Department of Energy

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MAR 18 2013

David Snyder, Ph.D.
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PPPO-03-1811464-13

Dear Dr. Snyder:

SUBMITTAL OF THE PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION REPORT FOR FIVE SITES AT THE PORTSMOUTH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT, PIKETON, PIKE COUNTY, OHIO

Enclosed for your information is the report *Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluations of 33PK184, 33PK193, 33PK194, 33PK195, and 33PK197, Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS), Piketon, Pike County, Ohio.*

In 2002, the Department of Energy (DOE) submitted the *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility) in Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio* that was prepared in 1997 by ASC Group (Schweikart et al. 1997). As a result of that report the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) recommended, and DOE agreed, that additional field surveys be conducted of 13 historic-era farmsteads. DOE initiated the Phase II surveys in 2009 and completed the fieldwork in 2012.

In November 2010, DOE submitted to OHPO the results of the Phase II evaluation of 33Pk212 and 33Pk213, which were two of the 13 farmsteads. At this time we are submitting the results of the Phase II archaeological surveys of five more farmsteads - 33Pk184, 33PK193, 33Pk194, 33Pk195, and 33Pk197. The Phase II report documenting the remaining six farmsteads recommended by OHPO for additional field surveys is forthcoming. Between these three reports all 13 farmsteads will have been surveyed and the results analyzed.

As we have discussed in the past, as a part of the research for the 13 field surveys, the professional archaeologists performing the work located a map, dated 1905, that identified a number of additional farmsteads on the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) site. Research showed that these farmsteads had not yet been surveyed. In order to complete our site inventory efforts, 40 reconnaissance-level surveys were conducted at all the newly identified historic-era sites. Phase I surveys were performed on 11 of the 40 sites. Materials documenting the survey efforts, including the field summaries for the reconnaissance surveys and the Phase I reports, will be provided to OHPO and our consulting parties as they are available. The results of all of the surveys will be included in a comprehensive summary report of the site's historic-era farmsteads which we believe will be very useful in understanding the pre-DOE acquisition

settlements, from the earliest historic-era farmstead, to the time of purchase by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1952.

The enclosed report, prepared by professional archaeologists, has recommended the five farmsteads as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the physical preservation and protection of the these five individual farmstead are not recommended, the existing archaeological information coupled with future document research efforts could potentially be used to develop a comprehensive analysis of the rural community that was present on what is now PORTS.

As mentioned above, DOE is preparing a comprehensive summary report of the historic-era sites at PORTS in consideration of the volume of information that has been gathered, analyzed and documented to assist DOE in planning for the implementation of its environmental management mission. The comprehensive report that is in development is intended to be a valuable asset to interpreting and understanding the site prior to acquisition by the federal government and may assist in your review.

If you have any questions, please contact Amy Lawson of my staff at (740) 897-2112.

A copy of the report is enclosed and can also be obtained at the Environmental Information Center by contacting 740-289-8898 or at eic@wems-llc.com. Additionally, an electronic copy can be found at http://www.pppo.energy.gov/nhpa.html.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vincent Adams
Portsmouth Site Director
Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

Enclosure:
Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluations of 33PK184, 33PK193, 33PK194, 33PK195, and 33PK197, Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS), Piketon, Pike County, Ohio

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Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluations of 33PK184, 33PK193, 33PK194, 33PK195, and 33PK197, Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS), Piketon, Pike County, Ohio

By

David F. Klinge, MA, and Chuck Mustain

Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluations of 33PK184, 33PK193, 33PK194, 33PK195, and 33PK197, Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS), Piketon, Pike County, Ohio

By

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March 17, 2011

ABSTRACT

In September 2010, ASC Group, Inc. (ASC) was contracted by CDM Federal Services to conduct Phase II archaeological site evaluations at five sites on the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) in Piketon, Pike County, Ohio. The archaeological investigations were undertaken to determine the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of the five sites prior to unspecified land transfer and redevelopment plans. This study was completed to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The five sites were first identified during a Phase I survey completed by ASC in 1997 (Schweikart et al. 1997). They are situated on the east side of the PORTS property, along abandoned County Road 30 that once connected the hamlet of Shyville with the hamlet of Wakefield on the Scioto River, and an abandoned section of Zimmerman Road. During the Phase I investigation all the sites were identified by aboveground elements documented during a pedestrian survey. During that study, at least one structural element that was tentatively identified as a house location was recorded, and several ancillary features like wells and cisterns were noted at three of them. The sites were recommended for further study as a part of a larger sample of 13 sites that were determined held the potential to provide significant information regarding settlement and subsistence strategies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Appalachian Ohio. The current investigation was undertaken to evaluate their potential to yield important information and make a determination of their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Phase II field investigation consisted of three elements. The first was a visual inspection of the Phase I site limits and a 100-m (328-ft) buffer area to search for associated elements some distance from the Phase I site core. The second element was a close-interval shovel test pit (STP) soil probes, and bucket augering survey. STPs were excavated at 5-m (16.4-ft) intervals across the site limits until two consecutive negative STPs were encountered at each end of an STP transect. The goal of the STP survey was to recover data regarding the horizontal distribution of artifacts across each site to define the maximum site limits and to evaluate behavioral practices that may have affected the disposal of refuse at each site. A secondary goal of the STP survey was to assess the site-wide integrity of each site and identify areas of modern ground disturbance. A bucket auger was employed to sample shaft features. The third element of the field investigation consisted of the excavation of larger, 1-m (3.28-ft) by 1-m (3.28-ft) test units to examine artifact concentrations and identified features. The goals of the test unit excavation were to discern the identity and function of building remnants and to recover a meaningful sample of artifacts contained within midden deposits.

Review of historic cartographic sources, including mid-twentieth century aerial photography, and the results of the field investigation revealed that the five sites do not conform to the site types and research model presented in the Phase I report. The sites do not represent five individual farmsteads. Rather, 33PK193, 33PK195, and 33PK197 are outbuildings or other feature types associated with farmhouses located some distance from the site locations. Just 33PK184 (the Davis Farmstead) and 33PK194 (the North Shyville Farmstead) are actual farmsteads with evidence of both domestic and industrial/agricultural architecture.

None of the sites studied here is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Three sites—33PK193, 33PK195, and 33PK197—do not possess a sufficient data set to address either the research focus suggested at the conclusion of the Phase I study, or the research questions posed at the beginning of the Phase II study. Those three sites are not individual farms, but are rather components of larger farms whose cores were not considered during this study. It is not possible to determine their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, as their parent sites have not been evaluated. However, this study thoroughly investigated these site components and additional investigations are not recommended. Site 33PK194 contains evidence of a farmstead that can only be positively ascribed to the second quarter of the twentieth century, but it has been subjected to intensive post-occupational disturbance and does not possess the requisite integrity to address any of the research questions or foci that have been recommended. Site 33PK184, the Davis Farmstead, possess the most complete and intact archaeological record of all the sites studied here. However, the site was constructed and occupied between 1930 and 1952 with no evidence of earlier occupations. This constricted and relatively recent history does not provide an opportunity to address the research focus suggested at the conclusion of the Phase I study, and the preserved archaeological evidence is insufficient to add significant information to our understanding of lifeways in Pike County in the second quarter of the twentieth century. No further work is recommended for either of these two sites.

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INTRODUCTION

In September 2010, ASC Group, Inc. (ASC) was contracted by CDM Federal Services to conduct Phase II archaeological site evaluations at five sites on the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) in Piketon, Pike County, Ohio. The archaeological investigations were undertaken to determine the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the five sites prior to unspecified land transfer and redevelopment plans. This study was completed to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The five sites were first identified during a Phase I survey completed by ASC in 1997 (Schweikart et al. 1997). They are situated on the east side of the PORTS property, along abandoned County Road (CR) 30, which once connected the hamlet of Shyville with the hamlet of Wakefield on the Scioto River, and an abandoned section of Zimmerman Road. During the Phase I investigation all the sites were identified by aboveground elements documented during a pedestrian survey. During that study, at least one structural element that was tentatively identified as a house location was recorded, and several ancillary features like wells and cisterns were noted at three of them. The sites were recommended for further study as a part of a larger sample of 13 sites that were determined held the potential to provide significant information regarding settlement and subsistence strategies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Appalachian Ohio. The current investigation was undertaken to evaluate their potential to yield important information and make a determination of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The Phase II field investigations were completed over a period of 40 days between September 28 and November 18, 2010. Chuck Mustain served as the field supervisor, and the field crew consisted of David Lamp, Scott Schupe, Ray Alexander, Aaron Corkum, Sarah Weaver, and Chase Searles. Samiran Chanchani, PhD, collected historic background data, property histories, and occupant biographical data from the Pike County Auditor's Office and the Pike County Library between October 19 and 21, 2010. David F. Klinge, MA, served as the principal investigator and Shaune Skinner, MA, was the project manager.

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND REVIEW OF PHASE I DATA

The five sites that are the focus of this study were first identified during the *Phase I Survey for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility) in Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio* that was completed by ASC in November of 1997 (Schweikart et

al. 1997). They are arrayed along an abandoned roadway, old CR 30 that passes along the eastern margin of the PORTS property (Figures 1 and 2). The five sites were initially identified as elements of individual farmsteads through visual inspection, an informal surface collection survey, and minimal STP testing (Table 1).

At the conclusion of the Phase I investigation, these five sites were assigned a broad chronological range based on the recovered artifacts and available cartographic sources. With the exception of 33PK197, the Dutch Run Road Farmstead, all of the sites were assigned a date of ca. 1820 through 1952, based on the presence of whiteware. Whiteware is a common ceramic type that first appears on American archaeological sites ca. 1820 and remains in production today (Miller et al. 2000). No artifacts were recovered from the Dutch Run Road Farmstead during the Phase I investigation, and it was assigned a ca. 1951 date range based on its appearance on a 1951 aerial photograph and failure to appear on earlier images of the region (Schweikart et al. 1997).

The Davis Farmstead (33PK184) was discovered on a ridgetop immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the PORTS Plant (Figure 1). The site area was defined by identifiable architectural features. It was determined to be 70 m (230 ft) north to south by 65 m (213 ft) east to west. The Iron Wheel Farmstead (33PK193) was located at the head of a ravine on a bench in upland mixed hardwoods and named in reference to a cast-iron wheel identified at the site (Figure 1). On the basis of identifiable architectural features and artifacts, the site area was determined to be 55 m (180 ft) north to south by 135 m (443 ft) east to west. The North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) was located on a ridgetop/saddle in upland mixed hardwoods (Figure 1). On the basis of identifiable architectural features and artifacts, the site area was determined to be 110 m (361 ft) north to south by 150 m (492 ft) east to west. The Beaver Road Farmstead (33PK195) was located on a ridgetop/saddle in upland mixed hardwoods and was named in reference to its location south of Beaver Road (Figure 1). On the basis of identifiable architectural features and artifacts, the site area was determined to be 73 m (239 ft) north to south by 55 m (17 ft) east to west. The Dutch Run Road Farmstead (33PK197) was located on the first terrace south of Little Beaver Creek adjacent to Dutch Run Road in upland mixed hardwoods and scrub thicket (Figure 1). On the basis of identifiable architectural features, the site area was determined to be 35 m (115 ft) north to south by 30 m (98 ft) east to west.

The sites were determined to be significant and potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a part of a larger sample of 13 sites that was thought to contain important data regarding settlement and subsistence strategies from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Appalachian Ohio. It was put forward that these 13 sites contained a representative sample of three farm/residence types that spanned the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries and were organized according to the principles of the Upland South settlement pattern (Schweikart et al. 1997). The three types were single building/house sites, multiple building sites with a single residence, and multiple building sites with multiple residences. The potential significance of these sites was partially based on a lack of documented resources of this type, or the lack of intensive study of these site types in Pike County or southeast Ohio in general. The Phase I recommendations did not recommend additional testing at each of these 13 sites, but rather urged that a sample of each site type be further investigated. Coordination of the recommended sampling plan between the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Ohio Historic Preservation office (OHPO) was never initiated.

In 2010, ASC completed the Phase II investigation of two other sites from this assemblage of 13 (Klinge 2010). Site 33PK212 (Railside Farmstead) and 33PK213 (Log Pen Farmstead) were investigated as a part of a land transfer project. Both sites were found to date to the second quarter of the twentieth century. Each consisted of a house foundation or substructure and a single barn. Despite differences in construction techniques, materials, and occupant status, the artifact assemblages from these sites were very similar. Both sites were evaluated and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Intensive Euro-American occupation in Pike County can be traced to the mid-1790s, when the first permanent settlers moved into the region from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Those first settlers established themselves on the Pee Pee Prairie northeast of Waverly and approximately 13.6 km [8.5 mi] north of the five sites considered here (Howe 1902). During the first decade of the nineteenth century, settlement was retarded by rising tensions with western and northern Native Americans and British forces in Canada, culminating in the War of 1812. After the conclusion of that conflict, however, the pace of settlement in Pike County increased greatly. It is noteworthy that both Pike County and the village of Piketon were established in that year (Howe 1902).

Pike County was created from portions of Ross, Highland, Adams, Scioto, and Jackson counties, all of which had been established in the preceding decades. The county is roughly bisected by the Scioto River, and the western half falls within the Virginia Military District (VMD). The eastern half, where these five sites are located, does not. Whereas many of the earliest settlers within the VMD hailed from Virginia, present-day West Virginia, and Kentucky, many of the first settlers in Pike County came from Pennsylvania, with a significant number of German immigrants settling in the eastern half of the county after ca. 1825 (Howe 1902).

With the exception of broad river valleys surrounding the Scioto River and Beaver Creek and a handful of smaller valleys formed by lesser watercourses, Pike County is largely covered by hills that can be steeply sloped. Contrary to anticipated patterns of settlement in similar geographic regions, many of the first generation of settlers in Pike County did not clear and settle along the river bottoms, but rather established their farms along the side slopes of the many hills. The river bottoms, it was reported, were so densely overgrown that clearing the open woods along the hills was easier for the small labor force that typically accompanied an immigrating family (Howe 1902). However, recent scholarship regarding the Upland South settlement pattern suggests the use of marginal uplands rather than more fertile lowlands may be connected to the cultural origins of the settlers (Smith 1993). Although the valley bottoms are well-developed and productive farmland today, this pattern of hillside subsistence persisted throughout the development of Pike County and culturally connects the region to other portions of Appalachia. This settlement pattern persisted in the region despite changes in the immigrant

base and the rise of other patterns as the region became more settled (Schweikart and Coleman 2003).

The Upland South settlement pattern is loosely characterized by multiple farmsteads clustered in relatively constricted habitation areas on the margins of arable land and close to permanent water sources. Typically, there was a clear division between domestic and occupational space on site, with the majority of agricultural (occupational) activities occurring in barns and outbuildings located some distance from residential (domestic) space. Farm clusters were often accessible by a single travel route and buildings were generally oriented to face that approach (Schweikart and Coleman 2003).

By the mid-nineteenth century, the majority of property in Pike County was in private hands. While much of the land was likely forested and undeveloped, Pike County had experienced rapid population growth in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1820, Pike County had boasted just 4,253 residents but that number had grown to 13,643 in 1860 and 17,937 in 1880 (Howe 1902; Klinge 2010). Thus emigrants and prospective property owners in mid-nineteenth century Pike County were limited in their choice of settlement location by available properties, whereas the first generations of settlers had been less strictly constrained.

In the immediate vicinity of the five sites of this study, the community center was the small hamlet of Shyville. This small community was centered on the Shyville store and post office, which was built ca. 1880 at the intersection of Zimmerman Road and Stockdale Road (Henry 1995). The store was operated by Fred Shy, son of Henry Shy, a Bavarian who immigrated to America in 1848 at the age of 16 (Hammond n.d.). The Shyville post office operated until the 1930s, when a rural route was implemented that obviated the need for the post office. There is little written about the community of Shyville and no cartographic sources were identified that depict any significant development. It is likely that the community center consisted of little more than the store and post office, yet these two features would have been sufficient to pull the individuals living in the vicinity together. It is also likely that many of the household goods, and perhaps personal items, found on the archaeological sites in the vicinity were delivered via the Shyville store and post office.

The history of property ownership for the first site, 33PK184, can be traced back to 1807, when George Davies purchased the entire southeast quadrant—64.7 ha (160 ac)—of Section 19 in Scioto Township (Table 2) [Kochur 1995]. Davies purchased the property shortly after it was

first surveyed. There is no additional reference to Davies in the reviewed historical literature, which suggests that he did not settle his property and may have been a land speculator. The next record of property ownership is the Overman (1884) map, which depicts the same 64.7-ha (160-ac) property owned by H. Hankins (Figure 3). The next reference to ownership of this property (Figure 4) shows the property owned by Arthur Middleton (Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey [ODNR, DGS] ca. 1912.

The first deed for the property holding 33PK184 that was found at the Pike County Auditor's office is the record of a 1921 transaction that sold a subdivided portion of this quarter section to Henry Lowe (Table 2). Lowe purchased 8.09 ha (20 ac) from Arthur Middleton for $2,500.00. Lowe held the property for just nine years before selling it to L.T. Davis. Davis owned the property for 22 years before selling it to the United States in 1952 for the construction of the PORTS Plant. There is no record in the deeds surrounding this property of any improvements thereon.

Sites 33PK193 and 33PK195 are both located on Lot 127, as it was purchased by the United States in 1952 (Table 3). The first owner that was identified for that property was Elisha Peters, who purchased a 64.7-ha (160-ac) quarter section in 1836 (Kochur 1995). No records of the property were found between 1836 and 1877–1878, when members of the Dillard family sold their shares of the property to William Cutlip. It is not clear how or when the Dillards came into possession, but the deeds suggest that the Dillard heirs sold their shares to Cutlip after inheriting them. There is no mention in the deeds of any improvements to the property or how and when the property was subdivided from the original 64.7-ha (160-ac) parcel. However, in 1877–1878, the property totaled just 31.9 ha (79 ac).

In 1926, William Cutlip's heirs sold their shares in the property to Frank Cutlip, who in turn sold it to Vernell Pyle in 1927. Pyle owned the property until 1952, when he sold it to the federal government.

The early ownership history of the property that holds 33PK194 is less clear than the previous sites. The Overman (1884) map shows several property owners owning portions of the property (Figure 3). They were R. Talbott, George Hawk, Henry Dillard, and T.C. Wyan. The Oil and Gas Resources map (ODNR, DGS ca. 1912) shows the properties had been consolidated into a single parcel by Fred Shy, the proprietor of the Shyville Store and Post Office (Figure 4).

Between 1900 and 1905, Shy was involved in several transactions to assemble this property (Table 4). However, Shy's property ultimately totaled 37.5 ha (92.8 ac), but the recorded deeds only transfer 23.7 ha (58.6 ac) to Shy from other owners. It is not clear from the available sources if Shy owned the remainder prior to the 1900 deed, or if his purchases from landowners like Talbot and Hawk were not recorded with the auditor's office. However, by 1912, Shy owned the entirety of Lot 133 as it was recorded during the 1952 property acquisition for the PORTS Plant.

In 1934, Shy appears to have sold his property to his son, Lester, and his wife Julia Barrett (Table 4). The deed record for this transaction specifies just 0.73 ha (1.8 ac), but in 1943 it is Lester and Julia who sell the entire 37.5 ha (92.8 ac) to a group of owners, at least one of which was a daughter of Fred Shy. The new owners, Matildo Condon, Odessa and Welty Vulgamore, and Pearl and John Lochbaum, held the property for nine years before selling it to the Federal government as a part of the property acquisitions for the PORTS Plant.

The deed history for the property that holds 33PK197 can be traced to 1904, but the first property owner of record was Elisha Peters, who purchased an entire quarter section of the township in 1837 (Kochur 1995). It is not known how long Peters owned the property, but the Overman (1884) map shows that it was owned by Ira Stewart by that time (Figure 3). The property remained in the Stewart family until 1918. In 1904, George Stewart sold 32.4 ha (80 ac), or one-half of the original property, to Mahala Stewart (Table 5). In 1918, Stewart sold the property to William Armintrout, who had earlier purchased the other half the original quarter section. From 1918 to 1953, the property was owned by members of the Armintrout family, who ultimately sold it to the Federal government during the property acquisition for the PORTS Plant.

In 1952 and 1953, all of these properties were purchased by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and incorporated into the PORTS security area. When the AEC took possession of the properties, most of the standing structures and buildings within the security area were razed (Schweikart and Coleman 2003). Evidence of this demolition event was documented at many of the sites in this study, and it became clear that the disturbance caused by this event has compromised the integrity of some of the sites. However, evidence from 33PK184 suggests that some of the buildings from the sites were salvaged and perhaps moved out of the PORTS security area by the property owners. Since 1952–1953 property access has been restricted and all of the sites are largely free of post-occupational contamination.

Unfortunately, little biographical information was recovered concerning the site occupants. Obituary records were found for Henry Shy, the father of Fred Shy. Some minor data, including birth dates and marriage dates for some members of the Shy and Armintrout families were found in the Ancestry File Cards at the Pike County Library, and a historical sketch of the Shyville Store and Post Office was found in a collection of newspaper articles concerning Pike County. Information that was found has been incorporated above.

It should be noted that it was not possible to review the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) aerial photographs of the site location from 1938 and 1951, as specified in the work scope. Although those images were reviewed during the Phase I study (Schweikart et al. 1997), they are currently unavailable. The ODOT office of aerial engineering no longer has those images available, and copies could not be located at the PORTS Plant.

METHODOLGY

FIELD METHODS

The field methodology employed to evaluate these sites was established in the RFP put forward by CDM Federal Services in August 2010. ASC followed the methodology to the best of our ability under the conditions in the field. The field investigation at each site consisted of three elements: a visual inspection of the ground surface, close-interval shovel test pit (STP) and soil probe survey, and the excavation of test units and features.

The visual inspection of the ground surface was conducted to identify any building or structure remnants that might be associated with each site within 200 m (656 ft) of the site core as identified during the Phase I study. Archaeologists walked transects at 5-m (16.4-ft) intervals across the survey area and searched for signs of obvious landscape modification, fences, foundations, wells, and other farm-related features. This element of the survey was necessary as farm sites can be broad in scope and may contain numerous components some distance from the residential structure.

The close-interval STP and soil probe survey was completed to more fully establish site limits, identify and define artifact concentrations, explore the horizontal distribution of artifacts, and to identify and define subsurface features. A bucket auger was employed to sample shaft features. STPs were excavated across the site in transects at 5-m (16.4-ft) intervals until two negative STPs (free of artifacts with a natural soil profile) were encountered at the ends of each transect. STPs were excavated by hand and according to the soil stratigraphy. To facilitate the recovery of artifacts, all soils were passed through 0.64-cm (0.25-in) hardware cloth. All artifacts were assigned to the STP and stratum from which they were obtained. Field notes recorded relevant stratigraphic information like depth, color, texture, and inclusions and the location of each test was plotted on a field map.

Concurrent with the STP survey, a soil probe was attempted at each site. As specified in the RFP, the soil probe survey was designed to investigate the potential for pit cellars or other features to exist within the bounds of house foundations, if the house did not have a full cellar or basement. To evaluate the soil stratigraphy within the house footprints and search for these features, the proposed methodology indicated that 5-cm (2-in) soil core samples were to be taken at 2-m (6.56-ft) intervals within identified house foundations that lacked full basements. However, an exceedingly dry summer and fall season precluded the efficacy of a 5-cm (2-in) soil

core as a survey tool. It was simply not possible to effectively penetrate the ground with the soil core. As an alternative, in identified residential structures, STPs and 1-m (3.28 ft) by 1-m (3.28-ft) units were completed to explore for subsurface features.

The third element of the field survey was the excavation of a series of 1-m (3.28-ft) by 1-m (3.28-ft) units. As specified in the RFP, a minimum of eight such units were completed at each site to explore identified artifact concentrations, subsurface features other than privies or pit cellars, and to evaluate site stratigraphy in areas of low artifact density. When appropriate feature types were identified, as many as eight additional units were completed to explore privies and building locations/builder's trenches.

As with the STPs, all test units were excavated by hand and according to the soil stratigraphy. Artifacts were assigned to the unit and stratum from which they were obtained, and all excavated soil was passed through 0.64-cm (0.25-in) hardware cloth. Field notes documented relevant stratigraphic information like depth, color, texture and inclusions and at least one wall of each unit was drawn in profile and photographed. All features explored with test units were drawn in plan view and profile, and feature fill was excavated according to strata.

A hand-drawn schematic of each site was produced in the field that recorded the location of site datums, STPs, units, features, buildings, and relevant landscape elements. All phases of the field investigation were documented with digital photographs and field notes documented daily excavation activity on site. The location of identified site elements, site datums, grid points, and relevant topographic features were also recorded using both a Total Station surveying instrument and a sub-meter accuracy GPS unit. At the conclusion of the field investigation, all open excavations were back filled.

LABORATORY METHODS

Following the field investigation, the recovered artifacts were returned to the ASC Group, Inc., laboratory in Columbus, Ohio, for processing. The recovered items were washed or dry-brushed of loose material, identified, and cataloged using Microsoft Excel database software. Following the completion of initial processing, historic materials from each of the investigated sites were identified by material, manufacture, and function. Artifacts were first separated into seven broad material categories: ceramics, glass, metal, textile, organic, synthetic, and mineral. Artifacts whose parent material was unidentifiable, or that were composed of two or more of these materials, may have been assigned to an eighth category: other. Artifacts were then sorted

into subcategories defined within each of the material categories. If applicable, functional groups were assigned based on criteria set forth in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory manual (OHPO 2006), which are based on South's (1977) *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology*, but include an expanded list of categories.

Ceramics

The ceramic artifacts were initially sorted by ceramic type as either coarse or refined earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain. They were then assigned to one of several ware types based on paste color, paste texture, glaze, and decoration, attributes that can serve as temporal indicators for historic ceramics. Common ceramic types found on historic sites in Ohio include redware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, ironstone, porcelain, and stoneware. Ware types are distinguished on the basis of established ceramic classifications and chronologies. Cushion (1980), DeBolt (1994), Greer (1981), Ketchum (1983, 1987, 1991, and 2000), Lehner (1988), Lofstrom et al. (1982), and Raycraft and Raycraft (1990) were among the sources used to identify and date the ceramic types represented in each of the assemblages.

> *Redware*: Typically, redwares encountered on Ohio sites are coarse earthenwares manufactured from iron and magnesium rich montmorillinite and illite clays. These vessels have red to reddish brown body pastes and are often grit tempered. Predominantly serving as storage and utilitarian items, redwares are typically finished with simple lead glazes to make them watertight. While more refined redware types exist, American-made utilitarian redware was produced from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries and is not typically considered chronologically diagnostic. However, late nineteenth- and twentieth-century redpaste ceramics for kitchen use were high fired and more durable than the early wares. Utilitarian redwares were typically phased out by ca. 1900, but can date as late as the 1920s in rural communities where local potters continued production.
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> *Pearlware*: Pearlware is refined earthenware that was invented ca. 1779 by famed English potter Josiah Wedgwood. The body paste on pearlware can range from a deep cream color, to light buff, and finally to nearly white, although it was formed from the same clay types as more heavily colored wares. The addition of calcined flint to the body paste produced the lighter colors. Pearlware is glazed with a lead glaze treated with additives to clarify the glaze and "correct" the off-white body paste color. With the glaze pearlware appears white, but the additives cast a blue tinge in areas of pooled glaze like foot rings. Early pearlwares tend to bear hand-painted decorations, while later versions were often edge-decorated or transfer-printed. Pearlware was largely supplanted in the American market by whiteware ca. 1820, but remained in production until ca. 1840.
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> *Whiteware*: Whiteware was the first truly white-bodied earthenware produced by European potters. It is refined earthenware that was most often treated with a colorless lead glaze. Whiteware was first produced as early as 1810 and is being produced today. By the mid-nineteenth century most whiteware was decorated, and popular decorative

motifs included edge decoration, transfer printing, annular banding, hand-painted mono- and polychrome floral, and sponge and spatter designs. Later decorations included hand-painted tealeaf and gilding. Decalcomania decoration became popular ca. 1900.

Yellowware: American yellowware has a deep yellow to cream to buff-colored paste and is refined earthenware with a colorless lead or alkaline-based glaze. American yellow ware was produced ca. 1827–1940 and most commonly occurred from 1830–1900. Yellowware was often decorated with slip-trailed annular banding or mottled brown sponge-like slips. Yellowware served primarily as utilitarian vessels such as mixing bowls or chamber pots, although certain yellowwares, like Rockingham-glazed vessels, served as service dishes as well.

Ironstone: Ironstone is refined earthenware with a white body paste. It is a descendent of whiteware; however, it is fired to a higher temperature than whiteware with petuntse (a form of feldspar) inclusions in the paste. The result is a more durable and less porous ware that has a faint grayish-blue color due to the addition of cobalt to the glaze. It is typically thicker than whiteware, and was rarely subjected to the same levels of intensive decoration as earlier white-bodied earthenwares (although embossing is sometimes present on the vessel borders and maker's marks are often included on the base on vessels). Ironstone was manufactured between ca. 1840–1910 although it was most popular in the late 1800s. Vessel forms are most often thick-bodied tableware and utilitarian vessels.

Stoneware: Stonewares are ceramic types in which the paste is fired to a higher temperature than earthenware, but not as high as porcelain. They are generally fine grained and the higher firing temperature makes them nonporous, or watertight, without the addition of a glaze. However, stonewares are often glazed for decorative or functional reasons. While early stonewares produced in the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries often served as tablewares, the stonewares most often encountered in Ohio are utilitarian vessels. American buff- and gray-bodied stonewares were designed to serve the most basic functions as storage containers and were produced in the northeastern part of the United States as early as the seventeenth century. Midwestern potters were manufacturing such vessels by the early nineteenth century. Stoneware surface treatments can include salt glazes, in which salt is added to the kiln during the firing process and the vapors adhere to the vessel surface, and clay slips, which are additional applications of finely ground clay. Generally, slipped vessels were also glazed and the slips served a decorative function. Popular slipped stonewares include Albany and Bristol slips which were produced ca. 1840–ca.1900 and ca. 1860–ca.1920 respectively. In general the function of American stoneware vessels was largely supplanted by glass vessels by the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Porcelain: Porcelain is a durable, highly vitrified ceramic type. It is fired to such a high temperature that the body paste is almost completely vitrified, the glaze is indistinguishable from the paste, and it can be difficult to distinguish porcelain from colored glass. True porcelain was first invented by Chinese potters almost 1,400 years ago and European potters were unable to viably produce their own versions until the mid-eighteenth century. Porcelain is manufactured from kaolinite clays, which turn white when fired. True porcelain, or hard-paste porcelain, has a translucent thin body. European porcelains can be either soft paste or hard paste. Soft paste porcelain is less

vitrified than hard paste and the body paste can have a chalky texture. Prior to ca. 1850, most porcelain imported into the United States originated in China, but after that point the majority of porcelain on American sites was generated in Europe. Popular items manufactured from porcelain included not only teaware and tableware, but also figurines, doll parts, toys, and toiletries. During the twentieth century semi-vitreous porcelain was used to manufacture electrical insulators and bathroom fixtures.

Brick was also included in the ceramic category since it is made of fired clay. While brick has a different function from the other ceramic types included in this discussion, that distinction is reflected in the functional categories. Brick can be handmade or machine made. Older, handmade bricks often exhibit form or mold scars and scrape marks. Paving bricks were often stamped with the manufacturer's name, which can aid in temporal placement.

Glass

Broadly, there are two types of glass found on historic sites: window glass and vessel glass. Window glass on sites in Ohio can typically be assigned to one of three glass types, if diagnostic markers are present. Crown glass, which was manufactured by spinning partially inflated glass parisons to form large flat sheets; broad glass, which was formed by suspending partially inflated parisons and cutting the resulting cylinder into sheets; and plate glass, which was cast in a mold and ground to the desired thickness and clarity. Each of these manufacturing techniques can leave diagnostic markers.

