N570 gridline and west of the E490 gridline). This is also the only area of the site containing contiguous positive surface collection blocks. Of the remaining artifacts, seven were found in the southern portion of the site while only two were recovered from its eastern portion. This surface artifact distribution differs from the results of Phase Ib survey of the site, which recovered artifacts in a scatter across the southeast and eastern portions of the field.

As noted previously, an outcrop of calcareous clay shale (claystone) was documented within the northern portion of the site and a high percentage of this rock, as well as sandstone cobbles and gravels, occurs naturally within the site area (Photograph 12). Based on surface collection observations, the percentage of claystone rock fragments was highest in the



northwest quadrant of the site, in proximity to the outcrop, and in the southwest quadrant.

Photograph 12. Site 36LU301: View of Controlled Surface Collection with Rock Outcrop (Marked by Grass) in Foreground and Michaels Farmstead in Distance, Facing Southeast The 17 historic/modern specimens recovered during controlled surface collection consisted of kitchen-related glass and ceramics as well as architectural specimens (i.e., brick fragments and window glass) (see Table 5). Unlike the distribution of Phase II lithics, approximately two thirds (65 percent) of the historic/modern artifacts were recovered from the southwest quadrant of the site, seven artifacts were found in the site's eastern portion and one was found in the northwest quadrant.

Shovel Testing

GAI excavated 84 STPs within the site during the Phase II study. Of these, 64 judgmental shovel tests (STPs J1-J64) were excavated in the cultivated field (see Figure 3, Photographs 13 and 14). Judgmental STPs were located in the vicinity of positive surface collection blocks primarily in the site's northwest and southwest quadrants. Three judgmental STPs were placed in the extremely low-density eastern section of the site. A row of STPs was also excavated immediately outside the western edge of the plowed and disked field in order to confirm the site's western boundary. Seventeen STPs were located just beyond the northern



edge of the plowed and disked field to further investigate an initial findspot and to define the site's northern boundary. STPs excavated in the cultivated field exposed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence, as described above.

Photograph 13. Site 36LU301: Judgmental Shovel Testing in Cultivated Field, Facing Southwest

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Photograph 14. Site 36LU301: Judgmental Shovel Testing in Cultivated Field, Facing Northwest

An additional 20 close-interval STPs were excavated in a small section of farmyard south of the field to further investigate an area of Phase Ib prehistoric artifact recovery (see Figure 3, Photograph 15). Shovel tests excavated at the western edge of the farmyard exposed



disturbed soils associated with a drainage ditch and use as a field access road. The remainder of STPs in the farmyard exposed an Ap-B soil horizon.

Photograph 15. Site 36LU301: Close Interval Shovel Testing in Farmyard, Facing South

Shovel testing yielded seven prehistoric artifacts and 28 historic specimens, all from plowzone contexts. The seven prehistoric lithics were recovered from six positive STPs, including four (STP J26, J29, J32 and J41) in the northwest portion of the site and two in the farmyard (STP X9 and X10) (see Figure 3). These lithics all consisted of debitage; no diagnostic artifacts were found.

The 28 historic artifacts occurred in ten positive shovel tests. The majority (n=16) of these artifacts were found STPs located in the farmyard, and all but one of the remaining artifacts were recovered from the southern edge of the field (see Figure 3). STP J43, located in the northwest corner of the site, yielded a single historic artifact.

Test Units

Ten 1x1-meter (3.3x3.3-foot) test units (TUs 1-10) were excavated within the site during Phase II investigations (see Figure 3, Photograph 16).

Photograph 16. Site 36LU301: View of TU 1 Excavation, Facing West



Test unit excavation produced only 14 prehistoric lithic artifacts and three historic specimens (Table 7). The test unit prehistoric assemblage consisted entirely of fire-cracked rock (FCR); no flaked stone artifacts were recovered from the test units. These 14 FCR were recovered

from two test units—TU 1 (n=10) and TU 7 (n=4). Both of these test units were situated in the northwest quadrant of the site, approximately 7 meters (23 feet) apart (see Figure 3). The three historic artifacts were found in surface/plowzone contexts in TU 4 (1 whiteware sherd and 1 window glass) and TU 10 (1 redware sherd), also located in the site's northwest corner.