Vessel glass making (bottles and tableware) underwent a "revolution" during the nineteenth century, resulting in numerous identifiable temporal markers on vessels that can be ascribed to changes in the manufacturing process. These manufacturing characteristics and their respective temporal ranges were identified for bottle, jar, tableware, miscellaneous glass. The color and function of the glass items were also noted. Glass identification and temporal affiliation followed studies by Deiss (1981), Ketchum (1971), Lorrain (1968), Putnam (1965), and Toulouse (1977). Bottle glass in particular was analyzed according to Deiss' (1981) classification, terminology, and definitions. Window and nondiagnostic flat glass are also included in this category.

Metal

Metal artifacts were identified by the type of metal (e.g., iron, steel, brass, copper, lead, etc.) and function (wagon hardware, tools, nails, etc.). Where possible, the manufacturing technique was identified, which can aid in functional or chronological assignation. This is most important in the classification of nail types (e.g., early machine-headed, machine-cut, and wire

nails). However, metal objects, particularly ferrous artifacts, are often oxidized to the point that their original shape and function cannot be established.

Textile

Given the organic and non-durable nature of textiles, they are not often encountered on archaeological sites that predate the advent of synthetic textiles like polyester and rayon. When recovered, textiles are identified by parent material (i.e., wool or cotton) and by garment form, if possible. Most natural textiles are not chronologically diagnostic, but synthetic materials can be used to establish fairly precise *terminus post quem* dates for twentieth-century deposits.

Organic

Organic artifacts are those items manufactured from naturally occurring plant or animal resources that are not textiles. This class is dominated by faunal bones, which are typically dietary refuse, but also includes floral and macrobotanical food remains, leather, and wood samples. At a cursory level, faunal remains are classified as either avian, fish, or mammal, and the mammalian group is further subdivided into small, medium, and large mammal. When possible, the skeletal element (rib, femur, scapula, etc.) was identified.

Synthetic

Synthetic artifacts are those made of material that has been chemically processed or manufactured. These include all of the modern thermoplastics like polyethylene and polystyrene, which largely post-date the Second World War in American consumer goods, to earlier plastics like bakelite, celluloid, and vinyl, which can date to the second half of the nineteenth century. Various rubber products, including vulcanized rubber, are also included in this category due to their manufacturing process despite their organic origins. Synthetic materials have often been overlooked and discarded as modern refuse, but the advent of rubbers and plastics in the mid-twentieth century wrought drastic changes in American lifeways. If possible, rubbers and plastics are identified by their parent material and functional classification (bottle, bag, cup, flooring, siding, etc.). Precise date ranges can often be assigned to synthetic materials if those can be identified.

Mineral

In historic contexts, mineral artifacts tend to be either structural lithic materials or materials related to energy production. That is to say, many of the most common types of mineral based artifacts on historic sites in the Midwest tend to be architectural stone (foundation

stones, roofing slates, etc.) or energy materials like coal or coke. Other potential mineral artifacts include flint objects like strike-a-lights and gunflints, which are typically found in context that predate the advent of chemical percussion ignition systems like percussion caps and friction matches in the mid-nineteenth century.

RESULTS

SITE 33PK184 (DAVIS FARMSTEAD)

The Davis Farmstead (33PK184) was identified as a 65-m by 70-m (213-ft by 230-ft) area encompassing five architectural clusters and a diffuse scatter of surface artifacts (Figure 5). The architectural clusters consisted of a driveway remnant, fence line, and concrete garage pad (floor) [Cluster 1]; a concrete cistern box and brick-lined well (Cluster 2); a concrete building foundation (Cluster 3); a scatter of rough-cut sandstone blocks (Cluster 4); and a circular depression (Cluster 5). The general date range assigned to the site based on the recovered artifacts was ca. 1820–present. Schweikart et al. (1997) state that the site appears on a 1939 aerial photograph of the area.

The site is located on the west side of Cemetery Road about 0.8 km (0.5 mi) north of its intersection with Bailey Chapel Road (Figure 1). The area is wooded and had no surface visibility. A building is depicted in this location on one historical map of the area (AEC 1952) but none of the others consulted (ODNR, DGS ca.1912; USGS 15′ topographic map, 1908 Waverly quadrangle). Unfortunately, it was not possible to review the 1939 and 1951 series aerial photographs of this site. The Ohio Department of Transportation Office of Aerial Engineering does not have copies of those images, and the Pike County Soil Conservation District is missing the sheets from both series of photographs that cover this site.

The site is situated on the edge of a low ridgetop within a large area of pre-Illinoian lacustrine deposits along the western edge of the Scioto River Valley (Pavey et al. 1999). The soils on the ridgetop formed in residuum (i.e., the Coolville silt loam and Rarden silt loam 1 m–3 m (3.28 ft–9.84 ft) higher on the landform than the site have weathered in place from existing bedrock), but the surrounding soils are lacustrine in nature or, as with the Omulga silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes soils at the site, formed in loess over lacustrine deposits (USDA, NRCS 2009). It is unclear if lakebed sediments were once present and have eroded off of the ridge or the area existed as an island. Regardless, it is an elevated landform above large areas of relatively flat and productive arable land.

The initial step in the Phase II investigation was relocation and visual inspection of the site. The boundary shown on the Phase I project map does not match the stated site dimensions in text but it does indicate the site's location reasonably well (Figure 2). The boundary shown on the Phase I site schematic (Figure 5) does match the text, but the location of the site relative to

Cemetery Road (referred to as access road on Figure 5 is about 20 m (60 ft) too far to the north. Visual inspection of the site's general vicinity identified all of the major components of the site described by Schweikart et al. (1997) except the driveway. During the Phase II, some of the site elements documented during the Phase I were refined. Most notably, the brick-lined well indicated in Cluster 2 by Schweikart et al. (1997) is re-identified as a cistern and the scatter of sandstone blocks (Cluster 4) is a cinder block building foundation. The locations of four buildings (a house and three outbuildings) were identified at the site (Figure 6). The house foundation was completely buried, but was fully exposed during the Phase II on a level area near the highest point or the ridgetop. Other structures identified at the site during the visual inspection include a cistern and adjacent collection basin, a leveled pad, and three depressions. One of the depressions was identified in the Phase I report, and two of the three marked the location of privy vaults.

The house is located in the center of a small knob about 25 m (80 ft) west of Cemetery Road (Figure 6). It was initially identified as a level area corresponding to the location of the house documented during the Phase I survey. The overburden was cleared off the foundation exposing a 7.7-m by 8.5-m (25-ft by 28-ft) concrete footing (Figure 7; Plates 1 and 2), which is all that is left of the building. No remains of the superstructure were found. Cement mortar impressions of hollow block (probably cinder block) were visible on the surface of the footer. The eastern part of the footer is 4.2 m (14 ft) wide and is a continuous level surface and there was a small concrete pad along the north edge that may have supported a chimney. The western part of the foundation appeared to have been laid separately from and after the east part. It is at a slightly higher level and the three east-west walls clearly butt into the east part of the foundation. It is also slightly shorter north-south than the east part of the foundation. The interior wall in the building's northwest corner may reflect a porch, implying a doorway. Unit 5 was excavated just outside the house and Unit 9 was excavated along the central wall. Excavations indicated that there was no builder's trench outside the footer. The concrete was poured directly into the ground and the walls of the trench served as forms, an expedient and effective method of creating a level footer, although the building must have been subject to substantial movement during the yearly freeze/thaw events. The footer is about 24 cm (10 in) thick and 20 cm–40 cm (8 in–16 in) wide. A large push pile is located southeast of the house (Figure 6). It is likely

associated with the demolition of the site, but it does not appear to contain a substantial amount of building rubble and is not likely the remains of the superstructure.

The poured concrete footer and the impressions of modern, three-hole cement block (cinder blocks) indicate that the house foundation was likely constructed during the second quarter of the twentieth century. Concrete was not widely used in residential construction, particularly rural residential construction, until ca. 1920 (Miller et al. 2000). The portable rotary cement kiln was patented in 1899 and there was a delay of several years before they were widely available and used for domestic construction. This agrees with the documentary record, which indicates that the Davis family took possession of the property in 1930 and lived there until 1952. The house was likely built in 1930 and stood for just 22 years.

Outbuilding 1 is located about 25 m (80 ft) west of the house, slightly off the top of the knob (Figure 6). It was identified as a garage by Schweikart et al. (1997). There is a farm lane coming up the hill that ends about 5 m (15 ft) to the west and a barbed-wire fence that crosses the site runs along the northern edge of the building. All that remains is a 2.5-m by 5.4-m (8-ft by 18-ft) concrete slab foundation (Figure 8; Plate 3). No evidence of the superstructure was found. It was covered with 2 cm–5 cm (1 in–2 in) of dark, rooty soil, which was removed to expose the slab foundation. The eastern part of the building had a dirt floor that was surrounded by a concrete footing (Plate 4). There is an I-shaped impression along the south edge of the concrete slab that appears to have been formed by boards or planks. The sides perpendicular to the edge of the building were upright, but the cross piece was set at an angle. The presumably wooden structure associated with these impressions may have been a trough, but that cannot be confirmed. The artifacts in the vicinity of Outbuilding 1 are primarily vessel glass and wire nails. Unit 6 was excavated in the dirt floor in the eastern part of the building. There was an abundance of coal in the upper 10 cm (4 in) of the plow zone encountered in the unit. The nine artifacts in the overburden removed to expose the slab were recorded as having been recovered from the surface of Unit 6. The material recovered from within Outbuilding 1 were generally the same as those recovered from the STPs surrounding the building (i.e., primarily vessel glass and wire nails).

As with the house, this building appears to date from the second quarter of the twentieth century. The poured concrete footer and floor are testament to that and there is no disagreement between the construction materials, documentary record, and the artifacts recovered from Unit 6

(Appendix D). Thirty-one artifacts were recovered from Unit 6 and although the chronologically diagnostic items do not refine the potential date range for this building, they do not contradict the second quarter of the twentieth century date indicated by the building material and historic record. Functionally, the artifacts from Unit 6 tend to be utilitarian, but there does not appear to be a strong correlation between the handful of artifacts and the function of the building. Based on the footer, the partially dirt and partially concrete floor, and the apparent trough impressions, this building is interpreted as a small livestock barn that dates to ca. 1930–1952.

Outbuilding 2 is located along the boundary fence on the west side of Cemetery Road (Figure 6). The building was identified as a 3-m by 4.3-m (10-ft by 14-ft) area of uneven ground with chunks of concrete in it (Plate 5). No remains of the superstructure were found. There was a concrete wall extending at least 40 cm (16 in) below the ground surface [Plate 6]. A 5.1-cm (2-in) iron outflow pipe extends from the exposed wall and heads south down the hill. Unit 7 was excavated to investigate the outflow pipe. No unit was excavated within the building as it was clear that large, fragments of the poured concrete walls had slumped into the center of the building and precluded hand excavation. No artifacts were recovered from the STPs excavated around Outbuilding 2 and the only things recovered from Unit 7 were 11 pieces of an iron can. The end of the pipe was exposed in Unit 7. Interestingly, it was encased in concrete that had been poured into the pipe trench (Feature 5). The pipe was not deeply buried and the effort to reinforce it with concrete may suggest that the builders anticipated that traffic passing over the pipe could affect its function.

The identity/function of Outbuilding 2 is unknown. The four walls are entirely subterranean and exposed only where the overlying soil has slumped as the concrete walls have collapsed into the center. The outflow pipe suggests it was designed to hold water, but there was no corresponding inflow pipe and this building stands on one of the highest points on the site. It is possible that it was an open water reservoir for livestock that allowed water to percolate into the tank from the ground as well as catching whatever precipitation happened to fall within, but this remains speculative. The construction material, however, leaves little doubt that it is of the same vintage as the house and Outbuilding 1. It appears to have been in use between ca. 1930 and 1952.

Outbuilding 3 is located adjacent to the southwest corner of the house (Figure 6). It was identified as a scatter of rough-cut sandstone blocks (Cluster 4) by Schweikart et al. (1997).

Visual inspection of the area identified a ca. 3-m by 4-m (10-ft by 13-ft) area with numerous blocks of sandstone and concrete jumbled at the surface. No remains of the superstructure were found. Units 8 and 11 were excavated along the east edge of the building and between the house and Outbuilding 3. Test unit excavations indicated that there was a cinder block foundation extending at least three courses below the surface (Plate 7). Due to the amount of cinder block rubble within the foundation limits, no unit was excavated inside the building. Outbuilding 3 is in an area of low artifact density, but 267 artifacts were recovered from Units 8 and 11. In all, 141 were found within Feature 6, the builder's trench associated with the foundation. Although dominated by vessel, bottle, and jar glass (n=89), glass lamp chimney fragments (n=46), and nails (n=29), a very diverse assemblage was recovered from these units and the feature within.

The identity/function of Outbuilding 3 is not confirmed, but its proximity to the house site suggests that it was related to domestic life on site. It was relatively small, enclosing just 12 sq m (130 sq ft) but contained a more substantial substructure than the house. It is possible that it served as a detached kitchen, but the recent vintage of the site suggests that was not the case. It is also possible that it was a root cellar that was manufactured after the house was constructed without the advantage of a full foundation. The relatively small size and depth of the foundation for Outbuilding 3 are in line with well-known guidelines on root cellar construction, and the artifacts recovered from Units 8 and 11 included a substantial amount of vessel glass and canning jar fragments that may reinforce this interpretation (Hopkins 1913; Phillipe and Walters 1986). Accordingly, this building is interpreted as a root cellar that dates to ca. 1930 to 1952.

A cistern and concrete collection basin are located at the northwest corner of the house (Figure 6; Plate 8). Schweikart et al. (1997) identified them as a concrete cistern box and brick-lined well. Although it has partially collapsed, it is clear that the structure was actually a brick-lined beehive cistern approximately 1.85 m (6 ft) in diameter. The adjacent concrete box included an interior and exterior reservoir and ceramic drain pipes in its northwest and southeast interior walls (Plate 9). The pipe in the northeast wall connects to the cistern, while the pipe in the southeast may have fed water in from downspouts on the adjacent house. Unit 4 was excavated adjacent to the collection basin. The soil profile indicated an A horizon that had developed in an older plow zone, which was typical at the site, and 19 artifacts were recovered, none of which were particularly remarkable. An attempt was made to sample the fill in the cistern with a bucket auger, but there was too much brick and rubble in the fill for it to penetrate.

Sixteen artifacts were collected from the surface of the cistern. With the exception of a couple of shell casings, the artifacts were typical domestic debris. However, the collapsed rubble in the top of the cistern and the shell casings (which were likely deposited after the site was razed) indicate that the cistern deposit that was excavated dates to the ca. 1952 demolition episode.

The piping makes it clear that these two features functioned as a single system, but the precise relationship is not known. It is possible that the collection box carried water from the downspouts and two concrete boxes served as a filtration system were organic debris may have been separated before the water flowed to the cistern. It is also possible that the concrete box served as a pump base for an iron hand pump that retrieved water from the system, or some combination of both.

Provenience was maintained at the site by a metric grid system oriented to approximately 10.71° true north. Two datums were established and marked with rebar and survey caps. Datum 1 was designated 500N,500E on the grid. The UTM coordinates and elevations of the datums are in Table 6. Main grid points were set in with a Topcon Total Station at 25-m (82-ft) intervals and intermediate 5-m (16-ft) grid points were set in with a measuring tape along the main grid lines to serve as guides for STP excavated across the site. A total of 285 STPs were excavated across the site and artifacts were recovered from 99 of them (Figure 6). Of the 2,776 artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II survey, 821 came from the STPs (Table 7). A detailed analysis of the artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II testing is presented in Appendix D. Figure 9 shows the artifact densities at the site based on the distribution of the artifacts recovered from the STPs. Artifact density maps are also presented for ceramics, glass, and metal (Figures 10 and 11; Figure 12, Sheets 1 and 2). Artifacts of three other material types (composite, mineral, and synthetic) were recovered. They were minor elements of the assemblage from the STPs. The densities of these materials were not mapped.

Artifact densities across the site are spotty with concentrations northwest of the house and Outbuilding 3 and a high area of concentration in a small dump encountered down the hill to the west of the knob. The total densities reflect the distribution of glass and, to a lesser extent, the metal artifacts, which are concentrated along the south side of the fence. There are areas of higher density of ceramic artifacts northeast of the house and Outbuilding 3 compared to the majority of the site, but the ceramic counts are considerably lower than either the glass or metal counts. The only substantial concentration of ceramic artifacts is in the dump. The dump was

not visible on the surface, but was clearly evident in STPs 485N,440E and 485N,445E. It is at the top of a swale extending west down the hillside. No additional units were excavated in the swale. Several tires, bottle glass, and metal items were observed extending down the hill, but this deposit was not mapped or included in the site limits, as it represents post-occupational colluvial slope wash and does not reflect the behaviors of the site occupants. Interestingly, the areas of high artifact density do not necessarily correspond to the locations of the buildings or other structures at the site.

Reviewing the distribution of all artifact types recovered from the STPs, there are a few general observations that can be made. The first is that there are few actual concentrations depicted on Figure 9, despite the strikingly dark "peaks" to the northeast of the house site. While those spikes in artifact counts catch the eye, a more intensive view reveals that they generally mark the location of discrete STPs that contained elevated artifact counts with one or more markedly less productive STPs surrounding on all sides. There are only a few instances in which artifact peaks are contiguous or nearly so that might indicate an large concentration of materials that might be the result of refuse disposal or activity behaviors rather than marking the location of a discrete deposit or demolished structure. The first is located in a series of adjacent STPs immediately north of the fence line and driveway north of the house sites, the second is located in the vicinity of Outbuilding 1, and the third is identified as a dump at the western margin of the site.

In the first concentration, which follows the 500N line east and west on the north side of the fence line, a total of 73 artifacts were recovered (Figure 9; Appendix D). Of those, 57 (78 percent) were glass fragments and the overwhelming majority of those were jar and vessel glass fragments (Figure 11). Other items included a horseshoe, the core to a D-cell battery, concrete fragments, and a handful of ceramic sherds. This deposit may represent a casual and diffuse refuse deposit on the far side of the fence and driveway from the domestic space on site.

The second concentration is located in the vicinity of Outbuilding 1, the small barn, and between that building and the house site (Figure 9). In all, 108 artifacts were recovered from the STPs in this concentration including eight ceramic fragments, 65 pieces of glass, 34 metal fragments, and one synthetic artifact (Appendix D). Again, the glass assemblage in this concentration is primarily jar and vessel glass, while the metal assemblage is largely made up of iron wire nails and wire fragments. Other metal artifacts include a single .22 caliber shell casing

and an unidentified white metal object. The synthetic item is a plastic screw-threaded bottle closure that is likely an intrusive element that was deposited after the site was abandoned. Given the number of wire nails and wire fragments in this concentration, it is difficult to imagine it represents a refuse disposal activity area. Rather, it was most likely created during the demolition of the site and the nails and wire fragments were distributed across the area when the buildings were razed.

The third concentration appears to be a purposeful refuse dump that was used during the site occupation. It is located at the western margin of the site, down slope from the other site elements and at the head of a small draw or drainage (Figure 9). This deposit primarily consists of glass vessel and bottle fragments and is reminiscent of intensive bottle dumps documented at nearby sites 33PK212 and 33PK213 (Klinge 2010). At those contemporary sites, intensive bottle dumps were documented behind outbuildings or to the rear of, and removed from, the house site. This deposit is not nearly as dense as those, but a total of 347 artifacts were recovered from nine STPs within this concentration (Appendix D). Of those 347 artifacts, 305 (88 percent) are glass fragments and a large majority are vessel or bottle glass fragments.

Unlike the second concentration, which may have been produced as artifacts were distributed across the landscape during the demolition of the site's buildings, this concentration appears to represent an in situ deposit of refuse. The virtual homogeneity of included material—at least by type—and its situation down slope from the house and removed by some distance, connect it with similar features documented at nearby sites considered previously.

Most of the STPs had soil profiles indicating the landform had been plowed, and in most cases a darker A horizon has begun to form at the surface. There were a few small areas of disturbance noted along the farm lanes and near the house and outbuildings, but away from the buildings the site was found to be relatively intact. STP excavations also identified a gravel driveway north of the house and a level pad southwest of Outbuilding 1. The driveway was evidenced by concentrations of gravel in all the units along the 495N grid line east of 495N,505E. Due to discrepancies in the arrangement and locations of buildings on the Phase I site map and what was documented during the Phase II testing, it is not clear that this is the driveway identified by Schweikart et al. (1997) [Figures 5 and 6]. Although it does not curve as shown on the Phase I site map or extend all the way to Outbuilding 3, it does head straight toward it along the south edge of a barbed wire fence and could be the driveway indicated by Schweikart et al.

(1997). There is a level area southwest of Outbuilding 1, identified as a ―pad" on Figure 6 and Figures 9 through 12, that the STPs indicated was made land (i.e., fill). The origin of this fill is not clear, but it may have come from excavations for any, or perhaps all, of the structures on site. The only artifacts found in the fill were a few pieces of vessel glass and window glass.

Eleven 1-m x 1-m (3.28-ft x 3.28-ft) test units were excavated at the site (Figure 6). Units 1–3 were excavated to examine depressions south and west of the house. Features associated with all three depressions were present (Table 8). Unit 1 encompassed the southeast quarter of one depression. A small basin-shaped feature (Feature 1) was identified (Plate 10). The portion of Feature 1 within Unit 1 was excavated, quarter sectioning the feature. Seventeen artifacts were recovered from the surface layer outside the feature, including nine pieces of vessel glass. The unit is at the edge of an area with a high density of glass. The 10 artifacts that were recovered from the feature fill are primarily bits of metal (n=6). Although there does seem to be a difference in the types of artifacts present inside and outside the Feature 1, the feature fill is a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam that was identical to the surface layer. The unit was excavated into the subsoil outside the feature and then the feature was excavated separately down to the subsoil. All indications are that this is a low spot that filled in with topsoil. It is unclear if Feature 1 is cultural in origin, and if it is it may simply represent an expedient use of a natural low spot as a non-intensive refuse disposal locale.

Unit 2 was excavated in a depression southwest of the house (Figure 6). It was the largest of the three depressions tested and was most likely the depression Schweikart et al. (1997) defined as Cluster 5. Unit 2 encompassed the southeast quarter of the depression. At the base of Level 1 in the unit a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) stain (Feature 2) was obviously present and it appeared to have stones along its edge (Plate 11). The portion of Feature 2 within Unit 1 was excavated, quarter sectioning the feature. Two soil layers were identified and the feature was identified as a privy and designated Privy 1. The upper layer was documented as two levels of fill above the night soil at the base of the feature. Level 1 was most likely a small pocket of different soils added to the fill (i.e., Levels 1 and 2 comprise the fill capping the privy). There were several large stones resting on top of and sunk somewhat into the night soil at the bottom of this first soil layer (Plate 12). The tops of the rocks were at about 55 cm (22 in) below the ground surface. The very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) night soil, which was excavated in two levels (Levels 3 and 4), extended to about 115 cm (45 in) below the ground surface and was in a

wooden box that was placed at the bottom of the privy (Plate 13). The box appears to have been set flush against the outside walls of the pit. The upper portion of the pit appears to have had earthen walls. The full extent of the feature was exposed and mapped once it became apparent that it was a privy (Plate 14).

A total of 610 artifacts were recovered from Feature 2. There was a considerable mixing of artifacts at the interface between the soil layers (the interface of Levels 2 and 3) when the cap stones were removed. Although some artifacts from the night soil were included with the fill, all artifacts from Levels 3 and 4 came from the night soil. Because of the mixing it is difficult to discern much from the Level 1 and 2 artifacts. However, a single piece of Columbus/Delaware chert shatter was recovered from Level 1 of the feature. This piece of shatter recovered from the site adds a minor prehistoric component: an isolated find from an unassigned prehistoric temporal period. It is clearly a secondary deposit as it was recovered from a fill layer. Half the artifacts (n=306) were recovered from the night soil. These included ceramic, glass, metal, mineral, organic, and synthetic artifacts, and primarily included glass lamp chimney fragments (n=169), vessel glass (n=53), and food refuse (n=48).

The night soil deposit, Levels 3 and 4 from Feature 2, is most compelling, as it represents an intact and sealed context that was absolutely formed during the occupation of the site. Of the 306 artifacts found in these levels, 241 were glass fragments, 48 were organic items, nine were synthetic, and six were pieces of metal. Just one example of a ceramic and one mineral artifact were included in this deposit. The overwhelming majority of the glass (n=179) consists of fragments of early, unfrosted light bulbs and lamp chimneys. It is difficult to determine with precision the proportion of light bulbs to lamp chimneys, but given the date of ca. 1930 to 1952 for the occupation of the site, it is possible that they are primarily light bulb fragments.

The lack of ceramics in the deposit, and across the site in general, is interesting. Ceramics have historically formed a significant portion of the domestic artifact assemblage, as they do to this day (South 1977). While studies applying modernization theory to historical archaeological sites have noted that the transition from ceramic food storage to glass food storage vessels can mark the acceptance and consumption of modern, mass-produced food stuffs, this is not sufficient to explain the lack of ceramics in this context. Interestingly, 11 fragments of glass drinking and serving vessels were found in Levels 3 and 4, suggesting the possibility that the Davis family had an affinity for glass tableware at the expense of similar ceramic items

(Appendix D) [Plate 15]. A plastic cover to a cosmetic jar from the Don Juan Cosmetics company was recovered from Level 4 of the privy (Plate 16). The earliest this item could have been produced is 1945, dictating that all of the privy fill was deposited between 1945 and 1952.

The night soil stratum does contain some other data sources, including 48 organic artifacts (Appendix D). These included two peach pits, a fragment of a hickory nut, 10 pieces of fish bone, and 35 fragments of bird bones. Minimum number of individual (MNI) numbers were not tabulated for the collection, so it is not clear if the faunal bones represent single individuals or a number of animals. However, it is clear that some amount of dietary information is preserved on site.

Unit 3 was excavated to examine a small depression with stone visible at the surface that is located about 20 m (60 ft) west of the house (Figure 6). The unit encompassed the east half of the depression. Tabular, roughly coursed rock and a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) stain (Feature 3) was apparent at the base of Level 1 of the unit. The surface of the feature was exposed and mapped (Plate 17). The loose rock at the surface was cleaned off, exposing a brick-lined privy approximately 40 cm (16 in) below the ground surface [Plate 18]. The fill inside the brick (Level 2 of Feature 3) was a 52-cm (20-in) thick, pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay loam fill with a large amount of rock and brick in it above 26 cm (10 in) of light gray (2.5Y 7/2) night soil that was excavated in two levels (Levels 3 and 4 of Feature 3). The brick lining extended to the bottom of the feature (Plate 19). The rock and brick in the fill above the night soil was discarded in the field.

A total of 787 artifacts were recovered from Unit 3, eight of which came from Level 1 of the unit, which is the topsoil above Feature 3 and the surrounding subsoil within the unit. The other 779 artifacts were recovered from Feature 3: 12 were in Level 1 among the tabular stone, 148 were in the fill that caps the night soil (Level 2), and 619 were in the night soil (Levels 3 and 4). Materials in Level 2 were more diverse than those in Level 1, but generally they were nondescript and typical items found across the site (nails [n=50], vessel glass [n=44], glass lamp chimney fragments [n=41], whiteware sherds [n=10], window glass [n=3], etc.). The assemblage recovered from the night soil includes many unique items and materials (e.g., fish bones, a porcelain toy duck, gilded ceramics, a perfume bottle fragment, decorative molded and cut glass, etc.).

The artifacts recovered from the night soil in Feature 3, were found in similar proportions to those from the night soil in Feature 2. Of the 619 artifacts, 476 (77 percent) were fragments of glass, 118 were organic items, 14 were ceramic sherds, five were metal objects, four were synthetic materials, and two are composite artifacts of more than one material type (Appendix D). While there were more ceramic fragments found in this privy than were recovered from the previous, the 13 whiteware fragments and one porcelain duck figurine still account for just 2.3 percent of the artifacts recovered from the night soil levels. By far, the overwhelming majority are glass artifacts, and nearly 60 percent (*n*=280*)* of the glass assemblage is from light bulbs or lamp chimneys. As with the previous deposit, it is most likely that these are fragments of unfrosted incandescent bulbs rather than lamp chimneys, although it is certainly possible that some are from oil-burning lamps. The remainder of the glass assemblage is made up of seven fragments of bottle glass, 165 pieces of vessel glass, 33 pieces of canning jars, and one unidentifiable fragment that was melted (Appendix D). Interestingly, the vessel glass fragments include three glass plate fragments and several fragments of drinking glasses (Plates 20 and 21).

Diagnostic bottle and jar glass found in Level 4, the deepest night soil deposit in the privy, indicate that it was likely in use before the Feature 2 privy. Although there are not a tremendous number of chronologically diagnostic elements to this deposit, those that do exist include an Owens Glass Company jar that was manufactured in 1933, as well as other bottle types manufactured throughout the first half of the twentieth century. It is unlikely that both privies on the farm operated concurrently, so using the 1933 glass jar to mark a *terminus post quem* for the privy fill and the 1945 date for the Feature 2 privy as a *terminus ante quem*, Feature 3 likely dates to ca.1933 to 1945.

Food remains were also detected in Feature 2, although no organic or floral remains were observed. The organic artifact assemblage consisted of 114 fragments of fish bone, and four pieces of unidentified wood. One hundred and thirteen of the fish bones were recovered from Level 4, while just one was found in Level 3 (Appendix D). There is some suggestion that these bones represent one individual animal, rather than several. Regardless, there is clearly a lack of mammalian species in the two privy faunal assemblages, which contain both fish and fowl species.

Unit 4 was excavated adjacent to the concrete collection basin (Figure 6). The unit was utterly unremarkable. There were three soil layers, as in much of the site. The uppermost layer

is a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam A horizon that had formed at the surface of an older very pale yellow (10YR 7/3) silt loam plow zone, and the subsoil below the plow zone is a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty clay loam (Plate 22). The plow zone was approximately 33 cm (13 in) deep, the upper 12 cm (5 in) of which is the developing A horizon. Artifacts recovered from the unit included vessel glass (*n*=10), whiteware (*n*=5), nails (*n*=3), and window glass (*n*=1), most of which (*n*=16) came from the A horizon (Level 1).

Units 5 and 9 were excavated to examine the house. Unit 5 was excavated along the outside edge of the foundation and Unit 9 straddled the interior wall (Figure 6). Unit 5 had two layers. The upper layer was ca. 15 cm deep and consisted of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, and did not appear to be a plow zone. The lower level appeared to be subsoil, but was excavated to a depth of 37 cm (14.6 in) below the ground surface because artifacts and rubble were encountered. Beneath this first layer there was a trench cut into the subsoil with a pipe in the bottom of it (Feature 4) that was not recognized until the pipe was encountered at the base of Level 2 (Plate 23). It is virtually certain that all the artifacts recovered from Level 2 originated in the trench, but it was not excavated as a discrete feature. The pipe trench, Feature 4, extended 9 cm (3.5 in) below the bottom of Level 2. Among a handful of other items, a piece of plastic was found in the pipe trench. The artifacts from Level 2 in Unit 5 included a drain tile fragment; the spherical foot of a glass decorative item; a glass marble; two pieces of plastic; and the vessel glass (*n*=11), window glass (*n*=3), and kitchen ceramics (*n*=2) that are ubiquitous at the site. The plastic cap found in the pipe trench at the bottom of this unit suggests that it dates to the last years of the site's occupation, likely after the Second World War (ca. 1945–1952), when plastics like polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene became increasingly available to consumers.

Unit 9 contained a 1-m (3.28-ft) section of the house foundation. The upper level of the unit was 9 cm (3.5 in) deep. The top of the footing was just below the surface and it extended into the subsoil, but there was no builder's trench, as previously discussed (Plate 24). Level 2 is a compact brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam. The unit was excavated approximately 15 cm (5.9 in), which was to the base of the footing. No artifacts were recovered from Level 2 and the only artifact recovered from Level 1 was a single piece of window glass. Based on the excavations it appears that a trench was excavated in the ground for the footing and filled with concrete, i.e., no molds were used. There is no plow zone present under the house. Rather, it

seems that the existing plow zone was removed during construction and the current A-horizon overburden was deposited after the site was abandoned.

Unit 6 was excavated in the dirt floor of Outbuilding 1. Three layers were documented in the unit. The uppermost layer is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam A horizon that had formed at the surface of an older light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam plow zone and the subsoil below the plow zone is a yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay loam (Plate 25). The plow zone was approximately 25 cm (10 in) deep, the upper 7 cm (3 in) of which is the developing A horizon. As well as thick root mass, there was a substantial amount of coal in Level 1. Nine artifacts are recorded as coming from the surface of the unit, but they were recovered from the approximately 1-cm (.5-in) thick layer removed when the concrete foundation was cleared of overburden actually could have come from anywhere on the surface of the building. Artifacts recovered from the unit included vessel glass (n=12), nails (n=4), whiteware (n=1), and window glass (n=1), along with two pieces of a can and two pieces of wire. Most of these artifacts (n=16) came from the A horizon (Level 1).

Unit 7 was excavated south of Outbuilding 2 (Figure 6). It was placed along the line of a metal pipe in the buildings south wall and fortuitously encompassed the other end of the pipe. The unit was excavated in two levels down to the base of the trench the pipe had been set in (Feature 5) [Plate 26]. The approximately 5-cm–10-cm (2-in–4-in) thick upper layer was composed of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam and appeared to be made land rather than an A horizon. The subsoil is brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty clay loam. The metal pipe was encased in concrete and set in a trench that extended through the surface layer above the concrete and south of the end of the pipe. The feature fill was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam with some gravel in it. Eleven metal can fragments were recovered: three from Level 1 of Unit 7 and eight from Feature 5 at the south edge of the concrete. The purpose of the concrete-encased pipe is unclear, but it seems to be an outflow pipe to drain Outbuilding 2. The trench was shallow and the concrete may have served to protect the pipe from traffic.

Units 8 and 11 were excavated in the northeast corner of Outbuilding 3 and just west of the southwest corner of the house foundation (Figure 6). Most of Unit 8 had subsoil below a plow zone, but there was a builder's trench (Feature 6) along its west edge and Unit 11 was opened to better expose the builder's trench and foundation of Outbuilding 3 (Plate 27). Feature 6 was identified at the base of Level 2 in Unit 8. As with much of the site there was an A

horizon developing at the top of the plow zone in Unit 8, but the all the soils in Unit 11 were disturbed building rubble. The A horizon is about 15 cm (6 in) thick and composed of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam. The rest of the plow zone (Level 2) is brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam and extended about 30 cm (12 in) below the ground surface.

Excavations identified a cinder block foundation wall and builder's trench (Feature 6) [Plates 28 and 29]. Except at the surface, where it appeared to be disturbed, the builder's trench was narrow, extending only about 10 cm (4 in) beyond the foundation wall. After several courses of cinder block were exposed, excavations were abandoned, but the wall extended at least one course lower than the bottom of the excavations (about 90 cm [35 in] below the ground surface). Feature 6 was excavated in two arbitrary levels, with only the portion of Level 1 in Unit 11 excavated as a discrete feature. The portion in Unit 8 was excavated as part of the unit's Level 2. Level 2 of the Feature 6 was in both Units 8 and 11 and was excavated along with some of the adjacent subsoil because it was too narrow to excavate it otherwise.

Artifacts recovered from the A horizon and plow zone in Unit 8 were numerous (n=99) and varied in nature. Unlike most parts of the site, most of the artifacts (n=60) came from Level 2 rather than the surface layer. However, the builder's trench (Feature 6) was not identified until the base of Level 2 so it is likely that most of the artifacts came out of the feature fill rather than the plow zone. This is somewhat borne out by comparing the Unit 8 Level 2 artifacts to the similarly varied, Feature 6, Level 1 and Level 2 artifacts recovered from the builder's trench. Not including those from Unit 8, 141 artifacts were recovered from Feature 6 (Appendix D). It contained typical types of artifacts such as glass lamp chimney fragments (n=42), vessel glass (n=32), nails (n=17), window glass (n=10), and kitchen ceramics (n=4), as well as less common items such as peach pits (n=9), asphalt shingle fragments (n=8), mammal bone (n=3), a ceramic figurine (n=1), and a rubber sheet fragment (n=1). Diagnostic bottle glass fragments indicate that Feature 6 and Outbuilding 3 were constructed in, or after, 1938 (Plate 30; Appendix D).

Unit 10 was excavated about 10 m (30 ft) west of the house (Figure 6). This is an area of higher artifact density that had some cinder block fragments on the surface. Disturbed soils, gravel, and building material were documented in some of the adjacent STPs. Although no coherent scatter could be identified it was suspected that a building may have been located in this area. Three levels were excavated, the lowest of which (Level 3) was brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silty clay loam subsoil. Level 1 was a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam containing gravel,

brick fragments, and chunks of concrete. Level 2 was a thin approximately 3-cm (1-in) gravelly layer and is the interface between the topsoil where it grades into the subsoil. There was about 10 cm of topsoil in the unit (Levels 1 and 2) that did not appear to be a plow zone or disturbance from a razed building. A total of 100 artifacts were recovered, but they were typical of the assemblage at the site. Interestingly, there was substantial amount of gravel in a lens at the base of the topsoil, which may indicate the compact and gravelly exposed surface of the work yard between the major site components of the site.

Site Summary

Site 33PK184, the Davis Farmstead, is a nearly complete hilltop farm that dates to 1930 to 1952. It consists of five primary structural elements, including a house foundation, three outbuildings, and a large cistern adjacent to the house (Figure 6). The substructure to each of these five elements is built of poured concrete or modern three-hole concrete blocks (cinder blocks). Other site elements include two privy shafts, Feature 2 (ca.1945–1952) and Feature 3 (ca. 1933–1945), two farm lanes or drives, and a fence line across the northern edge of the site. The historic record surrounding the house indicates that the property was purchased by the Davis family in 1930, and that they occupied the site until the 1952 transfer to the AEC. Historic cartographic sources do not depict a site in this location prior to the 1930s, and based on the construction materials at the site it is reasonable to assume it was constructed at the behest of the Davis family and does not predate their acquisition.

The site is dominated by the house foundation, which consists of a poured concrete footer that was set in shallow trench and topped with modern, three-hole concrete blocks. The house was 7.7 m (25 ft) by 8.5 m (28 ft) in dimension, and may have been built in two episodes. The eastern portion of the house may predate the 4.2-m (14-ft) western portion that appears to have been added onto the eastern portion. When that addition was made is not known. No artifacts were recovered during the field investigation from a context that can clarify this chronology further.

Of the three outbuildings, one is positively identified as a small livestock barn (Outbuilding 1), a second may have been a root cellar that post-dates the construction of the house (Outbuilding 3), but the function of the third building is unknown. Outbuilding 1 is a small livestock barn with a poured concrete footer and floor that bears the impression of a small feed trough. Outbuilding 3 is a concrete block root cellar that was built of three-hole concrete

block. It is the only building on site that did not have a poured concrete substructure and that difference suggests it post-dates the other buildings on site. The root cellar is also the only building on site to have a substructure that penetrated the ground to any great depth, leading to its identification. Outbuilding 2 defines the eastern margin of the site, but its function is not known. It was 3 m (9.84 ft) by 4.3 m (14 ft) in dimension and a short, concrete-encased iron outflow conduit extended to the south of the structure. The structure appears to have been designed to contain water and the outflow served as an overflow. A more traditional cistern supplied water for the house and Outbuilding 3 may have served as secondary reservoir for livestock water.

The residential cistern stood just off the northwest corner of the house and was undoubtedly fed from gutters and downspouts on that building. The brick cistern had a beehive shape with concrete parging on the interior surface to ensure it remained watertight. It was not possible to excavate within the cistern, but it was approximately 1.85 m (6 ft) in diameter. Without knowing how deep the cistern was it is impossible to determine how much water it was designed to hold.

The cistern was fed from the nearby house, but apparently the downspouts first fed into a collection box located just east of the cistern itself. The function of this box is not perfectly clear. It is possible that the divided concrete box served to filter organic material like leaves and tree debris from the water before if entered the cistern. It is also possible that the concrete box held an offset hand pump to draw water from the cistern, and given the two reservoirs within the box, it is also possible that it performed both functions.

Two privies stood southwest of and down slope from the house and, perhaps most importantly, the cistern. The earliest privy appears to have been Feature 3, which was built over a brick-lined vault. Artifacts recovered from the lowest level of the privy indicate that the fill inside was deposited sometime during or after 1933. The later privy, Feature 2, was southeast of the first, and had a simple wooden box that defined the bottom of the cess pit and apparently unsupported dirt sides. Artifacts from the lowest level of fill in this privy indicate that it was fill dating to 1945 or later. Based on the supposition the privies were likely utilized consecutively and not concurrently, the two privies are dated from ca. 1933–1945, and ca. 1945–1952.

The remaining site components consist of a fence line, two farm lanes/drives, and a surface dump located at the head of a small drainage on the west side of the site. The dump was

detected in nine contiguous STPs. The fence line extended from east to west across the northern limits of the site along with one farm lane. The second farm lane extended north to south near the western margin of the site.

The construction materials used in the major site elements reinforce the historically documented dates of occupation. Poured concrete and three-hole cinder blocks were not prominent in rural residential construction until after ca. 1920. Each of the major elements is either made of or prominently features one of these two material types.

In all, 2,776 artifacts were recovered from 33PK184 (Appendix D). The overwhelming majority of the artifacts are glass items (1,977 [72 percent]). Of the glass artifacts, just 119 pieces are window glass sherds, 587 are part of the furniture group like ashtrays or what most likely are light bulbs, and the remainder consists of glass vessels, dishes, bottles, and jars. Ceramics account for just 156 items (5.6 percent of the collection), and only eight fragments of stoneware storage vessels were encountered on site. Metal artifacts are the second largest material group, and 413 metal items were recovered. Iron and nails are the most common metal items. A total of 128 nails were recovered. All of the identified nails (n=105) were extruded wire nails, and just 23 could not be positively identified as either wire or cut nails. Faunal artifacts account for 5.8 percent (n=163) of the collection and include 35 fragments of bird bone, 124 pieces of fish bone, and just four examples of mammal bone. Interestingly, there is a real possibility that the fish bones may have originated from a single individual and do not represent repeated episodes of disposal. A total of 16 floral items were recovered, including one hickory nut fragment, 11 peach pit fragments, and four samples of wood. Eight mineral artifacts and 34 synthetic items were also recovered. Less than 30 percent (n=821) of the recovered artifacts were found in STPs.

The chronologically diagnostic artifacts agree with the historic information and the building materials data concerning the site chronology. Although many of the artifacts to which a range of production dates could be assigned may have been produced through the second half of the nineteenth century through the present, a number of items provide a tighter date range for the occupation of the site. Primarily, these are bottle glass fragments, and examples that date to the late 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s were recovered from all contexts (STPS, units, and features) at the site (Appendix D). In addition, the relative dearth of stoneware vessels and the

predominance of glass vessels is itself indicative of an occupation in the second quarter of the twentieth century (Cabak et al. 1999).

Site 33PK184 can be interpreted as a small, hilltop farmstead of just 8.1 ha (20 acres) that was built and occupied by the Davis family from ca. 1930 to 1952.

SITE 33PK193 (IRON WHEEL FARMSTEAD)

The Iron Wheel Farmstead (33PK193) was identified as a 55-m by 135-m (180-ft by 443-ft) area encompassing three prominent architectural features and nonportable artifacts and a diffuse scatter of surface artifacts during the Phase I survey (Schweikart et al. 1997) [Figure 13]. The three prominent architectural features and nonportable artifacts were noted and included a rectangular depression suggestive of a building foundation, an east-west oriented fence line, and an iron wheel located above the south bank of an intermittent stream running through the site. The general date range assigned to the site based on the recovered artifacts was ca. 1820–present. Schweikart et al. (1997) state that the site appears on a 1939 aerial photograph of the area. Further work was recommended even though it represents a more limited set of activities that likely involved agricultural practices, because based on the relative density of artifacts and integrity of the building foundation present, the potential exists for subsurface deposits.

The site is located on the west side of Cemetery Road about 350 m (1,150 ft) south of Beaver Road (Figure 1). The area is wooded and had no surface visibility. No buildings are depicted in this location on the historical mapping of the area (AEC 1952; ODNR, DGS ca.1912; USGS 15′ topographic map, 1908 Waverly quadrangle). However, a building is shown directly across the road from the site on the ODNR, DGS (ca.1912) map and 1908 Waverly quadrangle (USGS 15′ topographic map), and three buildings are depicted across the road from the site on the AEC (1952) map. These building locations correspond to 33PK185, which was recorded during the Phase I survey (Schweikart et al. 1997). No buildings or structures are depicted in this area on the 1951 aerial photograph of the region (Figure 14).

The site is situated on a low ridgetop within a large area of pre-Illinoian lacustrine deposits along the western edge of the Scioto River Valley (Pavey et al. 1999). Although the soils on the ridgetop formed in residuum (i.e., Rarden silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes and Coolville silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes present at the site and weathered in place from existing bedrock), the surrounding soils are lacustrine in nature or formed over lacustrine deposits

(USDA, NRCS 2009). It is unclear if lakebed sediments were once present and have been eroded from the ridge, or the area existed as an island. Regardless, it is an elevated landform above large areas of relatively flat and productive arable land.

The initial step in the Phase II investigation was relocation and visual inspection of the site. The boundary shown on the Phase I project map (Figure 2) does not match the stated site dimensions in text but it does indicate the site's location reasonably well. The boundary shown on the Phase I site schematic (Figure 13) does match the text. Visual inspection of the site's general vicinity identified all of the major components of the site described by Schweikart et al. (1997). Upon closer inspection the interpretation of one of the items identified during the Phase I was refined—the foundation noted by Schweikart et al. (1997) appears to be a low earthen berm. The berm, the wheel, the fence line, and a previously unrecorded stone-lined well were identified during the visual inspection.

The berm, which was described by Schweikart et al. (1997) as a rectangular depression suggestive of a foundation, is located about 160 m (525 ft) west of Cemetery Road (Figure 15). It is a three-sided earthen berm that measures about 5.5 m by 7.6 m (18 ft by 25 ft), grading into hillside at the open end (Plate 31). The top of the berm was about 1 m (3.28 ft) wide and relatively level. It is about 50 cm (20 in) high on the outside (down-slope side) and 20 cm (8 in) high on the inside. Units 1–3 were excavated on and inside the berm. The excavations indicated that there was no internal structure or underlying stone foundation. Only two artifacts were recovered from these units, one of which was a prehistoric chert flake.

There is a stone-lined well in the east part of the site about 25 m (80 ft) west of Cemetery Road (Figure 15; Plate 32). The stone is uncut. The diameter of the well was 70 cm (28 in) and it is more than 8 m (25 ft) deep. The well is open and the exposed shaft extended approximately 2 m (6.56 ft) below the ground surface before yielding to at least 3 m (9.84 ft) of water, which precluded sampling the soil/artifacts from the well as prescribed in the work scope. The well is rimmed with flat sandstone and occupies a level and slightly elevated area. Units 7 and 8 were excavated near the well and both units (and all but two of the STPs in this area) had natural soil profiles, suggesting little modification to the surrounding landform.

Also present was a ca. 1.2-m (4-ft) diameter iron wheel (Figure 15; Plate 33). It was attached to an iron axle and was located on the opposite (south) side of a small drainage. This was the only site element observed beyond the landform containing the berm and well. There

was some material (kitchen ceramics, container glass, and a few miscellaneous metal items) in the stream bed that had been washed down from the site. These items were not collected or included in the site boundary as they appeared to represent colluvially redeposited materials from the site above.

Provenience was maintained at the site by a metric grid system oriented to approximately 36.00° true north. Two datums were established and marked with rebar and survey caps. Datum 1 was designated 500N,500E on the grid. The UTM coordinates and elevations of the datums are in Table 6. Main grid points were set in with a Topcon Total Station at 25-m (82-ft) intervals and intermediate 5-m (16-ft) grid points were set in with a measuring tape along the main grid lines to serve as guides for STP excavated across the site. A total of 98 STPs were excavated across the site and artifacts were recovered from seven of them (Figure 15). Of the 50 artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II survey, 40 came from the STPs (Table 7). A detailed analysis of the artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II testing is presented in Appendix D. Figure 16 shows the artifact densities at the site based on the distribution of the artifacts recovered from the STPs. Artifacts of two material types (glass and metal) were recovered. The densities of the different material types were not mapped. So few STPs were positive that the distribution created isolated spikes in the artifact densities and the only discernable pattern is that the artifacts cluster near the berm and near the well. All but two of them were metal and 23 were wire fragments recovered from STP 485N,500E, which is along the section of barbed wire fence. These artifacts are certainly related to the fence rather than the berm.

Soil profiles across the site were relatively uniform, indicating an approximately 20-cm (8-in) thick yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam A horizon above brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty clay loam subsoil that in some places had rock in it. Several of the units along the edges of the landform (i.e., adjacent to the small drainages) were eroded, but generally the site was on an intact landform. Notable exceptions were STPs 480N,515E; 480N,520E; 495N,550E; and 495N,555E. The topsoil exposed in STPs 480N,515E and 480N,520E was deeper (about 30 cm [12 in]) than the other STPs and appeared to be disturbed. STPs 495N,550E and 495N,555E did not have subsoil below their surface layers. Both displayed compact gravelly clay that may have been dug out of the nearby well.

Eight 1-m x 1-m (3.28-ft x 3.28-ft) test units were excavated at the site (Figure 15). Units 1–3 were excavated to examine the earthen berm at the west end of the site. Unit 1 was excavated within the area enclosed by the berm and Units 2 and 3 were placed on top of the berm. Unit 1 appeared to have an intact soil profile with a 12-cm (4.7-in) deep, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam A horizon above compact, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt loam subsoil. Unit 2 was excavated on the west wall of the berm where some rock was visible on the surface. These rocks extended through a shallow surface layer into the made land below (Plate 34). Level 2 was excavated to the subsoil, which was encountered at 40 cm (15.7 in) below the ground surface, and although there were some sandstone cobbles present, no stone foundation or other indications of a building were encountered. Unit 3 was excavated in the south wall of the berm. It was almost identical to Unit 2, the main difference being that there were fewer sandstone cobbles in Level 2 (none of which protruded to the surface) and the subsoil was encountered 2 cm (1 in) higher. Two artifacts were recovered from these units: a secondary flake of Columbus/Delaware chert from Level 1 of Unit 3 and an iron fence staple from Level 2 of Unit 3. The chert flake adds a minor prehistoric component consisting of an isolated find from an unassigned prehistoric temporal period.

Unit 4 was excavated near some flat rocks observed on the ground surface near the east end of the fence (Figure 15). A 23-cm (9-in) deep A horizon composed of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt loam over yellow (10YR 7/6) compact silt loam subsoil was documented in the unit. Five artifacts were recovered from Level 1: one piece of vessel glass, one wire fragment, and three unidentified metal fragments. The piece of wire and probably all of the metal fragments came from the nearby fence.

Unit 5 was excavated between STPs 480N,515E and 480N,520E to examine the odd topsoil documented in that portion of the site (Figure 15). Three levels were excavated in the unit (Plate 35). Level 1 is a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam and Level 2 is a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt loam. Both have sandstone gravel and charcoal flecking and did not appear to be natural. Level 3 is darker (brownish yellow [10YR 6/6]) that the layers above it and may be a shallow (approximately 9-cm [4-in] thick) buried A horizon. The yellow (10YR 7/6) subsoil below Level 3 was not excavated. No artifacts were recovered from Unit 5. The origin of the soils in Levels 1 and 2 is unknown.

Unit 6 was excavated in an area between the berm and the well that had a slightly higher artifact density (Figure 16). It was placed between the only two positive STPs in the center portion of the site. Two soil layers were encountered. Level 1 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam A horizon that extended 17 cm (7 in) below the ground surface. Below that is a 17-cm (7-in) deep layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay loam subsoil that extends to the bedrock (Plate 36). No artifacts were recovered from Unit 6.

Units 7 and 8 were excavated to examine the area around the stone-lined well in the east part of the site (Figure 15). Both units had relatively shallow (9-cm–13-cm [4-in–5-in] thick) A horizons composed of pale brown to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/3 to 10YR 6/4) silt loam. The silty clay loam subsoil documented in these units varied in color from yellow (10YR 7/6) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4). An iron hinge was recovered from Unit 7 and a piece of vessel glass and a wire fragment were recovered from Unit 8. The data recovered from these units do not appear to relate directly to the adjacent stone-lined well.

Unfortunately, this site does not appear to fit the identification as a potential home site or farmstead put forward in the Phase I report (Schweikart et al. 1997). With the exception of the well and the earthen berm there is no indication of a building on site. STPs and test units excavated through the berm did not yield any evidence of a structure, and it is not clear if the berm is manmade or if it was created by something natural like a large tree fall. While the quasi-rectangular shape of the berm is compelling, the complete lack of archaeological evidence of a structure suggests a natural origin.

Just 50 artifacts were encountered during the Phase II survey (Appendix D). The majority of those (n=35) are wire fragments associated with a fence line that passes through the site limits from northeast to southwest (Figure 15). The remainder includes a single prehistoric chert flake recovered from the earthern berm, four glass fragments, and 10 pieces of iron hardware such as hinge fragments, fence staples, and wire nails. The two possible pieces of wire nails are the only artifacts that provide any chronological indicator for the site, and that potential date range stretches from the end of the nineteenth century through the twentieth.

The historic record, which indicates that this site was located on the same broad parcel as 33PK195 (Beaver Road Farmstead), and the historic cartographic sources like the 1951 aerial photograph, seem to indicate that this site is not a stand-alone archaeological resource (Figure 14). None of the site elements are visible on that image, and the 1939 photograph was not

relocated during this study. Rather than a separate site or farmstead, this site appears to be associated with 33PK185, the farm house and buildings on the east side of Cemetery Road. That site was not included in this study, but the relationship between it and 33PK193 is clear from historic cartographic sources and the 1951 aerial photograph. Schweikart et al. (1997) identified eight architectural clusters at 33PK185, including the remains of a house. This site appears to be a stone well, perhaps to water livestock, and a low-density artifact scatter primarily associated with a fence line associated with a larger site, whose core is located at 33PK185. This site does not appear to contain a substantial amount of data and it is not possible to draw any meaningful conclusions about that other site from the meager evidence here.

Site Summary

Site 33PK193 is a low-density artifact scatter, well, and fence line associated with a site located beyond the limits of this study. There is no indication that the potential house/building location identified during the Phase I study is, in fact, a structure remnant. Rather, it appears to represent a natural landscape feature. The vast majority of the recovered artifacts are fragments of fence wire and fence hardware related to a fence line that passes through the middle of the site and there is little chronological or functional data available in the recovered artifacts.

SITE 33PK194 (NORTH SHYVILLE FARMSTEAD)

The North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) was identified as a 110-m by 150-m (361-ft by 492-ft) area encompassing six architectural clusters and a diffuse scatter of surface artifacts (Schweikart et al. 1997) [Figure 17]. The architectural clusters consisted of a bell-shaped, brick-lined cistern associated with a scatter of roofing slate, an earthen well remnant, a concrete box well or cistern, and a possible grave footstone made from sandstone (Cluster 1); a pile of cut sandstone blocks (Cluster 2); a buried steel oil tank, concrete drain, and old fence (Cluster 3); a cistern and inlet pipe (Cluster 4); a scatter of concrete and sandstone block (Cluster 5); and another scatter of rough-cut sandstone blocks (Cluster 6). The general date range assigned to the site based on the recovered artifacts was ca. 1820–present. Schweikart et al. (1997) state that the site appears on 1939 and 1951 aerial photographs of the area as well as early cartographic sources and that the Pike County Sesquicentennial Commission (1968) published a pre-1952 photograph of what may be the house at the site prior to its demolition captioned ―Shy family homestead, Shyville, razed during A-Plant construction.” Further work was recommended

because the site was deemed to have a high potential for subsurface deposits due to the apparently well-preserved condition of the architectural features present.

The site is located on both sides of Zimmerman Road about 250 m (820 ft) north of Shyville, which is at the intersection of Zimmerman and Beaver roads (Figure 1). The area is wooded and had no surface visibility. Two buildings are depicted in this location on the historical mapping of the area (AEC 1952; ODNR, DGS ca.1912; USGS 15′ topographic map, 1908 Waverly quadrangle). The AEC (1952) map also shows a third building on the east side of the road.

This site is depicted on the 1951 aerial photograph of the region (Figure 18). On that image, the site is depicted extending across both sides of Zimmerman Road from southeast to northwest. It is difficult to make out the site components with any precision, but a series of three large trees can be seen as dark spots at the northwestern margin of the site and the surrounding clearing is connected to Zimmerman Road by a small pathway or drive. Southeast of Zimmerman Road, a drive leads to a large clearing with what appears to be a significant amount of exposed earth, and there is a similar patch of exposed earth adjacent to the western side of Zimmerman Road.

The site is situated on a low ridgetop within a large area of pre-Illinoian lacustrine deposits along the western edge of the Scioto River Valley (Pavey et al. 1999). Although the soils on the ridgetop formed in residuum (i.e., Coolville silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes and Rarden silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes present at the site that are weathered in place from existing bedrock), the surrounding soils are lacustrine in nature or formed over lacustrine deposits (USDA, NRCS 2009). It is unclear if lakebed sediments were once present and have been eroded from the ridge, or the area existed as an island. Regardless, it is an elevated landform above large areas of relatively flat and productive arable land.

The initial step in the Phase II investigation was relocation and visual inspection of the site. The boundary shown on the Phase I project map (Figure 2) does not match the stated site dimensions in text but it does indicate the site's location reasonably well. The boundary shown on the Phase I site schematic (Figure 17) does match the text. Visual inspection of the site's general vicinity identified all of the major components of the site described by Schweikart et al. (1997). Upon closer inspection the interpretation of some of the items identified during the Phase I was refined. Notably, neither of the wells indicated in Cluster 1 by Schweikart et al.

(1997) are actually wells and the pile of cut sandstone defined as Cluster 2 is actually a partially bulldozed building foundation. The locations of five buildings were identified at the site and subsurface investigations were required to determine the extent of Buildings 1, 3, and 4 (Figure 19, Sheet 1). There are also four surface scatters of what appear to be architectural debris that may have originated at one of the five buildings (Figure 19, Sheets 1 and 2). Other structures and objects identified at the site include two cisterns, a septic tank (identified as Well 2 in the Phase I report), two stone markers (identified as footstones in the Phase I report), an underground oil tank, a concrete drain, a coal pile, and a line of drain tile.

Building 1 is located in the northwestern part of the site, west of Zimmerman Road (Figure 19, Sheet 1). All that is left of the building is a 5.1-m by 7.6-m (17-ft by 25-ft) concrete slab that was buried beneath 5 cm–15 cm (2 in–6 in) of fill (Plate 37). No remnants of the superstructure could be identified. Shovel probes were excavated at the corners of the slab to delineate its extent and Unit 12 was excavated along the east edge of Building 1. The results of the excavations were inconclusive with regard to the thickness of the slab and the material below it, as the remnants of an earlier pad and concrete rubble was discovered underlying the exposed pad. It is at the northeast edge of an area of disturbance evidenced by a raised and generally uneven surface and mixed soils in most of the STPs excavated in the area.

There was little indication of the function of this building based solely on the physical remnants. The poured concrete pad suggests that it was constructed after ca. 1920, when the rotary kiln (patented in 1899) allowed it to be practically employed for rural residential construction (Miller et al. 2000). The pad was also overlain by a broad area of disturbed topsoil that contained a substantial amount of slate roofing fragments, plaster fragments, concrete, and other building rubble that extends from the pad across an area to the south (Figure 19, Sheet 1). This appears to be the remnants of the superstructure to this building, which was apparently bulldozed after the 1952 property transfer. STPs excavated in the vicinity of the concrete pad also produced the greatest number of artifacts, including glass and ceramics (Figure 20, Sheet 1; Figure 21, Sheet 1; Figure 22, Sheet 1; Figure 23, Sheet 1). This suggests that the concrete pad served as a house foundation, and throughout this report it is referred to as both the concrete pad and the house location.

Building 2 is tentatively identified in a swale at the north edge of the site. It consists of three low piles of rocks that appear to be foundation piers (Figure 19, Sheet 1). A fourth corner

was not found. The piers suggest a footprint of approximately 3-m by 4-m (10-ft by 12-ft). No remains of a superstructure were encountered and it is not completely certain that it is actually the remains of a building. No units were excavated at Building 2. The function of this building, if it is a building, is not clear. Artifacts recovered from its vicinity include four pieces of Albany-slipped stoneware, five pieces of window glass, and three nails of an unidentified type (Appendix D).

Building 3 is located on the east side of Zimmerman Road just south of a driveway leading up to the top of the landform where the eastern half of the site is located (Figure 19, Sheet 2). Initially identified as a scatter of cut stones on the surface, excavations indicated that it is a 2.9-m by 4.6-m (10-ft by 15-ft) continuous sandstone-block foundation (Figure 24; Plates 38 and 39). No remains of the superstructure were found. Three slit trenches (one of which was recorded as Unit 9) and a shovel probe were excavated to determine the location of the foundation. Four 1-m by 1-m (3.28-ft by 3.28-ft) units (Units 11, 13, 15, and 17) were excavated around the outside of the foundation and another (Unit 16) was excavated within it. The western edge of the foundation is jumbled and appears to have been bulldozed. The foundation is constructed of a single course of small, dry-laid sandstone blocks. A small amount of mortar was found between two foundation stones in Unit 13, but all indications are that the stones were dry laid. Brick and mortar were observed in Unit 16, which was excavated inside the building and the mortar is probably associated with this masonry. A builder's trench (Feature 3) was present in all four units excavated along the building's exterior.

As with the house site, the physical remains of this site show evidence of demolition disturbance that was more intensive than that encountered at 33PK184. In this instance, one whole wall of the structure appears to have been demolished as the building was pushed from east to west when it was razed. It is tempting to think that the use of stone as a foundation material indicates that this building predates others in this study. Unfortunately, the artifacts recovered from test units in and around this building are not particularly informative.

One hundred and forty-nine artifacts were recovered from the five units around Building 3 (Units 11, 13, and 15–17) [Appendix D]. They included five pieces of vessel glass, three fragments of window glass, five pieces of unidentified iron hardware, two pieces of unidentified glass, two pieces of a plastic electrical outlet cover, five unidentified nail fragments, 110 wire nails, three wire or wire nail fragments, seven pieces of plaster, and one fragment of whiteware.

The only chronologically diagnostic elements of this assemblage are the wire nails, which were most likely produced after about 1890, the two pieces of a plastic outlet cover, and a single piece of solarized glass (Deiss 1981; Gillio et al. 1980; Munsey 1970) [Plate 40]. Solarized glass was produced between about 1880 and 1918. Manganese in the body paste, which was added to clarify the glass, reacts with solar radiation over time to produce the amethyst color for which this glass type is known. The plastic electrical outlet cover certainly post-dates the production of the solarized glass by as much as 40 years, but its presence only indicates that the building was electrified by the mid-twentieth century and does not reveal when it was constructed. Unfortunately, the date that the glass may have been produced does not indicate when it entered the archaeological record and the artifacts do not provide a date range for this structure. They are similarly uninformative about function, as the majority of the materials (wire nails) most likely originated in the superstructure and are not related to function.