TU	Location	Soil Stratigraphy (Depth=cm below ground surface)	Prehistoric Artifact Total	Historic Artifact Total	Comments
1	N 592 E 418	Ap=0-30 cm; B=30-40 cm	10	0	Few cobbles, No features, Plowscars at Ap/B interface
2	N 603 E 426	Ap=0-32 cm; B=32-42 cm	0	0	Cobbles, No features
3	N 612 E 445	Ap=0-29 cm; B=29-39 cm	0	0	Cobbles, No features
4	N 608 E 426	Ap=0-19 cm; B=19-29 cm	0	2	Cobbles, No features
5	N 585 E 416	Ap=0-34 cm; B=34-44 cm	0	0	Few Cobbles, No features
6	N 602 E 444	Ap=0-33 cm; B=33-43 cm	0	0	Feature 1(Non cultural), Few cobbles, Plowscars at Ap/B interface
7	N 598 E 423	Ap=0-24 cm; B=24-34 cm	4	0	Few cobbles, No features
8	N 610 E 443	Ap=0-30 cm; B=30-40 cm	0	0	Cobbles, No features
9	N 540 E 442	Ap=0-35 cm; B=35-45 cm	0	0	Few cobbles, No features, Plowscars at Ap/B interface
10	N 617 E 445	Ap=0-29 cm; B=29-39 cm	0	1	Cobbles, No features
		TOTAL	14*	3	

Table 7. Site 36LU301 Phase II: Test Unit Summary

*All FCR

As described above (Soils and Geomorphology), test units were excavated to a depth of between 29 and 45 cm (0.9 and 1.5 feet) below surface and exposed an Ap-B soil horizon sequence throughout the site (see Table 7). Representative profiles of this sequence as exposed in TUs 1, 9 and 10 are illustrated in Figures 11, 12 and 13 and Photographs 17 through 20. The dark brown to dark-grayish-brown sandy loam Ap horizon ranged from 19 to 35 cm (0.6 to 1.1 feet) in thickness and superimposed a yellowish-brown sandy loam to gravelly sandy loam B horizon. Five of the test units (TUs 2, 3, 4, 8 and 10) located in the northwest quadrant of the site contained a high percentage of channers (thin, flat rock fragments), gravels and cobbles, with the percentage of rock generally increasing from 5 to 10 percent at the top of the Ap horizon to as much as 40 to 50 percent in the subsoil (see Photographs 17 and 18). In the remaining units (e.g., TUs 1, 5, 6, and 7 in the northwest quadrant and TU 9 in the southeast quadrant) the percentage of channers, gravels and cobbles was significantly lower (see Photographs 9, 19 and 20). Prehistoric artifacts (FCR) were recovered exclusively from the plowzone (Ap horizon) (see Table 7).



Photograph 17. Site 36LU301: TU 10 South Wall Profile showing Cobbles and Gravels, Facing South

Photograph 18. Site 36LU301: TU 3 North Wall Profile showing Cobbles and Gravels, Facing North





Photograph 19. Site 36LU301: TU 5 South Wall Profile, Facing South

No diagnostic artifacts and no cultural features were identified during test unit excavation. One soil anomaly (Feature 1), consisting of an area of reddened soil with charcoal flecking, was

encountered in the southeast corner of TU 6 near the top of the B horizon. The exposed portion of the feature had an irregular shape and a maximum depth of 22 cm (8.6 in) (see

Photograph 20). In profile, it was observed to dip downward from the Ap/B horizon contact into the subsoil. Based on sampling of this anomaly, it was concluded to represent a non-cultural tree/root burn.



Photograph 20. Site 36LU301: TU 6 East Wall Profile showing Excavated Feature 1 (Non Cultural Tree Burn), Facing East

Plowzone Stripping

Plowzone stripping was conducted within seven parallel trenches (Trenches 1-7), located in the western portion of the site and comprising a total surface area of 1,600 square meters (17,222 square feet) (see Figure 3, Photograph 21). Hand shovel scraping of the B horizon surface exposed 211 soil stains that were identified as possible cultural features (Photographs 22 through 26). Figures 14 through 20 present plan views of Trenches 1-7, illustrating these possible cultural features. Subsequent feature sampling documented ten cultural features (five prehistoric features, two prehistoric/historic features and three historic features) (see Feature Overview below). A nonsystematic collection of observed artifacts



recovered a single piece of debitage from the B horizon surface near southern end of Trench 3.

Photograph 21. Site 36LU301: Overview of Plowzone Stripping, Trenches 3, 4, and 5, Facing Northeast

GAI also observed numerous clearly non-cultural stains (e.g., root or rodent disturbance) that were not designated as features; these stains were typically characterized by loose, mottled fill, irregular shapes, and/or light "halos." In addition, plowzone stripping exposed a large number of long, parallel, overlapping lines of very small circular to rectangular stains that