Building 4 is on the east side of Zimmerman Road just north of a driveway leading up to the top of the landform where the eastern half of the site is located (Figure 19, Sheet 1). All that is left of the building is a 6.7-m by 7.7-m (22-ft by 25-ft) concrete slab that was buried beneath 5 cm–75 cm (2 in–6 in) of fill (Plate 41). No remnants of the superstructure could be identified. Shovel probes were excavated at the corners of the slab to delineate its extent. A layer of asphalt shingles or rolled roofing is sitting on top of the southeast corner of the slab. The slab's west edge appeared to ramp down toward Zimmerman Road. No test units were excavated at Building 4. There is a raised area of concrete in the southwest corner of Building 4 (Plate 42) that may be related to the adjacent underground oil tank and drain that Schweikart et al. (1997) designated Cluster 3.

This building is interpreted as an automobile garage, and the poured concrete substructure indicates that it likely post-dates ca. 1920. This interpretation is based upon the orientation of the building and the cast ramp on its western edge. This arrangement provides easy access to cars from Zimmerman Road and the farm lane that extended to the east.

Building 5 is located on the west side of Zimmerman Road opposite Buildings 3 and 4 (Figure 19, Sheet 1). It is a foundation remnant that Schweikart et al. (1997) identified as a pile of cut sandstone blocks (Cluster 2). Upon closer inspection the southern corner, part of the southeastern wall and part of an interior wall were found to be relatively intact (Plates 43 and 44). The foundation measures 9.6 m (32 ft) by 6.0 m (20 ft). The interior wall is located 5.4 m

(18 ft) from the southwestern wall, which is slightly off center. Part of the foundation appears to have been constructed with larger cut sandstone blocks, and other portions are rubble set in concrete. Unit 14 was excavated on the exterior of the building along a cemented rubble section of the south wall that appeared most intact. The foundation wall extends more than 70 cm (28 in) below the surface. The foundation extended below the surface of the bedrock and appeared to be stones set in concrete against the wall of the hole excavated for the building. There was no apparent builder's trench outside the foundation wall. Two pieces of vessel glass and seven nails were recovered from the surface layer. STP 495N,495E was excavated within the foundation. One piece of whiteware, two pieces of vessel glass, six pieces of window glass, and two wire nail fragments were recovered from the STP and the soils consisted of 16 cm of disturbed dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam over mixed clay loams and sandstone. All the artifacts were in the surface layer.

Building 5 is interpreted as a large barn and its foundation was substantial enough to support two stories. The barn appears to have been constructed like a typical bank barn; however, it was the eastern gable end that was dug into the hillside and the western gable end that was exposed to the slope. It is possible that the two methods of construction represent a single construction episode, but it is perhaps more likely that the concrete and rubble sections represent repairs to failing portions of the foundation wall. In either case, the concrete and rubble foundation elements likely post-date ca. 1920. Just nine artifacts were recovered from Unit 14, including seven nails or nail fragments (Appendix D). The nails included one wire nail, and two cut nails, the latter of which were most likely manufactured before ca. 1890. Their presence hints that portions of the barn may be older than the post-1920 concrete foundation segments, but they cannot confirm an earlier date.

There are two cisterns at the site, both of which were identified by Schweikart et al. (1997). Cistern 1 is located adjacent to Building 5 and Cistern 2 is on the top of the hill in the eastern part of the site (Figure 19, Sheets 1 and 2). Cistern 1 is included in Cluster 1 from the Phase I survey and Cistern 2 is the only element in Cluster 4 (Schweikart et al. 1997). Cistern 2 is partially collapsed. Both are brick beehive cisterns that have been filled in (Plates 45 and 46). A ceramic pipe feeds into Cistern 2 from the northeast, which was likely connected to the downspouts on an unidentified building near one of several documented rubble piles. A line of similar drain tiles, several of which have collapsed, is located south of the cistern and extend

down to a shallow swale extending toward Zimmerman Road and may have been an outflow or overflow control for the cistern. A 5-cm (2-in) iron pipe in wall of the cistern may connect to the line of drain tiles, but it was not excavated so it is unknown if the line of tiles are related to Cistern 2.

A bucket auger was used to sample the fill in the cisterns. In Cistern 1 the surface of the fill was about 80 cm (31.5 in) below the existing ground surface, which appeared to be demolition rubble from Building 5. The upper 9 cm (3.4 in) is a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam, which lay above yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles. Two pieces of window glass, one piece of vessel glass, and one lamp chimney fragment were recovered from the second layer of fill. The bucket auger was abandoned 85 cm (33.5 in) below the surface of the fill when it hit an obstruction in the fill. It did not appear to be the bottom of the cistern. In Cistern 2 the surface of the fill was about 70 cm (27.6 in) below the existing ground surface. The upper 8 cm (3.1 in) is a black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam, which lay above light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay loam with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles. No artifacts were recovered from the fill. The bucket auger was abandoned 90 cm (35.4 in) below the surface of the fill when it hit an obstruction in the fill. It did not appear to be the bottom of the cistern. The soil became totally saturated at about 80 cm (31.5 in) below the surface of the fill.

Schweikart et al. (1997) indicated two wells within Cluster 1. Well 2 appears to be a concrete septic tank or other reservoir designed to capture water or runoff from near the house site (Figure 19, Sheet 1). It is partially filled in. The surface of the fill is about 85 cm (33.5 in) below the ground surface. A hard, flat bottom was encountered with the bucket auger 50 cm (19.7 in) below the surface of the fill that is presumably the bottom of the tank. The inner dimensions of the concrete tank are approximately 1.2 m (4 ft) long, 1 m (3.28 ft) wide, and taking into account the thickness of the top lip, 1.2 m (4 ft) deep, which is a capacity of about 1.5 m^3 (400 gal). This is markedly smaller than typical domestic cisterns, which can hold several thousand gallons. There is 10-cm (4-in) interior diameter cast iron pipe in the wall of its south corner that was designed to deliver material to the bottom of the reservoir, rather than the top. Because of its small size and the odd inflow pipe, this feature is not interpreted as a cistern, but rather as a precursor to modern septic tank with a rectangular cess pit attached to the house through the 10-cm (4-in) pipe (Plate 47). This suggests that the house was built with an interior

water closet, rather than the privies that were in operation until the mid-twentieth century at 33PK184. Three fill layers were documented in the cess pit. The uppermost level is a 15-cm (5.9-in) deep layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam that contained a piece of sheet metal. Level 2 is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam and the bottom level is very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay loam. Wire nails were recovered from two layers: one from Level 2 and nine from Level 3. The poured concrete construction of this feature indicates that it likely post-dates ca. 1920 and its potential connection to the house site suggests they were built concurrently.

The other well identified by Schweikart et al. (1997) is located southwest of Building 1 near Unit 1 (Figure 19, Sheet 1). It is an approximately 2.5-m (8-ft) diameter depression that extended approximately 70 cm (28 in) below the current ground surface. Large sections of what appear to be hollow tile wall fragments had fallen into the depression and appeared to demarcate a collapsed structure of some sort. Two patent numbers on a recovered section of tile block mark its earliest possible manufacture date as after November 10, 1942. When the depression was cleaned of rubble in a search for intact sections of the well, it became clear that there was, in fact, no such structure (Plate 48).

Rather, the depression and rubble was underlain by additional evidence of disturbance. Large pieces of concrete rubble, bent iron pipes, and bent metal fence posts were observed in excavations, including Unit 1 in the immediate vicinity of the depression, as well. These extended as much as 50 cm (19 in) below the ground. The two sections of tile wall rubble visible in the depression were approximately 2 m (6.56 ft) long and 75 cm (29 in) wide and were associated with 75-cm (29-in) blocks of concrete rubble and the twisted metal pipes and posts. Rather than an intact feature, this deposit represents evidence of intensive disturbance associated with the demolition of the site ca. 1952. At that time, the house and related features appear to have been bulldozed from north to south and in this area a large hole was excavated and filled with the larger portions of rubble. The precise size of the excavated hole is not clear, but it is certainly associated with the overlying rubble deposit in this area.

There are two sandstone markers in the western part of the site; one was lying on the ground surface and the other was set vertically in the ground (Plate 49). Schweikart et al. (1997) identified them as possible footstones marking the location of burials. Unit 5 was excavated around the marker set in the ground to check for an associated grave shaft, but none was present.

There is no doubt the stone was purposely set in a square hole, but it does not mark a burial or other feature. Its function on site is not known.

An approximately 1-m (3.28-ft) diameter coal pile is located about 5 m (16 ft) east of Building 1. It is a low pile and most of the pieces of coal are about 5 cm–10 cm (2 in–4 in) and there is no ash, cinders, or slag. This is a pile where coal was stored for later use rather than a deposit of coal ash discarded after burning (i.e., a cinder pile). Importantly, the soil stratigraphy in the STP excavated adjacent to it (545N,495E) indicates that it is on top of a layer of fill that appears to cap an earlier occupation surface. The upper layer is coal, below that is made land (i.e., fill) consisting of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam, underneath which is an approximately 8-cm (3-in) thick layer of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay loam containing coal, one piece of whiteware, and three wire nails. Similar stratigraphy was encountered in Units 3, 8, and 12, which were excavated between the coal pile and the house location (Building 1) [Figure 19, Sheet 1].

South of Building 1 is an area with a concentration of brick, slate, and sandstone fragments on the surface (Figure 19, Sheet 1). Schweikart et al. (1997) included this surface scatter as part of Cluster 1, although they only noted the roofing slate and brick fragments (Figure 17). However, the materials indentified as Cluster 1 do not represent a building location. Rather, they are the remnants of aggressive site demolition that occurred after it was abandoned. This is evident by the observed push piles of refuse, the deep, rubble-filled excavation initially thought to mark the location of the well and the broad scatter of architectural debris across the ground surface in this area. The demolition was intensive, and almost certainly conducted with a bulldozer that has compromised the majority of the deposits in and around the house site in the western portion of the site. Only the stratigraphy preserved in Units 3, 8, and 12 appears to remain intact, and this appears to be a function of the demolition that pushed the house debris from north to south.

There are also three concentrations of rubble on top of the hill, east of Zimmerman Road (Figure 19, Sheet 2). The eastern scatter is a slightly raised (about 15-cm [6-in]) area with several large cut sandstone blocks and some smaller sandstone rubble. It corresponds with Cluster 6 on the Phase I map (Figure 17). Unit 7 was excavated within this concentration, but no evidence of a building was encountered. Schweikart et al. (1997) identified a concentration of concrete block (Cluster 5) south of Cluster 6. Several push piles were encountered in this area,

but no concrete. There is a concentration of concrete rubble on the surface west of the sandstone block that probably corresponds to Cluster 5 (cf. Figure 18; Figure 19, Sheet 2). A third, much smaller, scatter of sandstone rubble was observed west of the two larger concentrations. Unit 10 was excavated in this area, but no evidence of a building was encountered. Although this area appears to have been an active part of the farm and likely held buildings as shown on the 1951 aerial photograph, no intact archaeological evidence of those buildings survives. The dislocated and disarticulated rubble piles and push piles at the southeastern margin of the site indicate that the standing structures were most likely bulldozed when the site was abandoned, and there are no interpretable remains.

Provenience was maintained at the site by a metric grid system oriented to approximately 11.49° true north. Two datums were established and marked with rebar and survey caps. Datum 1 was designated 500N,500E on the grid. The UTM coordinates and elevations of the datums are in Table 6. Main grid points were set in with a Topcon Total Station at 25-m (82-ft) intervals and intermediate 5-m (16-ft) grid points were set in with a measuring tape along the main grid lines to serve as guides for STPs excavated across the site. A total of 617 STPs were excavated across the site and artifacts were recovered from 200 of them (Figure 19, Sheets 1 and 2). Of the 1,902 artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II survey 1,014 came from the STPs (Table 7). A detailed analysis of the artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II testing is presented in Appendix D. Figure 20 shows the artifact densities at the site based on the distribution of the artifacts recovered from the STPs. Artifact density maps are also presented for ceramics, glass, and metal (Figures 21–23). Artifacts of four other material types (composite, mineral, organic, and synthetic) were recovered. They were minor elements of the assemblage from the STPs and the only substantial deposits among them consisted of a slate roofing shingle fragments recovered from the STPs in the surface scatter and disturbed soils southwest of Building 1. The densities of these materials were not mapped.

Artifact densities across the site varied greatly. Generally, there is a high concentration in the northwest part of the site in the vicinity of the house site (Building 1) and the surface scatter of brick, slate, and sandstone demolition rubble. This is the area of highest density among the ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts and is clearly a center of activities at the site. Although spotty, increased artifact densities are also higher at and around the buildings clustered by the driveway leading up to the top of the hill (Buildings 3–5). Significantly, the density of

ceramics in this area is much less pronounced than that of the metal and glass artifacts, reinforcing the interpretation of Building 1 as the house site where domestic activities occurred and these buildings are utilitarian structures like garages and barns. Most of the ceramics were recovered from units near Building 1 and the disturbed area to the south and southwest of it. There are a few individual STPs that had higher numbers of artifacts creating spikes in the artifact densities on top of the hill in the vicinity of Cistern 2 and the sandstone and concrete rubble concentration, but the eastern portion of the site clearly has a lower artifact density.

The artifact distribution appears to indicate domestic activities, as reflected by the ceramics concentrated in the north end of the site while other activities were concentrated at the buildings identified during the Phase I and Phase II surveys. Excavations identified a cobble walkway from Buildings 3–5 at the end of the driveway to the concentration of brick, slate and sandstone demolition rubble (Figure 19, Sheets 1 and 2). There were several units between the north part of the walkway and Building 1 that had cobbles in them, but the intensive demolition disturbance has obliterated any intact portion of the walkway in that area. Also of note in this area are STPs 530N,480E and 535N,480E. The former had a thick buried layer of plaster fragments that extended to a depth more than 50 cm (19.6 in) below the ground surface, at which point the STP was terminated. The latter contained what appeared to be a foundation wall. Unit 1 was excavated adjacent to STP 535N,480E to search for the potential wall, which was revealed to be several large fragments of demolition rubble that had been buried along with the material exposed in the depression initially documented as well in the Phase I report.

Assuming that the rubble on top of the hill marks the location of one or more razed buildings, which seems likely as the nearby cistern was most likely fed from gutters and downspouts attached to a building, activities in this portion of the site would have been of a nature that resulted in less artifact deposition. Numerous STPs around Cistern 2 had high levels of gravel mixed in the soil, which suggests that this area may have been a work yard or animal pen/yard. This interpretation is reinforced by the 1951 aerial photograph, which depicts a large area of exposed earth in this part of the site (Figure 18). Several STPs detected areas of isolated disturbance across this eastern portion of the site, but the only areas of intensive disturbance were situated in the vicinity of the rubble concentrations.

Sixteen 1-m x 1-m (3.28-ft x 3.28-ft) test units were excavated at the site (Figure 19, Sheets 1and 2)[1]. Unit 1 was excavated in an area of disturbance between the large depression Schweikart et al. (1997) identified as Well 1 and STP 535N,480E, to explore what appeared to be an intact foundation wall in an adjacent STP. Three levels were excavated in the unit to a final depth of 46 cm (18.1 in) below the ground surface [Plates 50 and 51]. Rubble, some of it quite large, and mixed soils were encountered throughout the unit and excavations were abandoned once it was clear that there was no intact foundation.

Unit 2 was excavated just beyond the disturbed area within the cluster of brick, slate, and sandstone fragments. It was undertaken in an effort to discover whether the surface deposits were associated with a buried foundation. The unit was excavated in two levels to a final depth of 21 cm (8.3 in) below the ground surface, which was approximately 12 cm (4.7 in) into the subsoil. No indications of building were encountered, but the edge of the cobble walkway was along the west edge of the unit (Plate 52).

Unit 3 was excavated to examine the stratigraphy between the coal pile and Building 1. A buried occupation surface was encountered in STP 545N,495E, which is adjacent to the coal pile. Not only was this layer observed, but a rock-filled trench (Feature 2) was encountered just below it (Plate 53). Feature 2 extended outside of Unit 3 so Unit 8 was excavated to define the southeast edge of the trench (Figure 25). The portion of Feature 2 within Unit 3 was excavated. It is a rock-filled trench extending about 30 cm (12 in) below the buried occupation surface (Figure 26). Both units had the same stratigraphy. There was a ca. 10-cm (4-in) thick, dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam surface layer with coal (Level 1) over dense yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam made land with abundant brick fragments, rock, and pieces of concrete (Level 2). The construction fill in Level 2 was about 25 cm (10 in) thick and capped Level 3, a ca. 5-cm–10-cm (2-in–4-in) thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silt loam that was about 40 percent coal and also contained pieces of concrete. Below this was the yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay loam subsoil and Feature 2. During excavation some of the Level 3 artifacts got mixed in with Level 2, particularly in Unit 8, where a pocket of gravel in the fill confused excavations and Level 2 was divided into Levels 2A and 2B. A total of 91 artifacts, primarily nails, were recovered from Level 3.

[1] A slit trench excavated at Building 3 was recorded as Unit 9, but it was not a 1-m x 1-m (3.28-ft x 3.28-ft) test unit.

Feature 2 is approximately 1 m (3.28 ft) wide and about 30 cm (12 in) deep, extending below Level 3 in Units 3 and 8. The southeastern edge that was in Unit 8 was not excavated. The portion of Feature 2 excavated in Unit 3 indicated that it was fairly straight walled and flat bottomed (Plate 54) and filled with angular cobbles. The rock made up about 80 percent of the fill; more than 200 5-cm–50-cm (2-in–20-in) cobbles were recovered from the portion of the feature in Unit 3. There was no internal structure within the fill. The only artifacts recovered from Feature 2 were two cut nail fragments.

The stratigraphy in these two units indicates that there were at least and probably no more than, two building episodes that occurred in the location of the house pad (Building 1). Unit 12 encountered large, concrete rubble and evidence of an earlier concrete footer/pad beneath the pad of Building 1. Units 3 and 8 documented the coal pile, overlying approximately 20 cm (8 in) of fill. Beneath the fill was a thin lens of silt loam with coal and concrete rubble fragment inclusions. This lens overlay both sterile subsoil and Feature 2, which is a rock-filled drainage trench that extends from north to south through portions of both these units. The drainage trench, which is discussed in more detail in the description of both Units 3 and 8, appears to have been installed to redirect runoff water from the slope to the east of the house site. The stratigraphy in these three units indicates the following sequence of construction at the house site. First, a concrete pad (post-dating ca. 1920 based on the material type) was constructed, then the building was razed/demolished for unknown reasons. Either during the construction, or perhaps during the demolition and subsequent ground preparation, a thin layer of very dark brown clay loam was deposits across the land in the vicinity of the house. A second concrete pad was poured in the location of the first and approximately 20 cm (8 in) of fill was added to the surrounding area to raise the grade of the local ground surface. It is not clear from the stratigraphy if the trench drain was installed before or after the first pad was constructed.

Unit 4 was excavated to examine a small depression north of the septic tank. The unit encompassed the southeast quarter of the depression. A small basin-shaped feature (Feature 1) was identified (Figures 27 and 28). The portion of Feature 1 within Unit 4 was excavated, quarter sectioning the feature. Twenty-three artifacts were recovered from the feature fill, primarily wire nails (n=9) and container glass (n=8). The fill is a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam that was identical to the surface layer and contained the same types of material. The unit was excavated into the subsoil outside the feature and then the feature was excavated separately

down to the subsoil. All indications are that this is a low spot that was filled in with topsoil. It is unclear if Feature 1 represents an intentional episode of refuse burial or a more casual infilling of a natural low spot in the local topography.

Unit 5 was excavated at the standing marker near the west edge of the site (Plate 49). Schweikart et al. (1997) identified it as one of two footstones so a unit was excavated centered on the marker to check for a grave shaft. A dark brown (10YR 3/3), very rooty surface layer was identified with a brown (10YR 4/3) layer below it. They probably comprise a single surface layer with a somewhat higher organic content near the ground surface. The base of Level 2 was at the subsoil interface. A square hole that the marker was set in could be discerned as it was slightly mottled. The rest of the interface lacked any signs of disturbance. An arbitrary 5-cm (2-in) level was excavated into the subsoil to make sure nothing was missed (Plate 55). The hole the marker was set in was not excavated or assigned a feature number.

Unit 6 was excavated to examine a small depression south of Cistern 2 on top of the hill in the eastern portion of the site. The unit encompassed the northwest quarter of the depression. A small basin-shaped feature (Feature 4) was identified. A thin layer of highly organic, dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam (Level 1) was removed from the surface of the unit revealing brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silt loam subsoil and a rim of gravel above the edge of the depression (Plate 56). The gravel and about 10 cm (4 in) of subsoil were removed as Level 2 revealing the rocky, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam feature fill in the depression. The portion of Feature 4 within Unit 6 was excavated, quarter sectioning the feature (Plate 57). It is a cylindrical basin filled with rock, gravel, and soil. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 4 or Unit 6. It is unclear if Feature 4 reflects some purposeful excavation or is simply a low spot in the work yard that was filled in. It does appear to have distinct walls suggesting the former, and it may have served as an informal drain to help drain the surrounding work yard.

Units 7 and 10 were excavated to examine concentrations of sandstone on top of the hill in the eastern portion of the site. The deposits were suspected to be foundation remnants. Both units had similar profiles and neither suggested the presence of a building. They had pale brown to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/3–10YR 6/4) silt loam A horizons with somewhat darker, organic rich soil at the surface above brownish yellow to yellowish brown (10YR 6/8–10YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil. The depths of the A horizon varied by only about 2 cm (1 in) between the units.

Units 9, 11, 13, and 15–17 were excavated to examine Building 3 (Figure 19, Sheet 2). Although recorded as a test unit, Unit 9 was a slit trench excavated to locate the foundation rather than a 1-m x 1-m (3.28-ft x 3.28-ft) unit. The topsoil in Unit 9 was removed exposing the lower soil layers and a foundation stone. Two other slit trenches and a shovel probe were excavated to locate the foundation, but they were not recorded as test units. The foundation along the west side of Building 3 was not present in the slit trench and based on the jumble of cut sandstone visible on the surface, this part of the foundation has been destroyed, probably by a bulldozer.

Units 11, 13, 15, and 17 were excavated around the outside edge of the building. Units 11 and 13 were expanded slightly toward the center of the building, but foundation stones and a builder's trench (Feature 3) were encountered in all four units (Figures 29–32). Unit 15 accidently fell on the southwest corner of the building, prompting the excavation of the shovel probe to locate the northwest corner and the excavation of Unit 17, as the entire west wall did not appear to have been destroyed. The foundation is constructed of a series of small cut sandstone blocks arranged in a single course that was set in a builder's trench. Units 15 and 17 had displaced blocks east of the foundation within them, but also contained in situ stones and portions of the builder's trench (Feature 3). Relatively few artifacts were recovered from Units 11, 13, 15, and 17 (n=20), including window glass (n=3), vessel glass (n=4), and nails (n=3).

Feature 3 was between 20 cm and 30 cm (8 in and 12 in) deep. It extended 5 cm–10 cm (2 in –4 in) beyond the foundation (Figures 29, 30, and 32) except in the southwest corner where its edge was about 30 cm (12 in) west of the foundation (Figure 31). It was difficult to discern in Unit 11, consisting of a light gray (10YR 7/2) clay loam. In the other units it was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6–10YR 5/8) clay loam and in some places had light gray (10YR 7/2) or very pale brown (10YR 7/3) mottling. The portions of the builder's trench within Units 11, 13, 15, and 17 were excavated. The outside wall was uneven but fairly vertical and the floor was level (Plate 58). The foundation stones rested on the bottom of the feature. The only artifact recovered from Feature 3 was a nail fragment.

Unit 16 was excavated inside the foundation of Building 3. Several sandstone blocks were encountered in it, but they did not appear to be in situ. As opposed to the small number of artifacts recovered from the units around the outside of Building 3, 128 artifacts were recovered from inside the building in Unit 16. However, 119 (93 percent) are nails, the rest are vessel glass

(*n*=2) and plaster fragments (*n*=7). There was a significant amount of plaster, mortar, and brick in Unit 16 (Plate 59). A small sample of the plaster was retained; the rest of it, along with the mortar, was discarded in the field. The brick was collected and weighed (ca. 23 kg [50 lb]) and discarded in the field. The only artifacts of note recovered from these units are a spud bar fragment and two pieces of a molded, plastic electrical outlet cover.

Unit 12 was excavated along the outside of the foundation of Building 1 to examine the deposits beside and below the concrete slab. The west wall of the unit was the outside of the concrete slab. Two levels were excavated. The first was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam surface layer and the second was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam with gray (10YR 6/1) mottles that had concrete, brick, and sandstone throughout. This is the same layer of made land evident in Units 3 and 8, which are immediately adjacent to Unit 12. However, Level 2 ended at a layer of concrete that connected to the concrete slab (Plate 60). There were brick fragments and chunks of concrete mixed into the concrete. It appears that an earlier footer, foundation, or slab was demolished and incorporated into the concrete when the slab for Building 1 was laid. It is unknown if any deposits are present under this as this concrete prevented deeper excavation, but barring evidence of a third construction episode it is likely that sterile subsoil exists beneath that concrete. Twenty-three artifacts were recovered from Unit 12. They were generally unremarkable, including mostly kitchen ceramics (*n*=6), vessel glass (*n*=3), and nails (*n*=9), but an Adena Stemmed projectile point manufactured from an unidentified chert was recovered from Level 2, adding an Early Woodland component to the site. It was the only prehistoric artifact recovered from the site.

Unit 14 was excavated along the south side of Building 5 to examine the foundation's construction. The unit had to be extended slightly to encompass the outside edge of the foundation wall. Three soil layers were encountered, but except for one nail, all the artifacts came from the surface layer. No builder's trench was present. The wall was laid by placing flat sandstones against the outside wall of a hole dug for the building and cementing them in place with concrete. The unit was excavated until bedrock was reached at about 1 m (3.28 ft) below the ground surface. The wall extended farther down below the bottom of the unit (Plate 61). The hole dug out for Building 5 cut into the bedrock and it is not known how deep the foundation wall goes. Nine artifacts were recovered, consisting two pieces of vessel glass and seven nails.

Site Summary

Site 33PK194, the North Shyville Farmstead, is a nearly complete hilltop farm. While two building foundations may indicate an earlier occupation, the majority of the intact structural remains point to an occupation during the second quarter of the twentieth century. At that time, the site was owned by the Shy family and the property had been since the first years of the twentieth century (Table 4). It is not known if Fred Shy, the proprietor of the Shyville Store and Post Office between about 1880 and 1930, and after whom the hamlet was named, occupied the property and there is no unambiguous evidence of an earlier occupation on site. Fred Shy, however, did sell the property containing this site to his son, Lester, and Lester's wife in 1934. It is likely that Lester Shy and his wife, Julia Barrett, were responsible for at least the most recent construction episode on site and may have been responsible for creating the entire farm.

Unfortunately, unlike the Davis Farmstead (33PK184), this site was grossly impacted during the post-1952 demolition. All of the building remnants, with the exception of the three possible stone piers of Building 2, showed the impacts of bulldozing. The most obvious evidence of this were the numerous push piles located around the site, the dislodged and dislocated foundation stones from Buildings 3 and 5, and the large rubble and debris field that extended south and west of Building 1. Other evidence of this pervasive disturbance included the large and deep rubble deposit documented in the vicinity of Unit 1 and several rubble piles and push piles at southeastern margin of the site. This deposit consisted of large sections of tile block walls and concrete foundation/wall elements, as well as bent and twisted iron pipes and fence posts that extended more than 70 cm (28 in) below the surface. It was not clear how deep the deposit extended, as the nature of the rubble fill precluded deeper hand excavation, but it was clear that the rubble was not placed in a previously existing excavation like a cellar hole. Rather, it seems a pit was excavated, or more likely scoured from the earth with a bulldozer, and the large rubble fragments were then buried. At the top of the hill, in the southeastern portion of the site, three potential building locations are demarcated by large areas of stone and concrete rubble while large push piles indicate that a bulldozer scoured this portion of the site. The buildings, the ground surface around each building, and perhaps most significantly a broad area of ground surface near the house site, were all intensively affected during the site demolition.

The site is quite large, with maximum dimensions of 195 m (640 ft) by 185 m (607 ft). It can be divided into three broad groupings of buildings and structures. The first is the house site

(Building 1) and possible septic tank, which are located in the northwestern portion of the site. The second is the automobile garage, a small unidentified building, and a large barn with an adjacent cistern in the central portion of the site along Zimmerman Road. The third portion consists of a brick cistern, tile drain lines, and three rubble piles located in the southeastern portion of the site. While there are minor hints of an earlier occupation in the building remnants, the only definitive date range based on the construction materials on site is ca. 1920 through 1952. In this first grouping of buildings, there was more than one construction episode at the house site as indicated by the two superimposed concrete pads and the stratigraphy in Units 3, 8, and 12. However, the poured concrete footer/pad for the first of these dates that part of the site to ca. 1920 at the earliest, and the hollow tile wall sections observed in the rubble suggest the second may not have occurred until the mid-1940s. In the second grouping, the concrete floor of the automobile garage indicates that it was built after ca. 1920, and the concrete repairs to the barn foundation were likely undertaken after that date as well. Unfortunately, there is no other evidence, either in materials or artifacts that can positively identify an earlier construction date for the stone portions of those buildings. In the final grouping, the only intact building is a brick cistern near the crest of the hill. The other potential building locations are marked solely by either stone or concrete rubble.

A total of 1,902 artifacts were recovered from the site (Appendix D). The single largest material group was metal items (n=698). Fully 67 percent (n=470) of the metal artifacts are nails or possible nail fragments that were found among the building rubble. The second largest material type on site is mineral artifacts (n=453). This is atypical of historic sites, as the majority of mineral artifacts like foundation stones are often left in the field. However, the number is inflated on this site by 382 fragments of roofing slate that were primarily recovered from the disturbed area south of Building 1, the house. The house, it seems, was complete with a slate roof that was demolished and deposited in this area when the house was pushed from northeast to southwest. The remainder of the historical mineral group includes concrete drain pipe fragments, coal fragments, mortar fragments, and pieces of plaster that undoubtedly originated in the house.

Unlike the Davis Farmstead, no artifact-bearing shaft features were excavated at this site. It was not possible or practical to sample the two brick cisterns on site, as large fragments of rubble from the cistern collars and likely from nearby buildings had been deposited on the

interior of each. A bucket auger test was completed within the possible septic tank, but no privies or standard well shafts were documented. The features that were excavated at this site were completed primarily to examine structural remains, and the majority of the artifacts were recovered from the STP survey. In all, 1,014 artifacts (53 percent of the entire assemblage) were recovered from the STPs. The remainder was recovered from unit excavations and from the bucket auger test in the septic system and four items from the surface of the cistern near the barn (Building 5). Unit 1, which was excavated through the large deposit of buried demolition rubble, yielded 350 artifacts. Of these, 177 were found in Units 8 and 12. One hundred and twenty-eight were found in Unit 16 in the center of the unidentified outbuilding, but somewhere between 108 and 116 were wire nail fragments. The remainder of the units had 48 items or fewer and Units 6 and 9 contained no artifacts at all.

Ultimately, just four features beside structural remnants were documented on site (Table 9). These included two small basins/depressions that may have been intentionally filled or may have accumulated a small pile of refuse before being covered over, the rock-filled drainage trench to the north and east of the house site, and the very narrow builder's trench for Building 3, the unidentified outbuilding. In all, just 26 artifacts were recovered from these features. Twenty-three were found in Feature 1, two in Feature 2, one in Feature 3, and none in Feature 4. The remainder of the artifact assemblage was recovered from the topsoil across the site, which has been compromised to a greater or lesser degree in virtually all artifact-bearing contexts.

Within the topsoil deposit, the distribution of artifacts recovered from the STP excavations reflects the three groupings of buildings and structures defined above (Figure 20, Sheets 1 and 2; Figure 21, Sheets 1 and 2; Figure 22, Sheets 1 and 2; Figure 23, Sheets 1 and 2). Reviewing the distribution of all artifacts recovered from the STP excavations (Figure 20, Sheets 1 and 2), it is clear that the majority of the recovered material was found in two large concentrations. The most intensive concentration is centered on the house site (Building 1) and includes the largely disturbed area to the south of the house site. A second and less intensive concentration is centered on the three buildings along Zimmerman Road. East of Zimmerman Road, the artifact density drops precipitously.

This pattern is relatively consistent across the major artifact groups, with some minor variations. Ceramic items are predominantly concentrated in the vicinity of the house site, reflecting the domestic activities that took place there (Figure 21, Sheets 1 and 2). Glass

artifacts, which include storage/serving vessels, lighting glass, and window glass are more widely distributed and closely follow the pattern for artifacts as a whole (Figure 22, Sheets 1 and 2). Metal artifacts show a much more balanced division between the house site concentration and the barn/garage/outbuilding concentration (Figure 23, Sheets 1 and 2). This is undoubtedly due to the presence of wire nails which supported the superstructure of all the site's buildings and are ubiquitous in assemblages recovered from razed building locations.

Unfortunately, the extent of the demolition activities on site makes interpreting horizontal distribution data less productive than might be the case on a less affected site. It is unknown to what extent the bulldozing of the site has affected the surrounding sheet midden. The observed concentrations do imply an interpretable structure to the distribution, but that structure has been affected and perhaps created by the demolition event.

In general, the chronologically diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site point to a twentieth-century occupation that agrees with the historic documentation and chronology from the construction materials (Appendix D). While some of the recovered artifact types, like ceramic whiteware fragments, were in production throughout much of the nineteenth century, their presence on site does not define a nineteenth century component. Many of those items, including items like cut nails which are typically assigned a terminal production date of ca. 1890 but are actually still in production today, were produced during the first half of the twentieth century as well.

However, cut nails (n=23), solarized glass (n=27), and Albany-slipped stoneware (n=70) do hint at an occupation that dates to the first quarter of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, the historic evidence of such an occupation is ambiguous and the only structural hints are found in the stone barn and outbuilding foundations. As such, a pre-1920 occupation remains speculative.

It is interesting to note that ceramics were relatively well-represented in this assemblage when compared with the Davis Farmstead (33PK184). A total of 287 ceramic artifacts were recovered, representing 15 percent of the entire collection. Of these, 57 pieces were architectural ceramics (bricks, tile blocks, and drain tiles), seven were utilitarian redware, eight were fragments of American yellowware, 10 are porcelain, 11 are ironstone, 110 are whiteware fragments, and 82 are stoneware fragments. One piece of a clay tobacco pipe was also recovered. Two of the porcelain fragments appear to be pieces of figurines, but the rest of the porcelain, the yellowware, ironstone, and whiteware likely represent serving dishes and place

settings. Conversely, the utilitarian redware and stoneware fragments were likely from storage or cooking vessels.

Of the 433 glass artifacts, only 14 pieces could be positively identified as bottle glass, including five modern beer bottles that were found on the ground surface and likely constitute post-occupational contamination. However, 211 fragments are classified as vessel glass and undoubtedly some of those shards are the remnants of bottles as well. The lack of identifiable beverage bottles is interesting though, given the apparent occupation date and the concurrent rise in the consumption of prepared foodstuffs and soft drinks. The assemblage also includes five glass buttons, 21 pieces of electrical insulators and light bulb/lamp chimney glass, 20 pieces of canning jars or jar lids, 17 unidentified glass fragments, 195 pieces of vessel glass, and 161 pieces of window glass.

The North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) can be interpreted as a hilltop farmstead of just 37.5 acres (15.2 ha) that was built and occupied by the members of the Shy family from ca. 1920 to 1952. There are a handful of suggestions of an earlier occupation, but nothing that can be confirmed from the evidence at hand. The site appears to have been heavily impacted during the post-1952 demolition and there are few archaeological contexts on site that were not disturbed.

SITE 33PK195 (BEAVER ROAD FARMSTEAD)

The Beaver Road Farmstead (33PK195) was identified as a 55-m by 77-m (180-ft by 253-ft) area encompassing three architectural clusters and a diffuse scatter of surface artifacts (Figure 33). The three architectural clusters consisted of a number of sandstone blocks and driveway remnant (Cluster 1); a concrete box well, brick pile, and a coal pile (Cluster 2); and an open refuse area or dump (Cluster 3). The general date range assigned to the site based on the recovered artifacts was ca. 1820–present. Schweikart et al. (1997) state that the site appears on 1939 and 1951 aerial photographs of the area.

The site is located on the south side of Beaver Road about 100 m (330 ft) west of Cemetery Road (Figure 1). The area is wooded and had no surface visibility. No buildings are depicted in this location on the historical mapping of the area (AEC 1952; ODNR, DGS ca.1912; USGS 15′ topographic map, 1908 Waverly quadrangle), but it can be seen on the 1951 aerial photograph (Figure 34). Unfortunately, the 1939 aerial photograph could not be relocated for this study and the 1951 image does not have the resolution to identify any buildings clearly. The fact

that the site is visible on the 1951 photograph but not on contemporary maps that include depictions of nearby residential structures suggests it was not a residential site and may not have included any buildings. On the 1951 photograph the area surrounding the site is wooded, and the visible elements of the site on the 1951 aerial include the driveway and a clearing surrounding either a stand of trees or a small body of standing water and a smaller clearing that may be in the vicinity of the concrete box basin (Figure 34).

The site is situated on a low ridgetop within a large area of pre-Illinoian lacustrine deposits along the western edge of the Scioto River Valley (Pavey et al. 1999). Although the soils on the ridgetop formed in residuum (i.e., Coolville silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes and Rarden silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes present at the site have weathered in place from existing bedrock), the surrounding soils are lacustrine in nature or formed over lacustrine deposits (USDA, NRCS 2009). It is unclear if lakebed sediments were once present and have eroded from the ridge, or the area existed as an island. Regardless, it is an elevated landform above large areas of relatively flat and productive arable land.

The initial step in the Phase II investigation was relocation and visual inspection of the site. Neither the boundary on the Phase I site schematic (Figure 33) or that shown on the Phase I project map (Figure 2) match the stated site dimensions in the text and the location shown on the project map is east of Cemetery Road not west of it as is shown on the schematic. Visual inspection of the site's general vicinity identified the well (Structure 1), coal pile, and a driveway off of Beaver Road described by Schweikart et al. (1997) [Figure 35; Plates 62–64]. However, the dump designated as Cluster 3 could not be discerned on the surface and the sandstone blocks along Beaver Road designated as Cluster 1 are actually boulders of bedrock that appeared to have been turned up when the road was built. The boulders were not dressed or shaped in any way and were too irregularly shaped to have been useful as foundation stones. Schweikart et al. (1997) included the well and coal pile in Cluster 2. A steel pipe depicted on their map in Cluster 2 was located during the visual inspection, but no scatter of bricks was observed.

The coal pile is a roughly 2.5-m (8-ft) diameter area with pieces of coal at the surface (Figure 35; Plate 63). There were few other artifacts visible on the surface within it and no cinders or slag. It clearly served as a fuel storage location as opposed to a cinder pile where spent coal ash was disposed. Structure 1, which Schweikart et al. (1997) identified as a well, is an approximately 1.3-m (4.3-ft) concrete square set just above ground level (Figure 35; Plate 62).

The center was filled with dirt, but it was not capped with wood, metal, stone, etc. A bucket auger was used to sample the fill, which extends approximately 1 m (3.28 ft) below the surface and had two levels. The upper level is a friable, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam extending to ca. 90 cm (35 in) below the surface and beneath that is about 10 cm (4 in) of dense brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay grading into decaying sandstone that appeared to be bedrock. Nine artifacts, including one piece of whiteware, a D-cell battery fragment, one light bulb glass fragment, a piece of iron wire, and five pieces of vessel glass were recovered. Neither the structure itself nor the artifacts found within it imply a function for Structure 1, but it is too shallow to have been a well and it is referred to as a concrete box basin. The identity and function of this structure remains unidentified.

Provenience was maintained at the site by a metric grid system oriented to approximately 352.13° true north. Two datums were established and marked with rebar and survey caps. Datum 1 was designated 500N,500E on the grid. The UTM coordinates and elevations of the datums are in Table 6. Main grid points were set in with a Topcon Total Station at 25-m (82-ft) intervals and intermediate 5-m (16-ft) grid points were set in with a measuring tape along the main grid lines to serve as guides for STPs excavated across the site. A total of 144 STPs were excavated across the site and artifacts were recovered from 41 of them (Figure 35). Of the 436 artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II survey, 232 came from the STPs (Table 7). A detailed analysis of the artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II testing is presented in Appendix D. Figure 36 shows the artifact densities at the site based on the distribution of the artifacts recovered from the STPs. Artifact density maps are also presented for ceramics, glass, and metal (Figures 37–39). Artifacts of two other material types (mineral and synthetic) were recovered. They were minor elements of the assemblage from the STPs and consisted of a one chert flake, 15 pieces of coal slag or cinder, and one piece of plastic. Their densities were not mapped. The secondary flake of Upper Mercer chert recovered from the site adds a minor prehistoric component consisting of an isolated find from an unassigned prehistoric temporal period.

Artifact densities across the site were generally low with a low peak in the vicinity of the concrete box basin and another area of higher density east of the driveway (Figure 36). The artifact concentrations primarily reflect larger amounts of glass recovered from the STPs, particularly two units east of the driveway (Figure 38). The concentration east of the driveway

contains the highest density areas of metal artifacts (Figure 39). Although there are some car parts (mostly pieces of a glass lens from a headlight) and other types of artifacts, the majority of the assemblage from the STPs comprises domestic items such as vessel glass, ceramic dish sherds, and architectural items such as nails and window glass. Although not visible on the surface, the gravel driveway extending into the site from the cut in the roadside documented during the Phase I survey was encountered in five of the STPs along the 520E grid line. The area appears to have been plowed, presumably prior to when the site was deposited. Some of the STPs had two surface layers. The upper layer may have been related to occupation or demolition, but the lower layer had the smooth distinct interface with the subsoil distinctive of a plow zone. No particular patterns beyond the driveway a couple of spots of higher density were discernable from the STP excavations. Neither the brick in Cluster 2 nor the dump (Cluster 3) identified by Schweikart et al. (1997) were reflected in the results of the STP excavations.

Nine 1-m x 1-m (3.28-ft x 3.28-ft) test units were excavated at the site (Figure 35). Unit 1 was excavated to examine small depressions east of the concrete box basin. A small basin-shaped feature (Feature 1) was identified in Unit 1 [Figures 40 and 41; Table 10]. The portion of Feature 1 within Unit 1 was excavated, quarter sectioning the feature. Eighteen artifacts were recovered from the feature fill, primarily window glass (n=13). The fill was composed of several types of seemingly randomly mixed areas of slightly different colored silt loams. There was no clear internal structure to the basin. The artifacts strongly suggest a cultural origin, but its function is unknown. Unit 2 was also excavated to examine a small depression, but no feature was encountered.

Units 3 and 4 were excavated to examine the deposits and soils at Structure 1 and the coal pile. Unit 3 was excavated adjacent to Structure 1 but indicated little about its use or construction. There was a plow zone containing 74 artifacts (a relatively large number) that were primarily Kitchen items (e.g., whiteware sherds, vessel glass, and metal can fragments). Unit 4 was excavated in the coal pile. There was an approximately 15-cm (6-in) thick layer primarily composed of coal above the plow zone in this unit (Plate 65). Artifacts were recovered from both surface layers, primarily consisting of nails, flat glass, and vessel glass. Except for the high concentration of coal, the upper level did not substantively differ from the plow zone.

Units 5–9 were excavated to examine site stratigraphy in different portions of the site that had varying artifact densities. The soils in Units 5, 7, and 9 consisted of a plow zone above

subsoil. Two surface layers, the lower of which is a plow zone, were encountered above subsoil in Units 6 and 8. Plate 66 shows the three soil layers in the profile of Unit 8. Although the depths, colors, and texture of the soils varied slightly, there were no substantial differences among the plow zone deposits whether the upper layer was present or not. The amounts of material recovered varied but did not appear to reflect the artifact densities derived from the STP data. For example, only one artifact was recovered from Unit 8, which was placed in the area of highest artifact density at the site. Interestingly, all of the artifacts were recovered from the surface layer, i.e., no artifacts were recovered from the lower surface layer in Units 6 and 8. This is evidence that the surface layer was present during much of the period during which artifacts were being deposited. However, it is not clear if the artifacts were primarily deposited during the site's occupation or after it was abandoned. Interestingly, there is a coal pile and domestic material at the site, but no evidence of a building in either the artifact distribution or below the surface.

Site Summary

The archaeological evidence from the Beaver Road Farmstead (33PK195) does not appear to coincide with the previous interpretation of this site as a stand-alone farmstead or home site. Other than a concrete box basin of an unknown function, no evidence of a building or structure is preserved on site and no historic or cartographic information supports an interpretation that the site served as a residence. Rather, the site appears to be associated with a farm house and complex located on same property, but beyond the limits of this study.

The historic evidence indicates that the Beaver Road Farmstead is located on the same parcel that holds both 33PK193 (Iron Wheel Farmstead) and 33PK185, which is located on the east side of Cemetery Road and was not examined as a part of this survey. This association is made clear by the tree lines hedgerows depicted on the 1951 aerial photograph (Figure 34), and is recorded by the deed histories for both 33PK193 and 33PK195 (Table 3). While the 1951 photograph does not provide sufficient resolution to identify individual structures, the Phase I investigation identified eight architectural clusters, including a large concrete foundation with a brick chimney fall, that appeared to represent a domestic site (Schweikart et al. 1997) Rather than a primary residence then, 33PK195 is identified as an ancillary portion of a larger farmstead whose core was located at 33PK185.

Just three site elements were identified during the Phase II. They included a drive that connects with Beaver Road, a pile of coal, and a concrete box basin of an unknown function. The poured concrete walls of the box basin indicate that the site was likely constructed after ca. 1920.

In all, 436 artifacts were recovered from the site. Two hundred and thirty-two of them were recovered from STPs, while the rest were found in the nine test units. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts from all contexts point to an occupation/use of the site in the second quarter of the twentieth century and agreeing with the date from the construction materials. The date range is primarily derived from bottle glass. As with many of the sites in this study, many of the chronologically diagnostic items documented on this site could have been produced over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The bottles often provide the most reliable *terminus ante quem* for the site, and examples of 1920–1960 bottle glass were recovered from virtually every context (i.e., STPs, bottom levels of test units) on site.

The patterning of artifacts recovered from the site suggests a bit of patterning that might reflect past behavior. If we assume the site is not a residential site, but an ancillary site associated with a larger farm, we can assume the artifact were purposefully dumped here as a refuse disposal practice. The distribution of artifacts in the STPs suggests that the majority of materials were dumped on the east side of the access road, away from the concrete box basin and coal pile that were likely the focal points of the site.

SITE 33PK197 (DUTCH RUN ROAD FARMSTEAD)

The Dutch Run Road Farmstead (33PK197) is one of 13 historic sites or components representing the remains of residences, outbuildings, and associated structures affiliated with small-scale rural farmsteads identified and recommended for further work during a Phase I survey conducted for the PORTS Plant by Schweikart et al. (1997). The site was identified as a 30-m by 35-m (98-ft by 115-ft) area encompassing one architectural cluster (Figure 42). The architectural cluster consisted of a concrete foundation with raised walls, a driveway depression, and a concrete box well. Schweikart et al. (1997) state that the site appears on a 1951 aerial photograph of the area. Further work was recommended because the site may be a farmstead with a relatively recent, short-lived occupation dating to ca. 1951 and it seems likely that subsurface features and artifacts are present at the site.

The site is located on the west corner of the intersection of Dutch Run and Zimmerman roads (Figure 1). The area is mostly wooded and had no surface visibility. There is a large open field to the west of the site and a small open area in the site's northwest corner. A building is depicted in this location on one historical map of the area (AEC 1952) but it is not shown on any of the others consulted (ODNR, DGS ca. 1912; USGS 15′ topographic map, 1908 Waverly quadrangle). However, a building is shown directly across Zimmerman Road from the site on the ODNR, DGS (ca. 1912) map and the 1908 Waverly quadrangle (USGS 15′ topographic map). This building is an extant farmhouse. It is unclear why that farmhouse is not shown on the ACE (1952) map, but it and the connection with 33PK197 are clearly depicted on the 1951 aerial photograph (Figure 43).

The site is situated at the north edge of a low ridgetop within a large area of pre-Illinoian lacustrine deposits along the western edge of the Scioto River Valley (Pavey et al. 1999). The soils on the ridgetop formed in residuum (i.e., Coolville silt loam and Rarden silt loam 1 m– 3 m [3.28 ft–9.84 ft] higher on the landform than the site weathered in place from existing bedrock) but the surrounding soils are lacustrine in nature or, as with the Urbanland-Omulga complex (0 to 6 percent slopes) soils at the site, formed in loess over lacustrine deposits (USDA, NRCS 2009). It is unclear if lakebed sediments were once present and have eroded from the ridge, or the area existed as an island. Regardless, it is an elevated landform above large areas of relatively flat and productive arable land.

The initial step in the Phase II investigation was relocation and visual inspection of the site. The boundary shown on the Phase I project map (Figure 2) matches the stated site dimensions in text and indicates the site's location reasonably well. No site boundary was shown on the Phase I site schematic (Figure 42). Visual inspection of the site's general vicinity identified all of the major components of the site described by Schweikart et al. (1997). The concrete foundation with raised walls, a driveway depression, and a concrete box well were identified during the visual inspection (Figure 44). However, it was immediately clear that the site type does not agree with that put forward in the Phase I study. Rather than a stand-alone house site, foundation elements discussed below marked the foundation as the footer for a barn associated a house situated beyond the bounds of the PORTS Plant.

The concrete barn foundation is located near the top of the road cut for Dutch Run Road along the southeast edge of the driveway (Figure 44). All that is left of the building is a 10-m by

13-m (33-ft by 43-ft) concrete slab foundation with raised walls (Figure 45; Plates 67–69). No remnants of the superstructure could be identified. There are four openings in the foundation wall. The openings along the northwest wall and southeast wall are about 4 m (13 ft) wide and line up with each other. They were for barn doors. One in the north corner (Plate 68) and another in the south corner are smaller and almost certainly for pedestrian-sized doors. There were four interior piers: two were aligned with the edges of the barn-door openings (Figure 45; Plate 69). The piers suggest the floor above carried considerable weight. Units 1, 2, and 4 were excavated around the outside of the foundation. Six of the STPs fell within the foundation; all indicating there is a concrete floor across the entire building covered by about 10 cm (4 in) of soil. Because of the concrete floor, a test unit was not excavated within the foundation. A test unit was not excavated adjacent to the northwest wall because the driveway is along that wall. There appeared to be some disturbance in topsoil excavated from Units 1 and 2, but the soils were generally intact. Unit 4, which was along the edge of the road cut, had a layer of fill above an artifact-bearing A horizon.

A concrete box well is located along the top edge of the road cut for Dutch Run Road adjacent to the east corner of the barn foundation (Figure 44; Plates 70 and 71). It measured 1 m by 1.6 m (3.28 ft by 5.3 ft) and extended about 25 cm (10 in) above the ground surface. The opening was capped with a sheet of aluminum. Unit 3 was excavated adjacent to the well and was similar to Unit 4, the other test unit excavated along the edge of the road cut. There was a layer of fill above what appears to be relatively intact A-horizon soil evident in the profile.

In addition to the driveway reported at the site by Schweikart et al. (1997), two push piles were observed south of the barn foundation. STPs excavated in them did not find any substantial remains of the barn's superstructure in either push pile. It is unclear if they were deposited during the site's occupation period or after it.

Provenience was maintained at the site by a metric grid system oriented to approximately 356.53° true north. Two datums were established and marked with rebar and survey caps. Datum 1 was designated 500N,500E on the grid. The UTM coordinates and elevations of the datums are in Table 6. Main grid points were set in with a Topcon Total Station at 25-m (82-ft) intervals and intermediate 5-m (16-ft) grid points were set in with a measuring tape along the main grid lines to serve as guides for STPs excavated across the site. A total of 102 STPs were excavated across the site and artifacts were recovered from 16 of them (Figure 44). Of the 294

artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II survey, 73 came from the STPs (Table 7). A detailed analysis of the artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase II testing is presented in Appendix D. Figure 46 shows the artifact densities at the site based on the distribution of the artifacts recovered from the STPs. Historic artifacts of two material types (glass and metal) were recovered. The densities of the different material types were not mapped because the metal artifacts made up 89 percent of the assemblage. The highest density areas in the site are inside the barn foundation and just outside the southeast barn door. A broken chert tool was recovered from STP 525N,525E. This drill fragment of Columbus/Delaware chert adds a minor prehistoric component to the site consisting of an isolated find from an unassigned prehistoric temporal period.

STP excavations confirmed the obvious disturbance along the road cuts and in the push piles. Five of the STPs fell within the barn foundation and all encountered a concrete floor about 10 cm (4 in) below the ground surface. Some disturbance was also noted along the top of the road cut and the outside of the barn foundation. However, most of the STPs had soil profiles that indicated the landform was largely intact and an approximately 20-cm (8-in) deep A horizon over subsoil is present across most of the site.

Eight 1-m x 1-m (3.28-ft x 3.28-ft) test units were excavated at the site (Figure 44). Units 1, 2, and 4 were excavated to examine the area surrounding the barn foundation. Units 1 and 2 were very similar. They both had less than 10 cm (4 in) of topsoil, which is less than half of what is present in most of the site. In Unit 1 it was 9 cm (3.5 in) deep and in Unit 2 it was only 6 cm (2.4 in) deep. The A horizons were dark brown (10YR 3/3) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam and contained 36 and 91 artifacts respectively. Except for four pieces of iron flashing, two pieces of window glass, a small length of insulated electrical wire, and a fence staple, they were all nails. Unit 4 was located between the foundation and the top of the road cut. Four soil layers were encountered in this test unit (Plate 72). Level 1 is very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly silt loam fill that extends to about 11 cm (4.3 in) below the surface. Of the 57 artifacts recovered from Level 1 in Unit 4, 55 were nails. Level 2 is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A horizon buried below the gravelly fill. It is fairly thin, only about 10 cm (3.9 in thick), but there was a relatively thick (11-cm [4.3-in]) interface (Level 3) between the A horizon and the subsoil (Level 4). The interface is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam that grades into a yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay loam B horizon. Nine artifacts were recovered from

the A horizon and 12 more were recovered from the interface. These artifacts included two pieces of kitchen ceramics, a fragment of what appears to be a wagon hitch, and 20 nails, at least two of which are cut nails.

Unit 3 is located adjacent to the well (Figure 44). There is an approximately 13-cm (5.1-in) thick layer of made land at the surface. It is a very gravelly, dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam fill that had fragments of concrete throughout. Below that was a 12-cm (4.7-in) thick light yellowish brown (10YR 6/6) silt loam buried A horizon and a yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Plate 73). All seven artifacts recovered from Unit 3 were in the surface layer of fill (Level 1), and in keeping with the assemblage in general, they were mostly nails.

Unit 5 was excavated on the north side of the driveway near where a few artifacts were recovered from an STP. Units 6–8 were excavated in the south half of the site to examine site stratigraphy in the areas away from the barn foundation. All four of these test units were in areas of low artifact density. The stratigraphy in all of these units was nearly identical, varying slightly in color and depth of the A horizon and color and texture of the B horizon. The topsoil encountered was dark brown to yellowish brown (10YR 3/3 to 10YR 5/4) silt loam that extended from 10 cm (3.9 in) below the ground surface to 21 cm (8.3 in) below the ground surface with the shallowest soils nearest Dutch Run Road in Units 5 and 6. Subsoil varied from yellowish brown to brownish yellow (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 6/6). In Units 5 and 7 it was a silty clay loam and in Units 6 and 8 it was clay loam. Only two of these test units produced artifacts. Five wire fragments were recovered from Level 1 in Unit 6 and a piece of vessel glass and three pieces of wire were recovered from Level 1 in Unit 7.

Site Summary

The Dutch Run Road Farmstead (33PK197) is inappropriately or inaccurately named. Rather than representing a stand-alone residence that is not connected to agricultural activities as suggested in the Phase I report, the site is actually a barn associated with a farmhouse located east of the PORTS boundary and is therefore directly connected to agricultural activities. Made from poured and cast concrete, the construction materials indicate that the barn was built after ca. 1920. The Phase I report also indicates that the barn was not visible on the 1939 aerial photograph, which was unavailable for review during this investigation. It does appear on the 1951 aerial image, however, indicating a potential construction date range of between 1939 and 1951 for the site (Figure 43).

The site consists of three elements: the barn foundation, a driveway cut that provides access to Dutch Run Road and a concrete box well. There was some evidence in the lack of any evidence of the building's superstructure and at least two large push piles south of the foundation that the site was subjected to intensive disturbance during the post-1952 demolition. In all, just 16 positive STPs were documented at this site. All were located within the barn footprint or between the barn foundation and the two demolition event push piles (Figure 44). The STPs revealed disturbance in the vicinity of the barn foundation and the push piles, while areas to the southeast and west were largely intact. In all, 73 artifacts were recovered from the 16 positive STPs. Eight units were also completed and in large part revealed stratigraphy similar to that documented in the STPs. This included various levels of disturbance in some areas, and evidence of cutting and filling/grading in proximity to the barn foundation. A total of 221 artifacts were recovered from the test unit excavations.

The overwhelming majority of the artifacts are nails that were likely deposited when the barn was razed. Fully 237 (84 percent) of the artifacts are nails or possible nail fragments. The remainder of the collection consists of one prehistoric lithic drill fragment, two pieces of fence wire, one possible wagon hitch, 15 pieces of what appears to be roof flashing, one piece of iron pipe, 17 pieces of iron wire, one fence staple, one iron chain link, six pieces of window glass, six pieces of vessel or jar glass, one piece of whiteware, one piece of stoneware, and a single fragment of a rubber insulated copper wire (Appendix D). The non-architectural items clearly reflect the utilitarian and non-domestic nature of the barn.

DISCUSSION

The ultimate goal of any Phase II site evaluation is to determine the NRHP-eligibility of a site. This is somewhat challenging as few sites of this vintage have been excavated or documented in southeastern Ohio, and the lack of comparative data makes such evaluation a challenge. To date the most intensive evaluations of sites of this kind and date has been the Phase I study completed by the ASC Group, Inc., in 1997 and the Phase II investigation of 33PK212 and 33PK213, also by the ASC Group, Inc. (Klinge 2010; Schweikart et al. 1997). A review of the OHPO site file reveals that just 10 historic sites with twentieth-century components have been recorded for Pike County in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory. Of those 10, only four are recorded as solely twentieth-century sites with no earlier components. All are residential sites, and only 33PK212 and 33PK213 have been subjected to work beyond the Phase I level.

To evaluate the potential significance of these sites, they are first considered in terms of the Upland South settlement pattern, as recommended at the conclusion of the Phase I study (Schweikart and Coleman 2003; Schweikart et al. 1997). The sites are also explored with an eye toward Modernization theory. Modernization was first put forward as an explanatory/interpretive model for late nineteenth- and twentieth-century farmsteads by Cabak et al. (1999). It has since been used with some success to explore sites in Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois (Groover 2008).

Both the Phase I study (Schweikart et al. 1997) and a later article by the report authors (Schweikart and Coleman 2003) stress the potential significance of these sites as elements of a collective resource defined by 13 sites on the PORTS property. This recommendation was based on the potential for the sites to contain important information regarding settlement patterns in Pike County and the process of change and the influence of the Upland South settlement pattern. During the Phase I study, all of the sites were classified as distinct and separate farmsteads and were placed into one of three broad categories based on the Upland South pattern. It was recommended that a sample of each site type be selected for further study (Schweikart et al. 1997). The selection was never made, however, and these sites have been selected by virtue of their situation within a portion of the PORTS security zone that may be repurposed or redeveloped, rather than by any overarching research design.

Three types of Upland South communities that were identified in the Phase I report and the subsequent 2003 article (Schweikart and Coleman 2003; Schweikart et al. 1997). The Davis Farmstead (33PK184) and the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) were assigned to a group of settlements defined by ~~l~~large, higher socio-economic status farmsteads, situated on broad and level upland hill/ridgetops, often in relatively close proximity to transportation routes and an unincorporated hamlet such as Sargents or Shyville" (Schweikart and Coleman 2003:183). In contrast, the three sites that are not considered viable for further discussion were classified as a type consisting of ~~s~~small, widely scattered outbuildings or isolated dwellings somewhat removed from the major transportation routes, productive soils, and other farmsteads…[that] may represent agricultural buildings only or remnants of isolated or orphaned buildings" (Schweikart and Coleman 2003:183). A third settlement classification was identified that included aggregated community [sic] center on a linear settlement pattern along an upland hollow…represent less affluent and possibly more recent settlements of the area" (Schweikart and Coleman 2003:183).

The recommended research potential of these sites was based on the assumption that these larger sample of all 13 contained sites that spanned the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries and represented a variety of the three site types. It was thought that comparison of sites from different time periods and different Upland South settlement types would yield data concerning settlement processes and the processes of change in settlement and subsistence strategies.

The current study reveals that several of the sites do not fit within the site types that were previously assigned and that only one was assigned an appropriate chronological range. Only two of the five sites considered here are actually individual farms. The Davis Farmstead (33PK184) and the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) are hill or ridgetop farms with dwellings and multiple outbuildings. The Iron Wheel Farmstead (33PK193) and the Beaver Road Farmstead, however, are non-domestic sites associated with a separate farm that was not a part of this study (33PK185), and the Dutch Run Road Farmstead (33PK197) is a barn associated with a standing farmhouse located beyond the PORTS property boundary.

Chronologically, the five sites were assigned to one of two potential occupation ranges. All but the Dutch Run Road Farmstead (33PK197) were assigned a date range of ca. 1820 to ca. 1952 based on the artifacts recovered from each. The Dutch Run Road Farmstead was assigned

a date of ca. 1951 based on historic aerial photographs (Schweikart et al. 1997). The current investigations have concluded that the sites were created in the second-quarter of the twentieth century and do not possess any nineteenth-century components. This typological and chronological homogeneity proscribes against the type of processual analysis of recommended at the conclusion of the Phase I.

In light of this, it is perhaps irresponsible to discuss the viability of examining three of the sites under any interpretive model. The Iron Wheel Farmstead (33PK193), Beaver Road Farmstead (33PK195), and Dutch Run Road Farmstead (33PK197) were all documented as residential sites with the potential to contain subsurface deposits spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In fact, these sites are components of larger farms and are not individual farmsteads themselves. As the parent sites have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility, it is impossible to make a positive determination regarding the eligibility of these sites.

The Iron Wheel Farmstead (33PK193) is a very low-density artifact scatter associated with a historic fence line, a stone-lined well, and a semi-rectangular depression that appears to be a natural phenomenon. It appears to be associated with 33PK185, which is located to the east and beyond the bounds of this survey. A total of 50 artifacts were recovered from the site, including 35 pieces of fence wire and one prehistoric lithic flake. The remaining 14 artifacts consist of four glass fragments and 10 pieces of iron hardware (hinge fragments, fence staples, and wire nails). This meager collection does not provide the potential for any meaningful interpretation and there is no evidence of subsurface features at the site beyond the stone well.

The Beaver Road Farmstead (33PK195) appears to be an ancillary component of the same farm as the Iron Wheel Farmstead (33PK193). Historic records indicate that the two sites are located on the same property and mid-twentieth century aerial photographs suggest they are located on property associated with 33PK185, which appears to contain a residence and several outbuildings. However, the connection between the three sites is circumstantial and is not definitive. If it was associated with the farmhouse at 33PK185, this site (33PK195) does not appear to have been a major structural component. It consisted of three elements: a driveway, a concrete box basin, and a coal pile. There was no evidence of other structures or buildings within the site bounds. Four hundred and thirty-six artifacts were recovered from the site and indicate that the site was created in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Observable patterning in the distribution of artifacts across the site limits that suggests the majority of

materials were dumped on the east side of the drive, away from the concrete box basin and coal pile, possibly within one of the clearings visible on the 1951 aerial photograph (Figure 34). There was no additional meaningful information gleaned from the artifact distribution data.

The connection between this site and 33PK185 is based on the deed records, historic cartography, and mid-twentieth century aerial photography. It is located some distance from that site and its function is not clear. The function of the concrete box basin and the coal pile is unknown, and the site is interpreted as a moderate density artifact dump from the second quarter of the twentieth-century. No evidence of additional subsurface components was detected.

The Dutch Run Road Farmstead (33PK197) is not a residential site, either. Rather, it is a barn associated with a farmhouse located just east of the PORTS property that was not included in the Phase I investigation. The site appears to have been constructed between 1939 and 1951. A total of 294 artifacts were recovered from the site, but 237 were either nails or nail fragments that were likely deposited when the barn was demolished. The other artifacts include a prehistoric lithic artifact and at least 21 other items that were most likely pieces of the barn. While there is a utilitarian and non-domestic aspect to the artifact collection, the 34 remaining artifacts to not constitute a collection from which meaningful interpretations of mid-twentieth century life can be drawn.

These three sites do not possess sufficient data sources to warrant further consideration for NRHP eligibility, as their parent sites have not been evaluated. The remaining two sites, however, are different. Both the Davis Farmstead (33PK184) and the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) are complete farm sites. That is to say, both contain evidence of domestic or residential building, one or more agricultural outbuildings, and one or more ancillary structures like cisterns and privies. In addition, a relatively sizable artifact assemblage was recovered from each, although the material from 33PK194 was recovered from largely disturbed contexts. The following discussion will examine the NRHP-potential of those two sites through the interpretive model put forward by Schweikart et al. (1997) and through the lens of modernization theory.

The Upland South settlement pattern was defined over the course of several decades in the mid-twentieth century and has been used as an explanatory framework for small southern farmsteads and archaeological sites in Texas, Arkansas, and South Carolina (Smith 1993). The Upland South settlement pattern is largely connected with Scots-Irish immigrants who immigrated to northern Appalachia beginning in the 1720s and continuing into the late 1800s.

For a host of reasons connected to their cultural backgrounds and influences from English and German populations in southern Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake Bay region, immigrants to this region settled on remarkably similar landforms. In general, they were hilly or mountainous, often rugged and broken, forested, and contained only marginal agricultural land. Individual settlements or farms were broadly scattered throughout their ranges and were most often owner-occupied. Minor regional variations have been identified, but the broad strokes of the pattern remained largely unchanged as the Scots-Irish cultural groups migrated down the Appalachian spine and westward as far as Texas (Smith 1993). In fact, usefulness of the Upland South settlement pattern as an explanatory tool has been challenged as the Upland South region covers a vast territory from Pennsylvania to Texas and from Ohio to Florida, with few descriptions of local variants (Smith 1993).

While the historic farms and homes in the vicinity of the PORTS Plant fit the Upland South pattern, this model lacks the explanatory power to explain the development of farmsteads on the landscape of twentieth-century Pike County. Interpreting the influence of cultural background and ethnic identity on site selection is largely dependent on the availability of land and the freedom of choice in location at the time a site was initially developed (Smith 1993). In intensely developed areas, location decisions can be, and by necessity often were, influenced by economic factors beyond the reach of the cultural influences intrinsic in studies of the Upland South pattern. In the early twentieth century, virtually all the property in the vicinity of the two sites studied here was in private hands. The process of developing marginal properties after an area has been settled is known as infilling, and it occurred throughout Appalachia until approximately 1920 (Groover 2008). It is difficult to discern whether the locations of these sites were more influenced by the cultural background of their inhabitants as the Upland South pattern would suggest, or by the simple realities of available, affordable farmland at the start of the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The process of infilling, purchasing, and occupying the last undeveloped or open parcels in Pike County then cannot be ruled out as a determinant factor in the location of the farms in this study. It cannot be argued with confidence that the situation of farms dating to the second quarter of the twentieth century were influenced or informed by the Upland South patterns. In addition, the typological and chronological homogeneity of the two sites, both hilltop farms with multiple structures located near a hamlet and built between ca.1920 and 1952, proscribes against

the type of processual analysis recommended in the Phase I. Processual studies are investigations of the forces behind transitions from one state to another. Lacking different site types with earlier occupation dates from the vicinity, it is not possible to examine the process of change at these sites. This holds even when these two sites are compared with 33PK212 and 33PK213 that were the focus of the previous Phase II investigation, as those sites were contemporaries of these (Klinge 2010).

In light of such challenges, the most applicable and perhaps the most informative model for evaluating these sites lies in the application of modernization theory put forward by Cabak et al. (1999). Rather than looking backward to eighteenth- and nineteenth-century antecedents in the search for meaning on twentieth-century sites, modernization theory seeks the processes underlying the change from regionally distinct cultures to the national culture of the present day. Archaeological modernization studies operate under the assumption that the increasing industrialization and technological innovation that has defined American culture since the mid-nineteenth century has caused a massive cultural shift in American lifeways. The most profound affect has been a transition from regionally distinct cultural groups with goods produced locally, to a largely homogenous national culture of material consumers (Groover 2008). Broadly, the process of modernization is the process through which local or regional culture groups within the United States have been homogenized through increased national market participation and the consumption of mass-produced goods, increased consumption of national mass media, and increased travel and transportation opportunities. Archaeologically, the hallmarks of modernization tend to be the material residue of mass-produced foodstuffs, evidence of mass-media consumption like television or radio parts, and the incorporation of modern construction materials into site structures.

When compared to other studies of modernization, it is clear that both 33PK184 and 33PK194 can be considered modern sites. This has less to do with their chronological dates than might first be assumed, and more to do with evidence of participation in regional and even national consumer markets, the application of national architectural trends, and the adoption and application of twentieth-century technologies at each site. Both the Davis and Shy families participated in these events and were engaging or participating in the emerging national popular culture of the mid-twentieth century.

One of the primary markers of modern sites is the use of glass on archaeological sites. Prior to the advent of the automatic bottling machine in 1903, all bottle glass was hand-made. Although numerous measures were taken to manufacture consistent products, hand-blown glass bottles varied in size, shape, and volume from unit to unit on top of their inherent fragility. Accordingly, throughout much of the historic period in the United States, liquid and food storage containers tended to be ceramic. On nineteenth-century sites, this role was often filled by utilitarian redwares for dry goods and Albany- or Bristol-slipped stonewares for other items. Twentieth-century advancements in bottle manufacture, however, solved the previous deficiencies and glass bottles have become ubiquitous food storage devices. Previous researchers have noted that the modern sites tend to have higher amount of glass vessels, glass vessels from Nationally-marketed brands, and a greater percentage of glass vessels to stoneware vessels, than non-modern sites (Cabak et al. 1999; Groover 2008).

Glass is a substantial part of the artifact assemblages from both of these sites. At the Davis Farmstead (33PK184), 72 percent (n=1,977) of the entire collection consisted of glass items. Just 686 pieces of the glass assemblage are window glass, furniture (ashtray) fragments, or likely light bulb fragments. The remainder consists of glass vessels, jars, or bottles, or the melted remnants thereof. At the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194), 433 glass artifacts (23 percent of the assemblage) were recovered. They included 225 pieces of bottle and vessel glass, 21 pieces of glass canning jars or canning jar lids, 21 pieces of lighting or electrical glass, five glass buttons, and 161 pieces of window glass.

The bottle glass from both sites contained evidence of nationally marketed brands including Genesee beer, Barq's root beer, and Rawleigh's patent medicine (Appendix D). Several other bottles bear registry marks, factory marks, trademarks, or other markings like federal proscriptions against reuse or resale that indicate both the Davis and the Shy family purchased prepackaged liquid goods from regional and national markets. This participation in extra-local markets and economies and the consumption of mass-produced goods is a hallmark of modernization in archaeological studies. Past studies have demonstrated that rise in pre-packaged foodstuffs accompanied the move toward modernization on contemporary sites in South Carolina and in Appalachian Tennessee. Increasingly, as rural sites became connected to markets through improved road networks, concurrent improvements in packaging and preservation made prepackaged foodstuffs a more attractive choice and home production and

consumption declined (Cabak et al. 1999; Groover 2005). Consuming nationally available foodstuffs over self-produced or locally produced goods is interpreted as participation in a national popular culture" (Cabak et al. 1999). Additional evidence for the consumption of prepackaged goods are the 143 fragments of iron cans recovered from the Davis Farmstead (33PK184).

This same trend was observed on 33PK212 and 33PK213, which are also located within the PORTS security zone, and are contemporaneous with these two sites. On both of those sites, glass fragments and glass bottle/jar remains were similarly large portions of the artifact assemblages, and Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola bottles marked the participation in popular culture.

Another marker of the transition from more locally focused and regional cultural connection has been the relative proportion of glass containers to ceramic stoneware containers, which served a similar purpose in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Cabak et al. 1999; Groover 2005, 2008). Both 33PK184 and 33PK194 had relatively low amounts of stoneware. Just eight pieces of stoneware storage vessels (0.3 percent of the assemblage) were recovered from the Davis Farmstead (33PK184), while 82 pieces (4.3 percent of the assemblage) were recovered from the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) [Appendix D]. Modern farms, those participating in rising national markets and culture in the first half of the twentieth century, tend to contain a relatively high percentage of glass vessels when compared to stoneware storage vessels, whereas the reverse is true of sites that show little evidence of such participation.

There is other evidence that both of these sites should be considered modern farms. The most notable of these sources are the construction materials employed at both. With the noted exceptions of the large barn foundation and the unidentified outbuilding at 33PK194, all of the major structural elements of each farmstead were constructed of either poured concrete or modern, three-hole concrete block (cinder blocks). By the second quarter of the twentieth century, concrete was largely considered the most up-to-date material to use in foundation or footer construction, as it does not readily deteriorate or require as much maintenance as other materials (McAlester and McAlester 1984). Homes built on concrete foundations can be considered modern, as this material supplanted locally divergent footer/foundation material preferences across the nation (Cabak et al. 1999).

Each site contained evidence that they were electrified, which is also a hallmark of a modern farm. Although the advent of electricity on a site has as much to do with the point at

which electric service was available in any given region, the decision to use electric power for lighting and other purposes demonstrates an eye toward the application of innovations and the incorporation of popular culture items into daily lifeways. It is not entirely clear when Pike County was electrified but that event most likely occurred between 1935 and 1939. In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Act was passed, just 10 percent of homes in southeast Ohio had electric service. By 1939, somewhere closer to 50 percent of homes in the region had electricity (Ohio History Central 2011).

Both sites contained a substantial number of light bulb fragments. For the purposes of this study, it is assumed the many of the lamp chimney body shards, not rim sherds or decorated shards, are likely light bulb fragments. The two are often difficult to distinguish and given the fragile nature and frequent breakage of light bulbs, it can be assumed that on sites employing both lighting implements light bulb fragments will appear more frequently in the archaeological record. It is assumed that lamp chimneys were better cared for, in part because of the inflammable nature of lamp fuel, which demanded a certain amount of caution in handling them. Therefore, for the purpose of this study, all of the light bulb/lamp chimney fragments and the lamp chimney body fragments are the remnants of non-frosted incandescent light bulbs.

In all, 525 such fragments were recovered from the Davis Farmstead (33PK184) and 17 were found at the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194). This large discrepancy seems to suggest that there were more lights and light bulbs at the Davis Farm, and there may have been. It is also possible, however, that the discrepancy reflects a recovery bias, as a substantial amount of the light bulb fragments from the Davis Farm were found in the two privies and it is not clear how many light bulbs the fragments represent. Other evidence of electrification includes one plug fuse and three dry-cell battery fragments found at the Davis Farmstead (33PK184) and one electric insulator and two pieces of a plastic electric outlet cover found at the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194). Perhaps the most compelling electric artifact from the study is a fragment that may be a vacuum tube base that was found at 33PK184. This is interesting because it points to not only electrification, but also to the consumption of mass media on site, a key element in forging a national consciousness and a national popular culture in modernization studies.

Clearly, both the Davis Farmstead (33PK184) and the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) were modern farms. They were occupied by individuals who were connected to the

larger world around them, who consumed prepackaged foodstuffs from regionally and nationally marketed food brands, enjoyed the benefits of technological innovations, and consumed mass media. This in and of itself, however, does not mean that these sites stand to contribute significantly to studies of the process of modernization in southeast Ohio. As noted previously, lacking evidence of earlier occupations on site or even a comparative data set (Phase II level) from an earlier farmstead in the vicinity, it is difficult to examine the process of modernization as it acted upon these sites. As they stand, these sites were built and created as modern entities. They are very much the product of the process of modernization, but lacking a starting point it is challenging to meaningfully comment on how the process occurred in southeast Ohio.

Processual studies by necessity demand a substantial data pool before solid conclusions can be reached. While it may not be possible to comment on the process of modernization as it occurred in Pike County through examining these sites, they can and should serve as a comparative data set for future studies of modernization. Coupled with the data from the contemporary sites of 33PK212 and 33PK213, the four sites provide an adequate sample of modern farms in the region to compare with earlier sites. Future projects may be able to draw on this data source to develop meaningful research questions targeting twentieth-century farms and potentially explore the potential of modernization studies in Ohio.

While modernization does provide an appropriate theoretical framework through which these sites can be interpreted, the applicability of a particular interpretive model is not a requisite for NRHP eligibility. Archaeological sites are most often considered for the NRHP based on the data they contain, not whether limited data sets can be applied to established research themes or trends. Unfortunately, both of these sites suffer from data deficiencies that mitigate the potential significance suggested by the number of structural remains identified and the raw number of artifacts recovered from each.

At 33PK184, fully 72 percent (n=1,977) of the artifact assemblage consists of glass items. The remaining 799 items consist of 156 ceramic artifacts, eight composite items, 413 metal objects, 163 faunal bone fragments, 16 floral samples, and 34 synthetic items. However, 128 of the metal objects are non-diagnostic iron nails and nail fragments and another 143 are non-diagnostic iron can fragments. In the faunal assemblage, fully 157 of the bones may have originated with a single bird and a single fish. Rather than representing the repeated consumption of particular food items, these bones may represent the casual disposal of individual animals for

unknown reasons. With the exception of the glass artifacts, each of these artifact classes lacks a sufficient data set to offer meaningful information that might recommend the site for inclusion in the NRHP.

The 156 ceramic items include nine pieces of architectural ceramics, two pieces of redware flowerpots, eight pieces of stoneware storage vessels, two fragments of porcelain toys, and just 135 fragments of various tablewares. Tableware ceramics form a core category for analysis on many eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and even early twentieth-century domestic sites due to their ubiquity, their fragility (they break easily and were discarded with some frequency) and durability (fragments remain in archaeological deposits for a long time), and for the myriad of roles (from functional serving vessels to communicative items of conspicuous consumption) they played in American lifeways. However, the value of ceramics for studying the of variety topics that have been used to explore declines for sites from the middle decades of the twentieth-century and beyond. This was largely due to the wealth of mass-produced and mass-distributed materials which, when coupled with mass media, altered consumption patterns and redefined the terms of conspicuous consumption in American culture (Schlereth 1991). The ceramic items recovered here are not without research value, but given their diminished role in mid-twentieth-century consumerism, it is unlikely that they are likely to contribute significant data as a standalone collection.

The metal artifacts include 128 non-diagnostic nails and nail fragments, 143 non-diagnostic pieces of iron cans, 20 pieces of iron wire or wire chain, and four brass or steel cartridge cases. The remaining 118 items consist of a myriad of hardware fragments including threaded screws and bolts, springs, drawer pulls, a pot lid, and a dog license. Nails are of little interpretative value on mid-twentieth century sites, and the non-diagnostic iron cans do little more than suggest that pre-packaged canned goods were consumed on site. This connects the site to the process of modernization by demonstrating a use of prepackaged canned goods, rather than locally produced foodstuffs, but lacking data regarding the type of food, the brand, or even information regarding the manufacture of the cans it is unlikely that this information will prove significant. The remaining metal collection does hint at some other aspects of the site, including the drawer pulls and dog license, which are not illuminated elsewhere. But in general, the metal artifacts reflect the type of activities and materials that can be expected on small rural farmsteads.

The last substantial material type other than glass is the faunal assemblage. The 163 faunal appears to hold the potential for information regarding dietary choices on site. This might be most compelling if the fish bones could be used to a pattern of behavior in the consumption of wild game during a period of increased reliance on pre-packaged, manufactured foodstuffs. However, fully 157 of the bones may have be the remnants of a single individual fish given the lack of redundancy in bone types. If true, the faunal collection can speak only to the disposal of a single animal and not to any patterned behavior that might add to our understanding of dietary choices or the recreational/subsistence exploitation of wild game during the modernization process.

As noted before, the glass assemblage provides both the best chronological evidence on site and the most compelling evidence of the participation in regional and national culture and economic spheres. The glass evidence also compares well with similar glass assemblages that were recovered from contemporary sites 33PK212 and 33PK213 (Klinge 2010). However, the glass data does not appear to hold a research potential that might make the site eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

A total of 1,977 glass artifacts were recovered from all contexts at the site. Of that total, 709 items are non-diagnostic window glass shards, fragments of glass furniture like ashtrays, three children's marbles, and numerous examples of broken light bulbs. The remaining glass consists of 38 pieces of drinking glasses or glass serving vessels, 28 pieces of identifiable bottle glass, 84 pieces of identifiable jars or lid liners, two fragments of one-gallon jugs, 20 unidentifiable fragments, and 1,116 pieces of unidentifiable vessel glass. Vessel glass is a generic term used to describe glass container fragments that could not be further identified by function. Just 12 pieces (1 percent) of the unidentified vessel glass could be assigned a date of manufacture based on diagnostic mold seams, color applied labels, or body paste. As such, 1,815 pieces (92 percent) of the glass assemblage can be identified only to the broad categories of window glass, furniture glass, toys (marbles), and light bulb fragments.

Fortunately, the 162 remaining glass artifacts have more concretely diagnostic elements that provide excellent chronological control for both privy deposits and for the builder's trench associated with Outbuilding 3, which is tentatively identified as a root cellar. The most chronologically diagnostic items tend to be bottles with known dates or ranges of manufacture. This portion of the glass assemblage contains evidence of the consumption of mass-produced

and nationally marketed items like Barq's Root Beer and several patent medicines, but it also contains a substantial amount of canning jar glass. Coupled with the presence of the root cellar, the canning jar fragments serve to connect the farm to more "traditional" practices of localized food production and consumption even as other items like the root beer bottle, some medicines, and even the light bulbs point to "modern" consumption practices.

The glass is the most interpretable element of the artifact assemblage, not solely due to its numerical dominance but also to the functional variation within the assemblage and the evidence of purchased foodstuffs and canning jars for local production/storage. It also offers the chance for comparison with contemporary sites 33PK212 and 33PK213, both of which featured glass as the dominant element of their artifact assemblage. At those sites, however, the glass was largely recovered from discrete bottle dumps located behind structures (Klinge 2010). Here, the glass was recovered from all contexts, although there were certainly concentrations in the two privy deposits and a surface dump identified at the western margin of the site.

Unfortunately, the remainder of the artifact collection is sparse, and does not provide a meaningful opportunity for analysis within each material type. Archaeological significance is not tied to the number of artifacts recovered from a site, but rather is connected to the potential information contained within an assemblage. A site with a few artifacts may very well possess a research potential that a site with thousands of artifacts does not. Twentieth-century sites are often characterized by both a substantial number of artifacts, which is a reflection of rising consumerism, and by artifacts concentrated in discrete refuse deposits and not distributed widely across a site. That pattern has been interpreted as evidence of changing mores on waste disposal, changing awareness of disease vectors, the rise of municipal trash collection, and the concurrent decline in home-based productive activities (Cabak et al. 1997; Versaggi 2000). That being said, once can expect the information potential of a twentieth-century American archaeological site, which by necessity was formed during a period of a rising material consumption-based national culture/ideology, will increase with the number of artifacts recovered. This is due to the overwhelming availability of mass-produced goods and the rising ideology of rapid consumption and disposal that has characterized recent American lifeways. A handful of artifacts, regardless of type, is challenged to present significant information regarding twentieth-century lifeways that are characterized by ever increasing materialism.

The glass and other artifacts recovered from the Davis Farmstead (33PK184) reflect these overall trends. The glass is relatively numerous, although the other artifact types are not. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from specialized refuse and demolition deposits, rather than from intact sheet middens. The artifacts also reflect purchasing decisions and a dialogue between local production and storage of foodstuffs and the consumption of pre-packaged, purchased foodstuffs. These are topics of interest and some merit as research themes, but their relevance as research topics does not necessitate that the site be determined significant and eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is difficult to imagine that additional analysis of this site will provide important information that will prove it significant. The artifact assemblage from the North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) suffers similar deficiencies, but also from a more problematic issue. Although a total of 1,902 artifacts were recovered from the site, 852 of those artifacts are non-diagnostic nails and non-diagnostic roofing slate fragments. These were largely recovered from the demolition rubble deposit south of the house site and while they may speak to the construction details of the house, they offer little else in terms of meaningful or significant information regarding past lifeways. Many of the remaining 1,050 artifacts were also recovered disturbed contexts that were grossly impacted during the site demolition.

Figures 20 through 23 only depict significant areas of subsurface disturbance caused by the site demolition, the ground surface and topsoil was impacted across much of the site area west of Zimmerman Road and 20 m (66 ft) east of that road. This is true of the entire area between Building 1 (the house location) and Building 5 (the large barn foundation). On the figures above, areas of intensive subsurface disturbance are depicted with hatching and the concentration of building debris from the house demolition is marked by a blue dashed circle. However, the intervening area on both sides of the cobble walkway showed evidence of having been scoured by heavy machinery and regraded after the demolition. Although numerous artifacts were located within this area, and they are certainly associated with the occupation of the site, their horizontal distribution across the site area is a production of the site demolition rather than occupation-era activities or behaviors. The same is true for artifacts recovered from excavations in the vicinity of the rubble piles on top of the hill east of Zimmerman Road.

Artifacts that have lost their horizontal and vertical positioning through post-occupational processes are of diminished archaeological value. This is not to say that they are without value, but it cannot be argued that they carry the same research potential as artifacts that were

deposited during the occupation-era activities on a site. In all, just 601 artifacts (32 percent of the assemblage) were recovered from reasonably intact deposits. In this instance, intact deposits are considered to be those created by the site occupants—whether they are secondary or tertiary episodes or artifact deposition—rather than those created by post-occupational forces. These include 177 artifacts from Units 3 and 8, which explored the stone French drain feature near the house, 22 pieces of concrete drain pipe from the STP at 470N,560E and 136 artifacts that were recovered from a concentration of four STPs (555N,500E; 560N,490E; 560N, 495E; and 560N,500E) located approximately 15 m (50 ft) northeast of the house location (Building 1). Other than these three concentrations, just 266 artifacts were recovered from other intact excavations around the periphery of the site. All of the intact excavations were generally north of 550N, south of 485N and west of 500E, as well as the positive STPs depicted on Figures 20 through 23 situated between 530E and 540E. The remaining 68 percent of the artifacts were recovered from contexts that were disturbed after the site was abandoned.

That notwithstanding, the artifacts recovered from 33PK194 were, with few exceptions, generated during the occupation of the site and as such they can provide some information regarding the materials used in the site's construction, and also material consumption choices of the site occupants. However, due to the disturbance it is not possible to make any inferences based on relative positioning. For instance, it is not possible to determine if there are differences in either quality or quantity of dispersed artifacts that might reflect behaviors or activities. Numerous studies on late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century sites have proven that intact sheet middens often contain interpretable data that reflect such patterns of behavior (Cabak et al. 1997; Fisher 2000; Methany 2007; Rafferty 2000; Stine 1990; Szuter 1996; Versaggi 2000). Sheet middens are the accumulated debris of daily activities occurring around rural domestic spaces, and are not to be confused with demolition deposits and post-occupational refuse deposits that are often spread across the ground surface of abandoned historic sites (Versaggi 2000). Lacking vertical and horizontal integrity, we are not able to discern patterning associated with the site occupants and their behaviors.

This does not mean that there is no value to an assemblage derived from disturbed sheet middens, when they are free of post-demolition contaminants (Klinge et al. 2010). However, it does mean that the potential research information contained within the sheet midden is restricted to research models that are not dependent upon context to be successful. This is particularly true

of modern" twentieth-century sites whose material culture is often to homogenized by national and international forces (markets) to allow us to see…social categories…" (Babson 1999:128). Although context is always important, consumer choice studies can be successfully applied to entire collections independent of their derivation within a site. Consumer choice studies search for the social and economic forces behind decisions in cultural material acquisition (Spencer-Wood 1987:1–20). Consumer choice studies can be tied to modernization by examining the participation in or rejection of national, popular culture items in the twentieth century, but their applicability to early sites has been critiqued for relying too heavily on late twentieth-century consumptive ideologies and materialism for modeling past purchasing decisions (Carrol 2002).

As noted above, neither raw artifact numbers nor intact sheet middens are prerequisite for determining significance on historic archaeological sites. But lacking a substantial artifact assemblage and more than a handful of intact deposits does diminish the research potential of twentieth-century sites. The majority of the artifacts recovered from 33PK194 were found in disturbed contexts that have lost their horizontal and vertical depositional context. No artifact-bearing pit or shaft features were identified, and all of the structural components at the site were impacted during the demolition event. Given the scope of the archaeological investigation that was designed to identify refuse deposits and artifact concentrations over a broad area, it is likely that although additional archaeological investigation would undoubtedly recover more information, it would be from similar contexts. Given these deficiencies it is unlikely that 33PK194 can be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ultimately, all five sites must be considered and evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP based on their individual merits, not on potential merit based on their inclusion in a collection of similar sites or sites in close proximity. This is all the more true since the original site identifications were based primarily on a surface reconnaissance with little excavation and were not entirely accurate. In order to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, sites must have integrity, must be interpreted through an applicable historic context, and must be significant (Wallis 2011). Significant archaeological sites must meet one of four criteria. Such sites are those:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 2009).

Twentieth-century archaeological sites have been of particular interest of late in historic preservation circles. These resources present a challenge when documented archaeologically, as they have historically been ignored or dismissed as too recent and ―new," or too numerous and abundant to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (National Park Service 2011). Over the past 20 years we have come to appreciate that the archaeology of the recent past can contribute significantly to our understanding of our modern world, but in many instances appropriate research themes or models have not been developed that aid in determining whether a typical, run-of-the-mill twentieth-century archaeological site is eligible for the NRHP. The question of eligibility is more easily addressed with sites that can be connected to Criterion A, B, or C. Archaeological investigations of twentieth-century coal company towns in Pennsylvania, and striking miner's camps in Colorado have produced significant and important information regarding the labor movement and negotiations of power in the industrialized twentieth century (Larkin and McGuire 2009; Methany 2007). An entire symposium entitled ―New Deal = Old Stuff: Challenges in Preserving the CCC Legacy," examined the archaeology of CCC labor camps associated with the New Deal and federal responses to the Great Depression during the

2011 annual conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology. William Rathje's famous Garbage Project examined municipal landfill deposits in Tucson, Arizona, and recovered significant and important information regarding recent twentieth-century lifeways, including information on consumerism, human health, and environmental contamination (Rathje and Murphy 1992).

These projects and other successful studies of twentieth-century sites have focused on sites with obvious and direct connections to significant events, significant populations, or significant broad trends in American history. More typical, average twentieth-century sites often suffer from a lack of a clearly defined interpretive context (National Park Service 2011). There is no clear picture of what such a site should look like, or what type of data it might contain to make it eligible for the NRHP. The value and significance of these commonplace resources is regionally dependent and should vary depending on state, regional, and national contexts (National Park Service 2011). The National Park Service borrows from archaeologist Sue Henry Renaud in identifying three possible research contexts that might apply. They are:

- Technological Innovation. Electricity, indoor plumbing, central heating, sewer service, telephones, refrigerators, washing machines, electric irons, vacuum cleaners, moving pictures—all changed the way we viewed the world. Archaeological evidence can shed light on the spread/rise of such developments and how they may have been adapted to specific situations.
- Emily Post's Etiquette Book. The publication of this work changed the rules of proper social behavior. The archaeological record can examine the extent to which people (individuals, groups, communities) followed these rules and suggest reasons they may have been adapted or resisted.
- Consumerism. Throughout the twentieth-century, material consumption was on the rise as advertisers redefined and reinforced new ideals of social behavior. Material remains can examine the extent to which and the rate at which new ideals were appropriated by families, groups, communities, and regions (National Park Service 2011).

Lacking a clearly defined interpretive context for twentieth-century small-scale farms in southwest Ohio, this report has offered the theme of modernization as an appropriate context. Archaeological investigations of modernization study the processes behind the change from

regional distinct culture groups within the United States, to a relatively homogenous popular National culture of the current era, with all the implications for household organization, consumption patterns, agricultural and industrial practices, and economic concerns that such a transformation implies. Modern" farms can be considered those farms that contain archaeological evidence of participating in the rising, national popular culture of the twentieth century, as opposed to farms that demonstrate evidence of persistent regionalism and a more localized economic focus that may be considered ~~tr~~aditional." It is perhaps worth noting that the ultimate expression of modernization on agricultural sites in America has largely been the decline of small (30 ac [12.1 ha] to 100 ac [40 ha]) family run farms in lieu of much larger, agri-business concerns. Viewed in this way, these sites might be considered representatives of a terminal period in rural production between family farms and the industrial farms of the late twentieth century.

In order to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a twentieth-century farm site must be interpretable through a viable context that has local, regional, or national merit. It must have archaeological integrity, and it must have archaeological significance. Such a site would likely contain undisturbed and sealed archaeological contexts like refuse pits, refuse dumps, privies, cisterns, and undisturbed sheet midden. It should contain a substantial and variable artifact assemblage that relates to activities that occurred on site, and most importantly it must be able to contribute significant information to our understanding of twentieth-century lifeways.

Unfortunately, that is where these five sites fall short when considered as individual resources. As a research theme, modernization encompasses technological innovation, the rise in consumerism, and changing social values based on these advancements. However, these sites do not present an opportunity to contribute significant data to our understanding of process of modernization. While the sites certainly qualify as modern in that they display evidence of the application of new technologies and participation in the emerging National popular culture, their chronological homogeneity and their uniformity of type defies the search for processes. Archaeological significance, in this instance, cannot be based upon whether the sites are modern or not, but must be based on whether or not they can illuminate the forces behind the acceptance or rejection of modern" lifeways. They cannot illuminate the transformation that occurred in rural Pike County at the time.

Three of the five sites considered here—33PK193, 33PK195, and 33PK197—are not complete or individual farmstead sites. Sites 33PK193 and 33PK195, known as the Iron Wheel Farmstead and the Beaver Road Farmstead, are separate components of a single larger farm. That farm was most likely centered on the residential and agricultural complex marked by archaeological site 33PK185, which was not a part of the current investigation. These two sites are defined by low-density artifact scatters associated with single structural components. At 33PK193 that structural component was a stone well. At 33PK195 it was a small open-ended concrete box basin of an unknown function. Site 33PK197, the Dutch Run Road Farmstead, consists of a concrete barn foundation and a concrete well that were constructed between 1939 and 1951. Both are associated with a standing farmhouse located just east of the PORTS property. A low-density artifact scatter, primarily consisting of building debris, was recovered from areas that had been disturbed during the post-1952 demolition of the site. It is not possible to make a determination regarding the NRHP-eligibility of these three sites, as their parent sites have not been evaluated. However, the substantial field effort conducted for this study suggests that additional investigation of these three sites is unlikely to recover significant information. ASC Group, Inc., does recommend that sites 33PK193 and 33PK195 be re-categorized as portions of 33PK185, and that 33PK197 be re-categorized as a mid-twentieth-century barn foundation associated with an extant house.

Sites 33PK184 (Davis Farmstead) and 33PK194 (North Shyville Farmstead) are complete hilltop farms. However, these sites are recommended not eligible for inclusion as additional investigation and analysis will not likely add significant data to our understanding of mid-twentieth-century lifeways in rural Pike County, Ohio.

The Davis Farmstead (33PK184) includes all of the major structural elements of a small farm including a house foundation, a small livestock barn foundation, a large cistern, and root cellar, one unidentified outbuilding, and two privies. The historic record, construction materials, and artifact evidence all indicate that the site was occupied between 1930 and 1952. All of the major building elements are constructed of poured concrete or modern, three-hole concrete blocks (cinder blocks). A total of 2,776 artifacts were recovered from the site, but fully 72 percent (n=1,977) are glass items. Substantial portions of the glass artifacts are derived from broken light bulbs and window panes and add little interpretive value to the collection. Other artifacts like ceramic vessels, personal items, and even architectural items from the houses are

under-represented. These artifact types are often used to make inferences regarding socio-economic status, class consciousness and/or conspicuous consumption, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, and even house style and decoration.

The relative homogeneity of this artifact collection across depositional contexts is interesting, but it also diminishes the research potential of the site. While the identifiable bottle glass may be suited to consumer choice studies, the majority of the glass assemblage is non-diagnostic window glass, light bulb glass, or unidentified vessel/jar/bottle glass. The remaining artifacts types or classes each suffer from deficiencies that make them less interpretable than the raw numbers might suggest. Again, there is no set quantity of artifacts that makes a collection significant, but with the advent of mass-produced and mass-marketed goods during the modern period this report suggests that the research potential of collections derived from average, everyday twentieth-century sites is greater with a larger sample than with a smaller one.

The North Shyville Farmstead (33PK194) appears to have been occupied by members of the Shy family between 1934 and 1952, although there are several hints at an occupation several years earlier in the twentieth century. The site consists of a pad foundation for a house, a pad foundation for an automobile garage, a large stone barn foundation, the stone foundation to an unidentified outbuilding, a potential second outbuilding, two cisterns, and a concrete box reservoir that is interpreted as a septic system cess pit. Other site elements include what appears to be a cobble walk leading from Zimmerman Road to the house location and a stone-filled buried drainage ditch near the north side of the house. There was some indication of three building episodes on site. It is possible that the stone building remnants predate the poured concrete house pad and septic tank, and there is some suggestion that a post-1942 house replaced an earlier house in the same location. However, these cannot be confirmed. A total of 1,902 artifacts were recovered from this site, but fully 66 percent of the collection was recovered from disturbed contexts. Whereas the Davis Farmstead (33PK184) appears to have suffered less significant disturbance when it was demolished, this site was impacted severely. All of the major building components were bulldozed, the entire ground surface across the core of the site was also bulldozed, and at least one large hole was excavated near the center of the site and filled by building rubble. The intact portions of this site are located around the site periphery and do not contain sufficient information to contribute significantly to our understanding of life in Pike County during the first half of the twentieth century.

While these two sites may be connected to the broad trend of modernization, none can be connected to an event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A). Similarly, the sites are not associated with significant historical figures or persons (Criterion B). They do not qualify for the NRHP under Criterion C as the work of a master or the embodiment of a particular style or type, and the archaeological evidence each contains is not sufficient to provide information that is ~~"im~~portant in prehistory or history," as specified under Criterion D.

Although modern sites in the sense considered here, these sites do not contain sufficient information to explore the process of modernization in Ohio. They are were created and built as modern sites by individuals who to a greater or lesser degree were already participating in the National popular culture that was emerging at the time. This is evidence in the choice of construction materials, the incorporation of new technologies like electricity, possibly indoor plumbing at 33PK194, and automobiles. Additionally, they were abandoned before a substantial and varied artifact record could form in refuse deposits and as the result of daily activities. The process of abandonment was also not catastrophic and the occupants had ample opportunity to salvage possessions and materials from their former homes. In fact, given the lack of evidence of building superstructures on site, it is suggested that the buildings of 33PK184 were removed and repurposed elsewhere before the site was turned over to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Both sites fit the interpretive context of modernization studies. Site 33PK184 also possesses a measure of integrity that is largely absent from 33PK194. However, as standalone resources neither site possesses the ability to convey significant information regarding twentieth-century lifeways and they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A: FIGURES

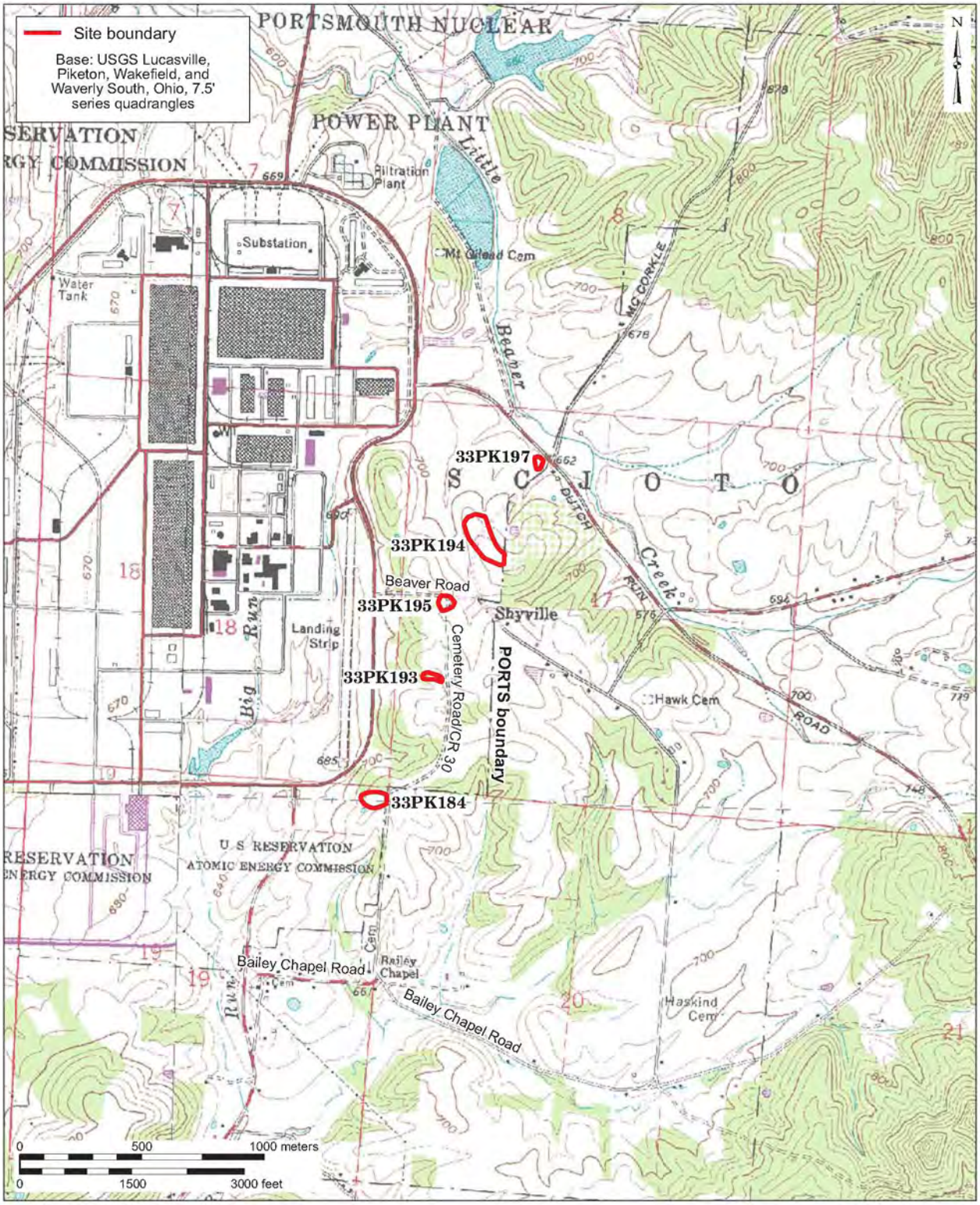

Figure 1. Portions of the 1961 (photorevised 1975) Lucasville, 1961 (photorevised 1974) Piketon, 1961 (photorevised 1986) Wakefield, and 1992 Waverly South quadrangles (USGS 7.5' series topographic maps) showing the approximate locations of the five sites.

Figure 2. Portion of the Phase I project map from Schweikart et al. (1997) showing the locations of the sites as plotted during the Phase I study.

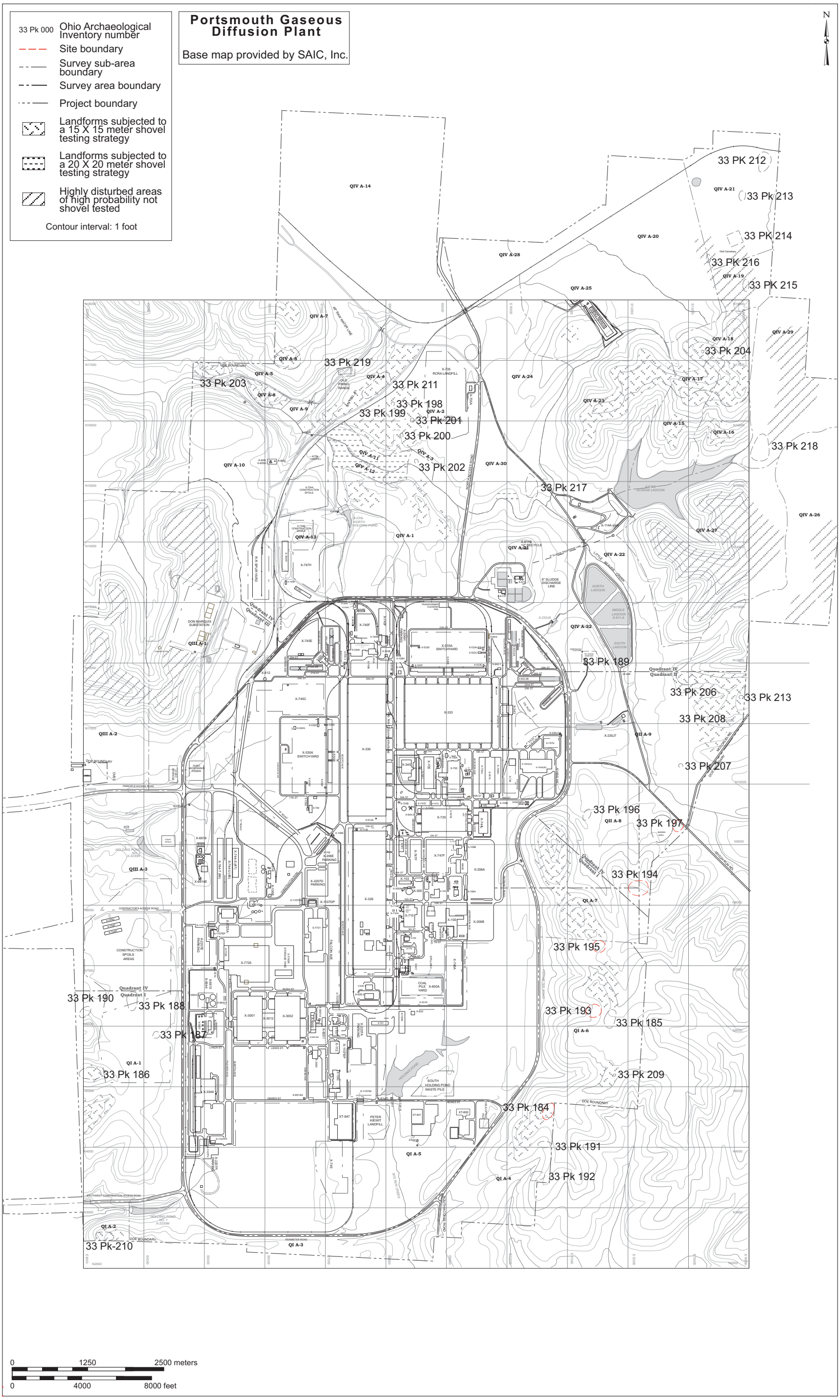

Figure 2
A-3

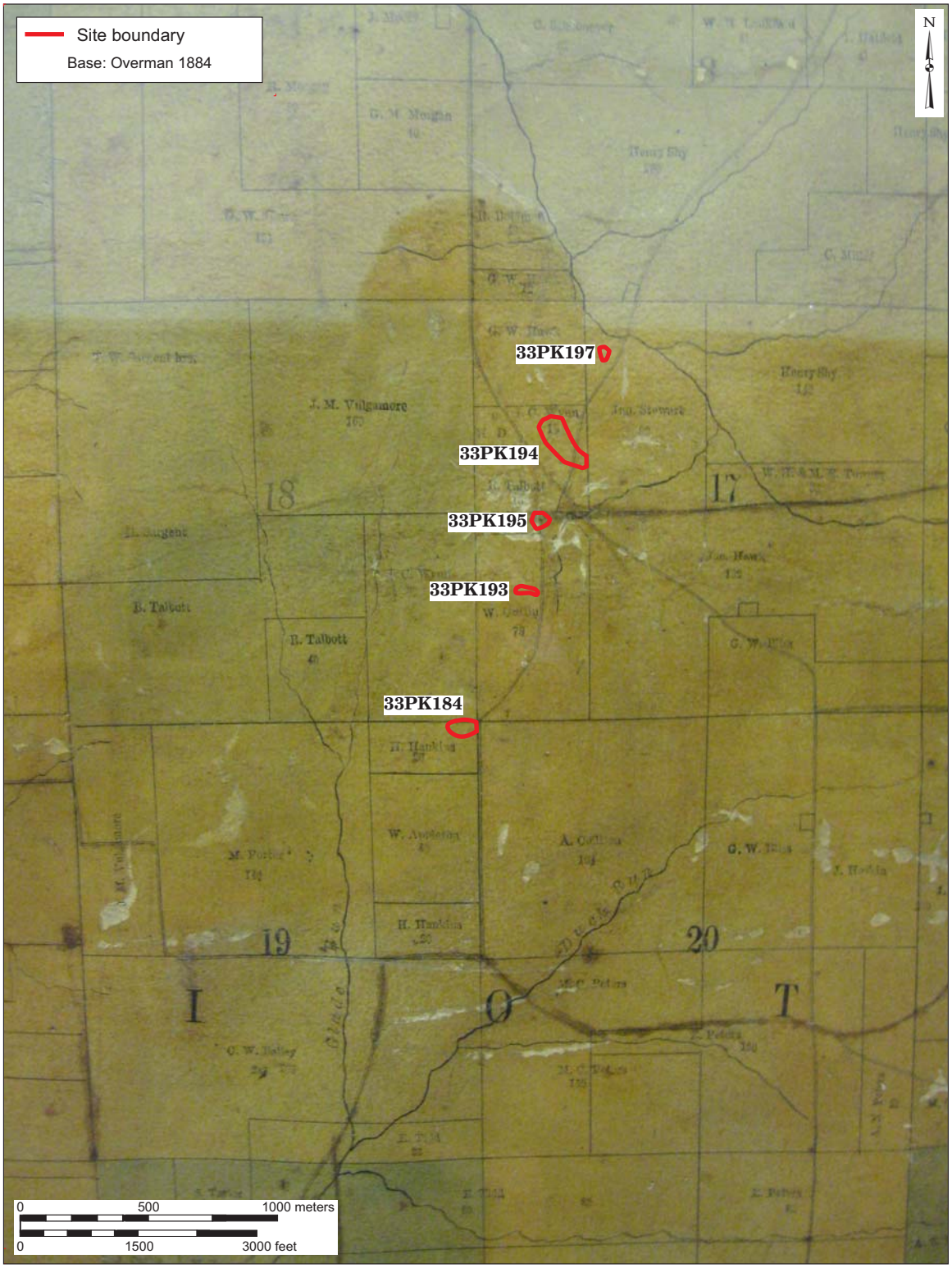

Figure 3. Portion of the Overman (1884) wall map of Pike County (found at the Pike County Auditor's Office) showing the location of the five archaeological sites.

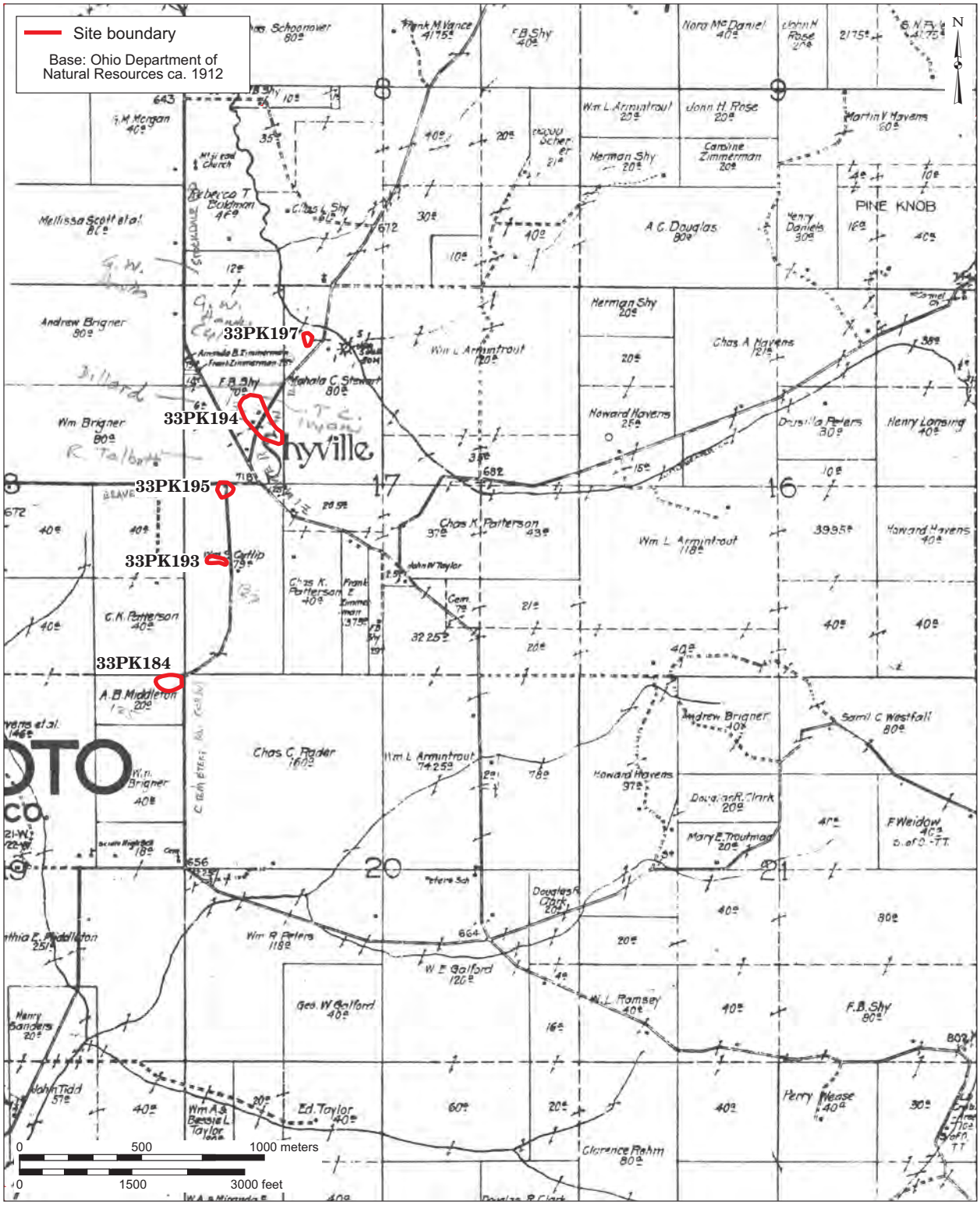

Figure 4. Portion of the ODNR, DGS ca. 1912 Oil and Gas Resources map showing the location of the five archaeological sites.

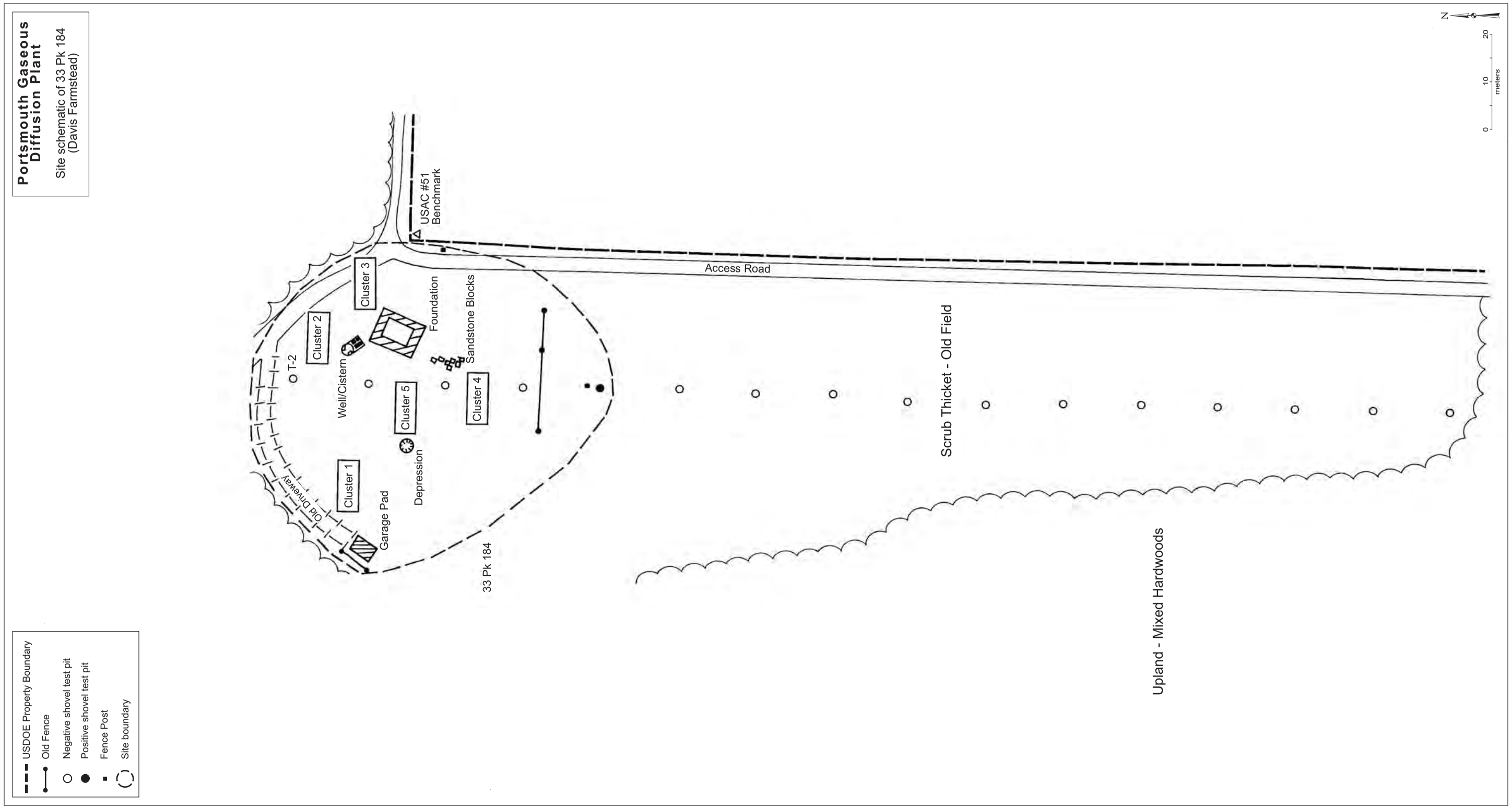

Figure 5. Phase I site schematic of 33PK184 from Schweikart et al. (1997: Figure 11).

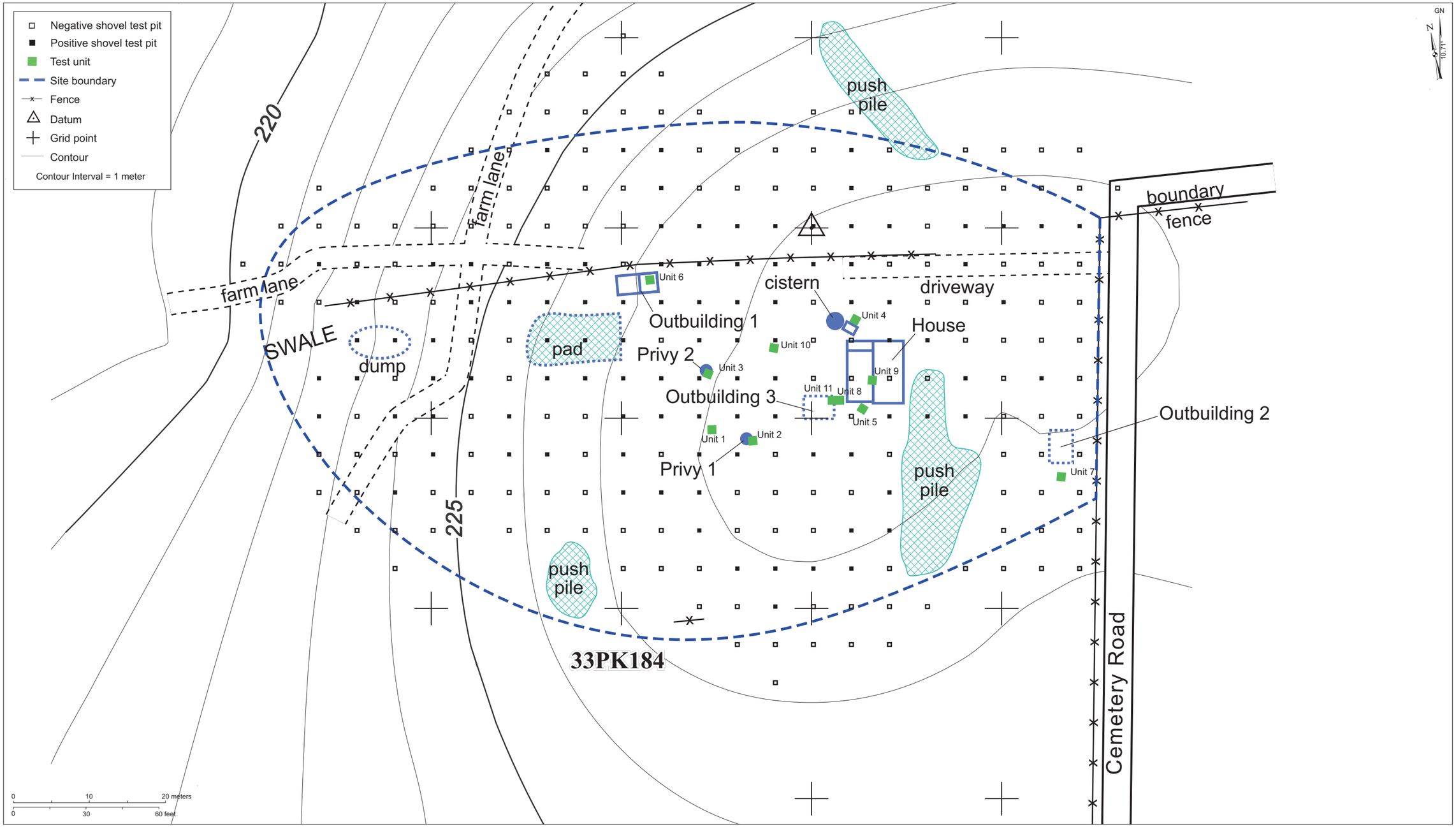

Figure 6. Schematic of 33PK184 detailing the archaeological testing.

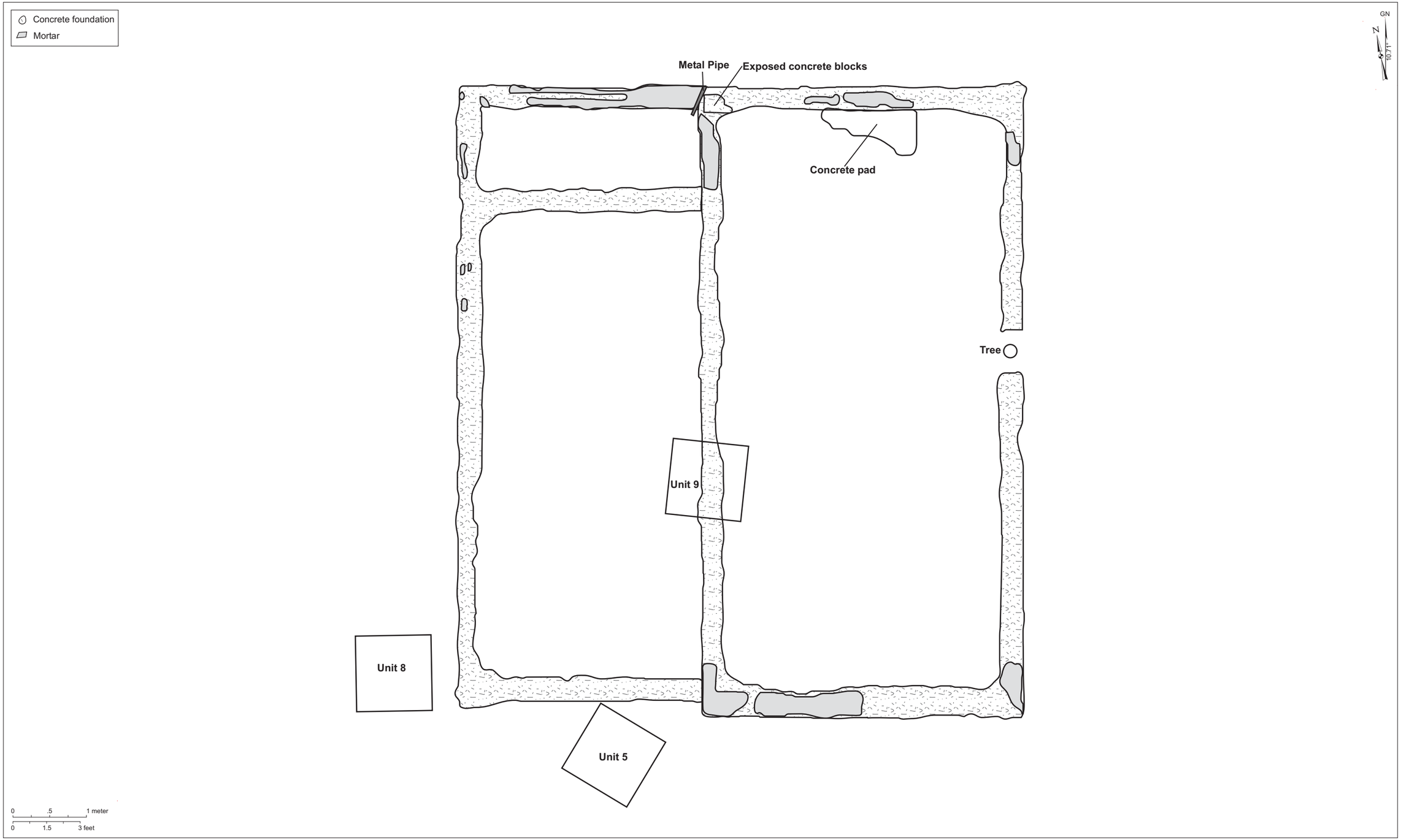

Figure 7. House foundation at 33PK184.

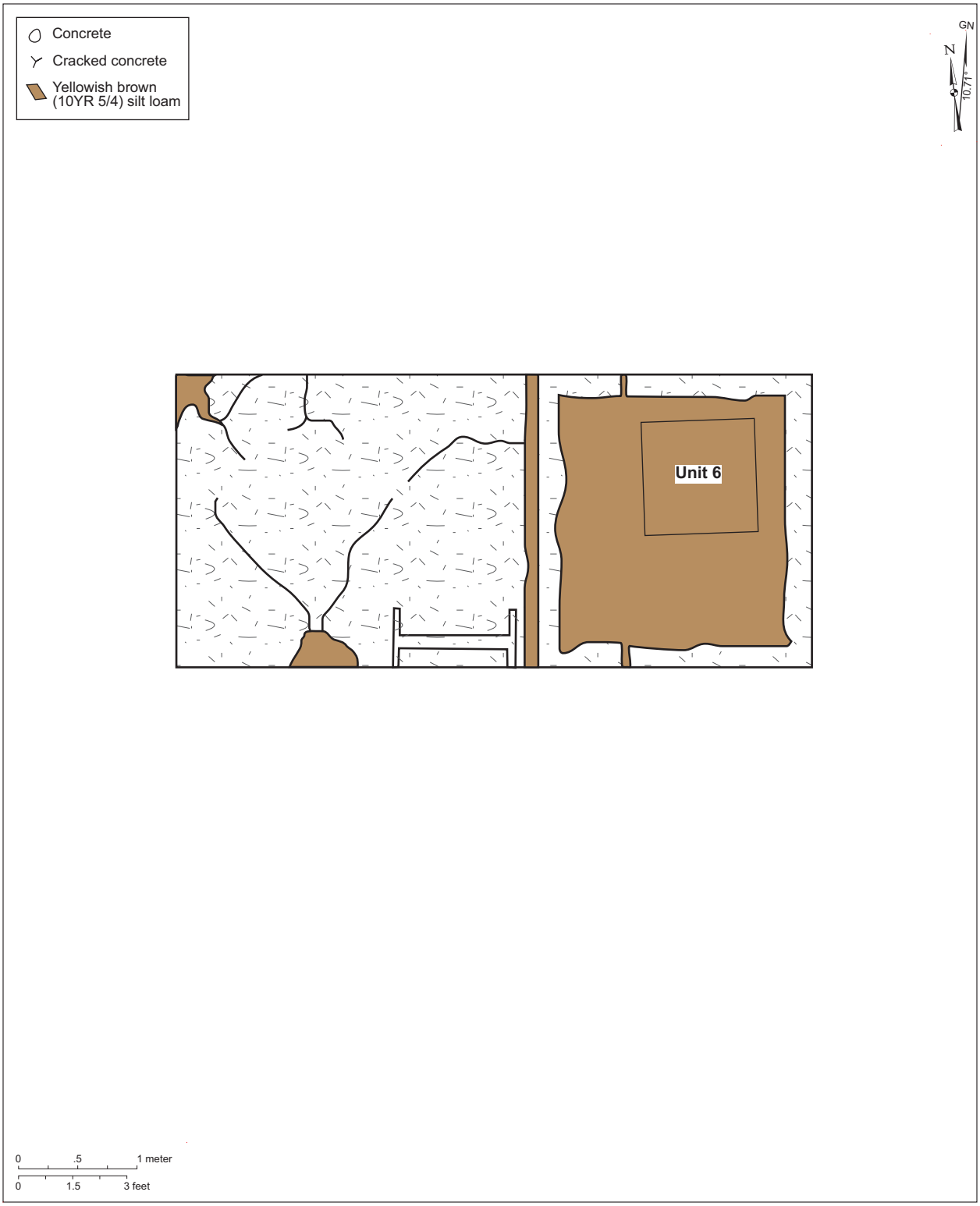

Figure 8. Outbuilding 1 foundation at 33PK184.

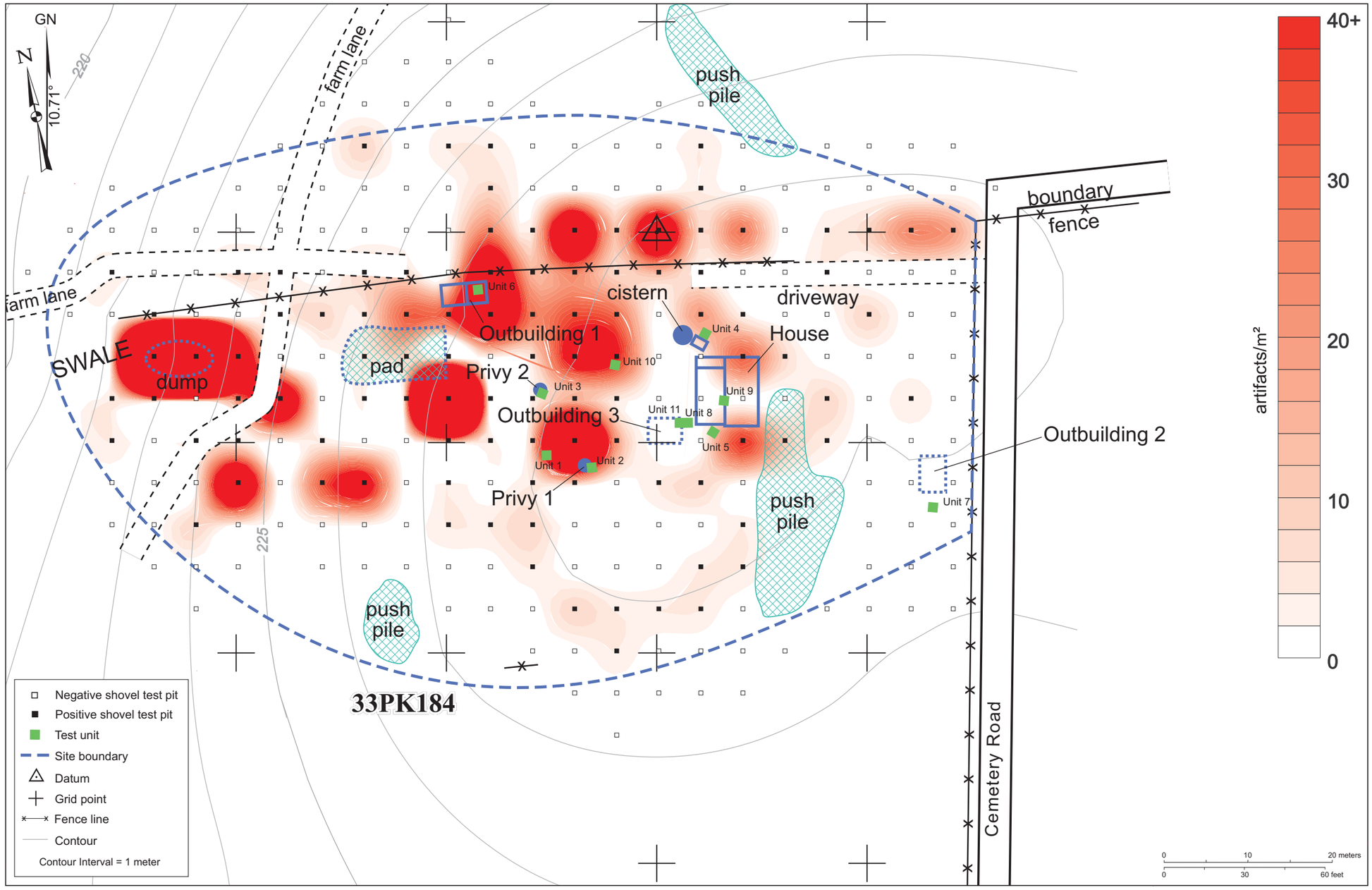

Figure 9. Schematic of 33PK184 showing the artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

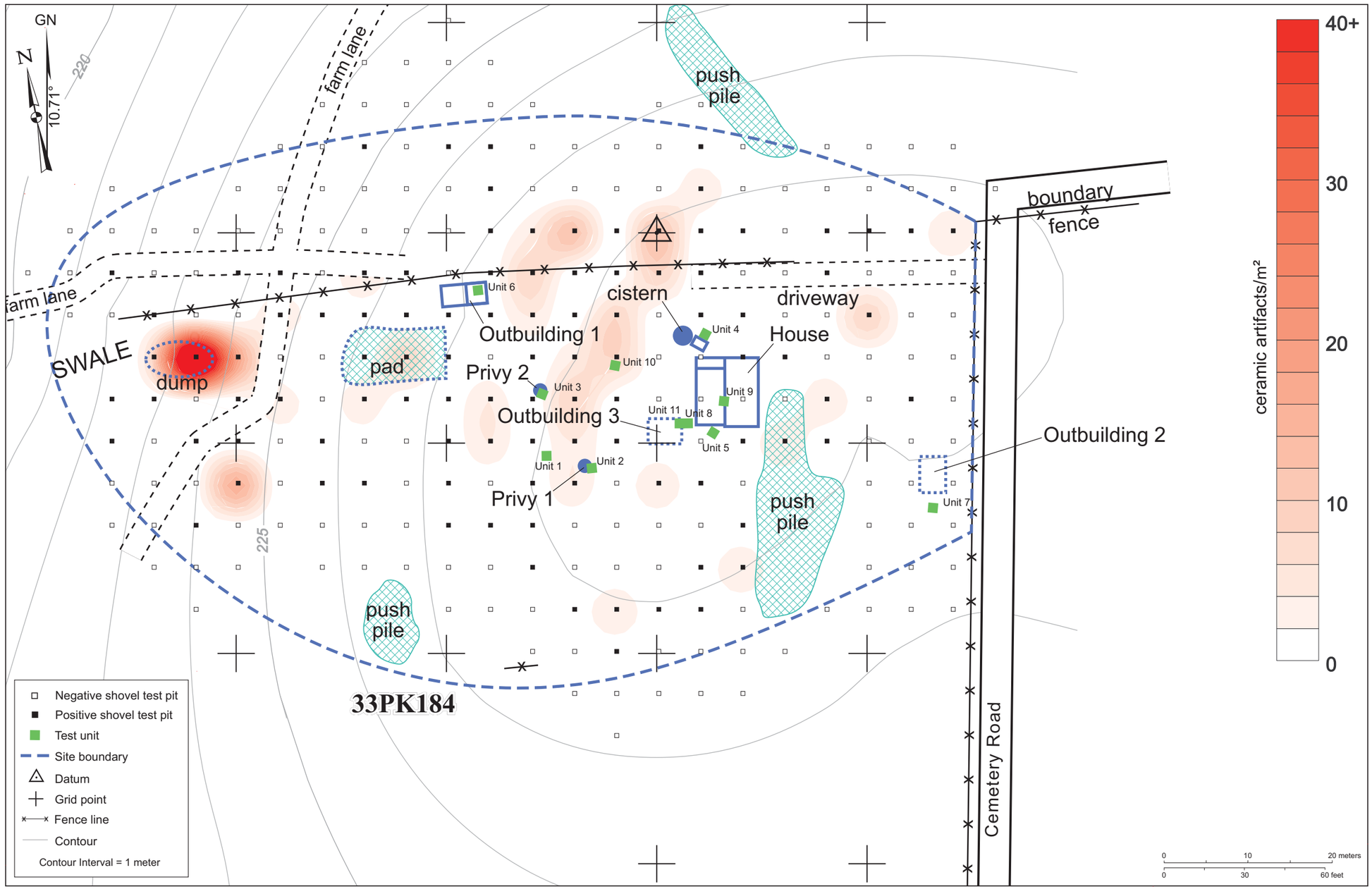

Figure 10. Schematic of 33PK184 showing the ceramic artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

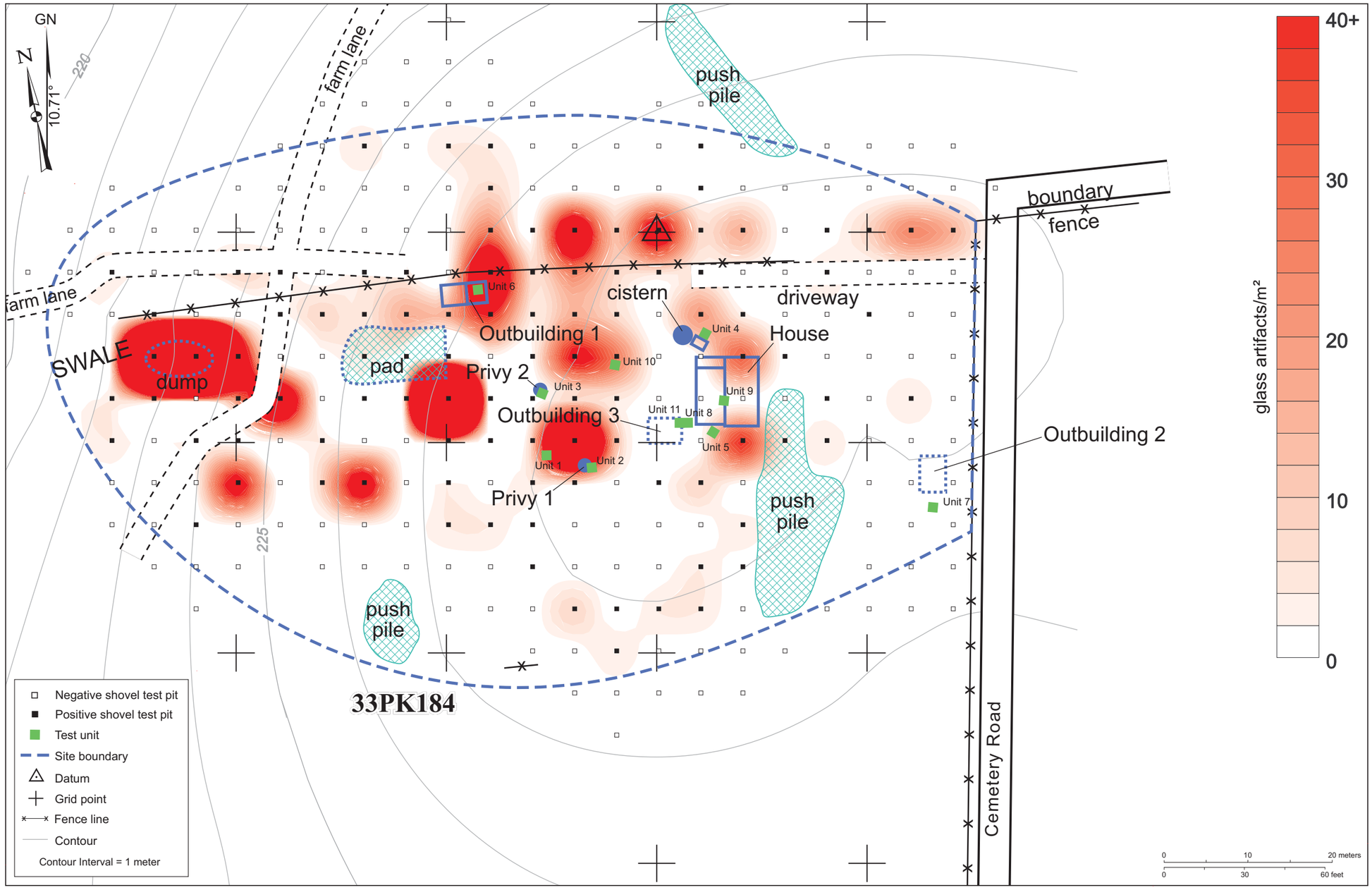

Figure 11. Schematic of 33PK184 showing the glass artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

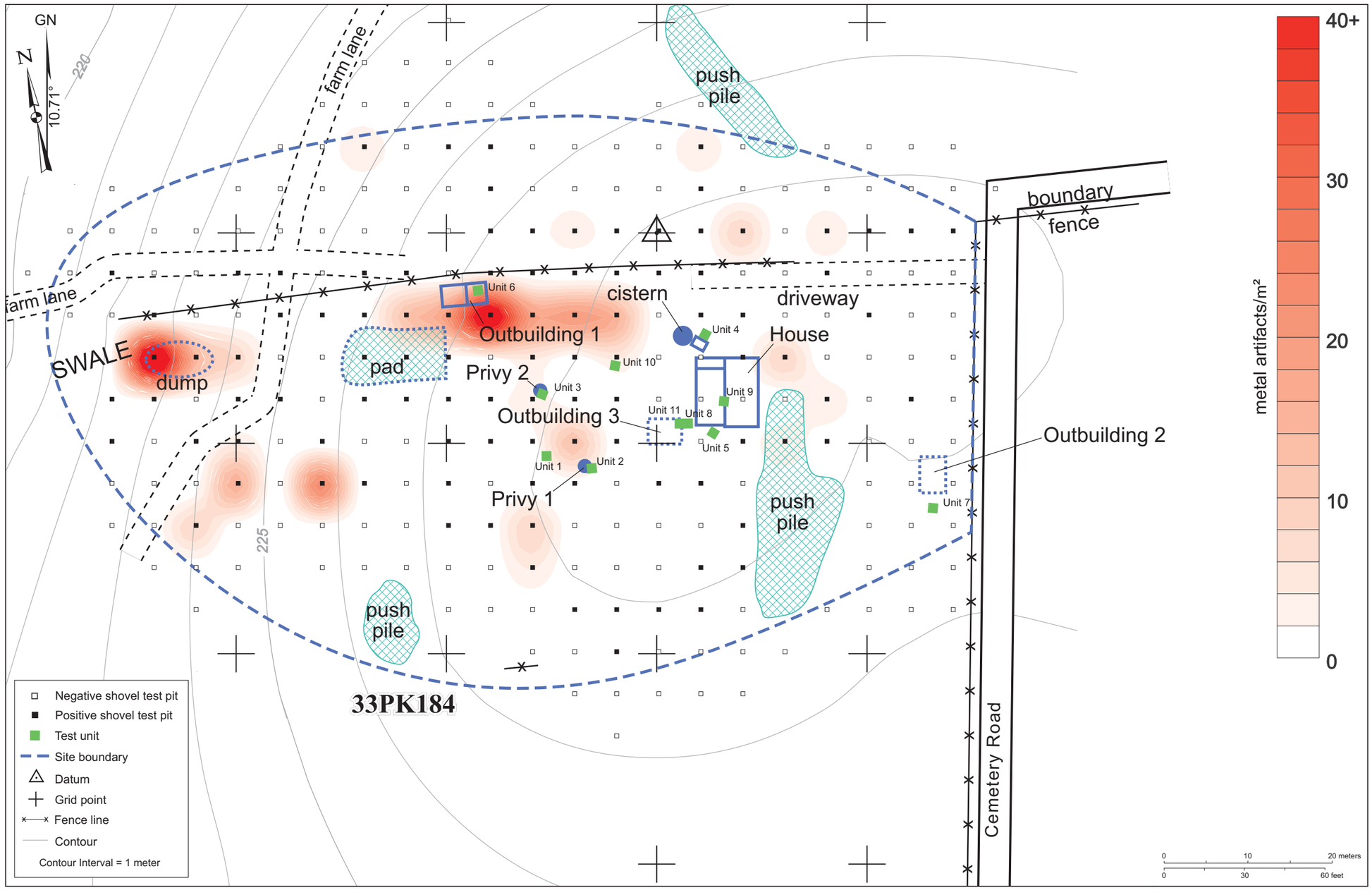

Figure 12. Schematic of 33PK184 showing the metal artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

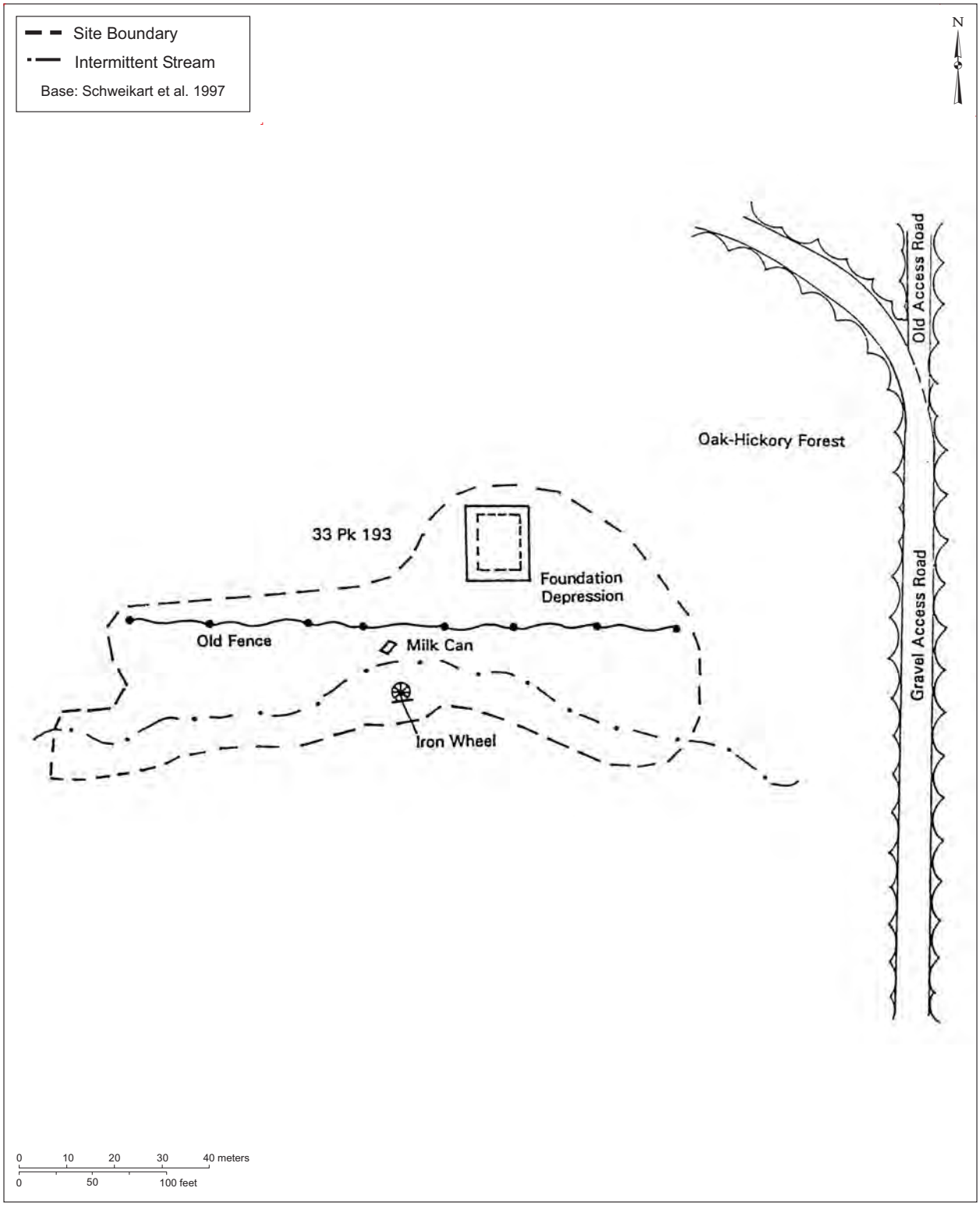

Figure 13. Phase I site schematic of 33PK193 from Schweikart et al. (1997: Figure 13).

Figure 14. 1951 aerial photograph of the study area showing the location of 33PK193 (photo found at the Pike County Soil and Water Conservation District).

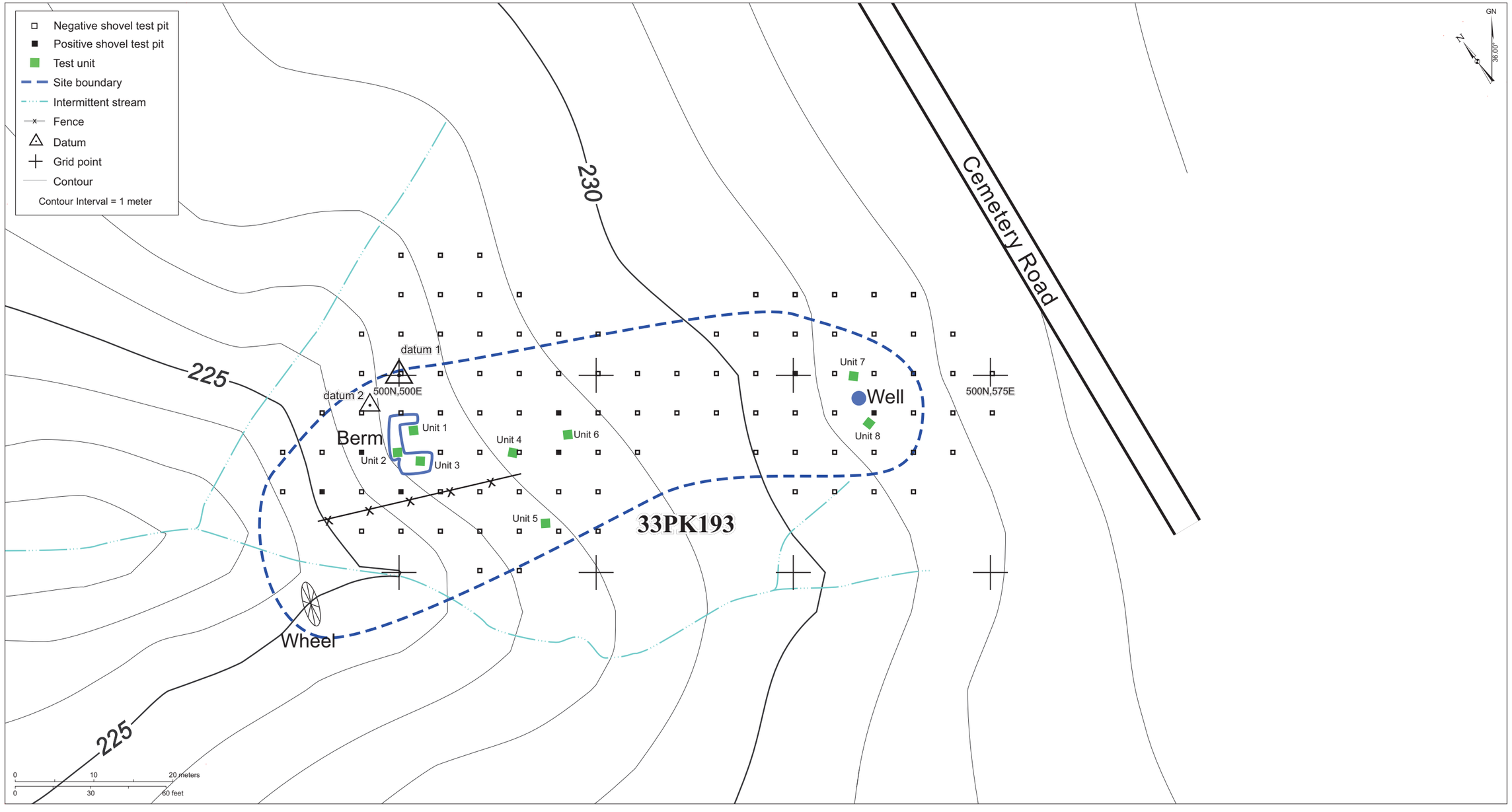

Figure 15. Schematic of 33PK193 detailing the archaeological testing.

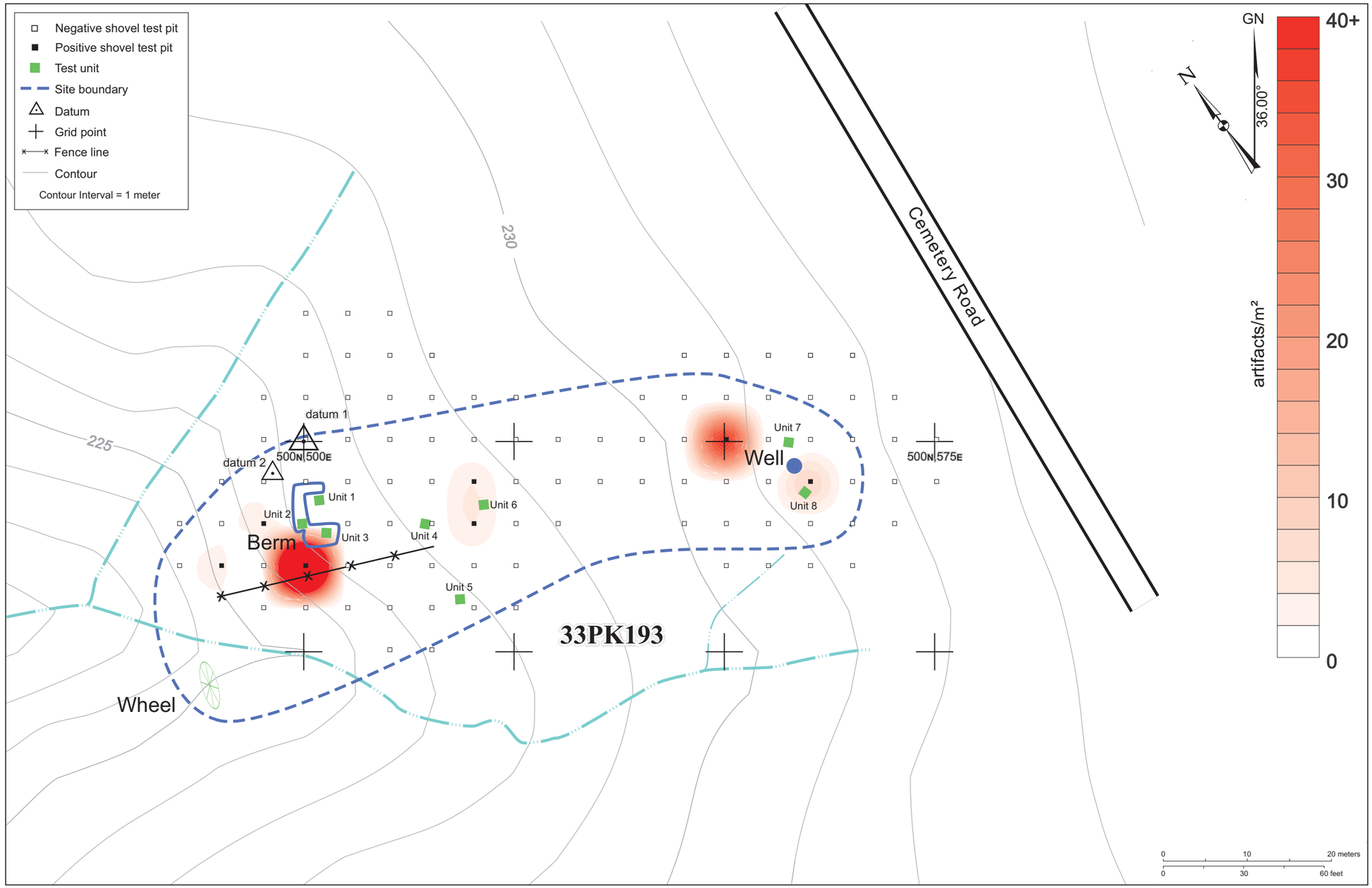

Figure 16. Schematic of 33PK193 showing the artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

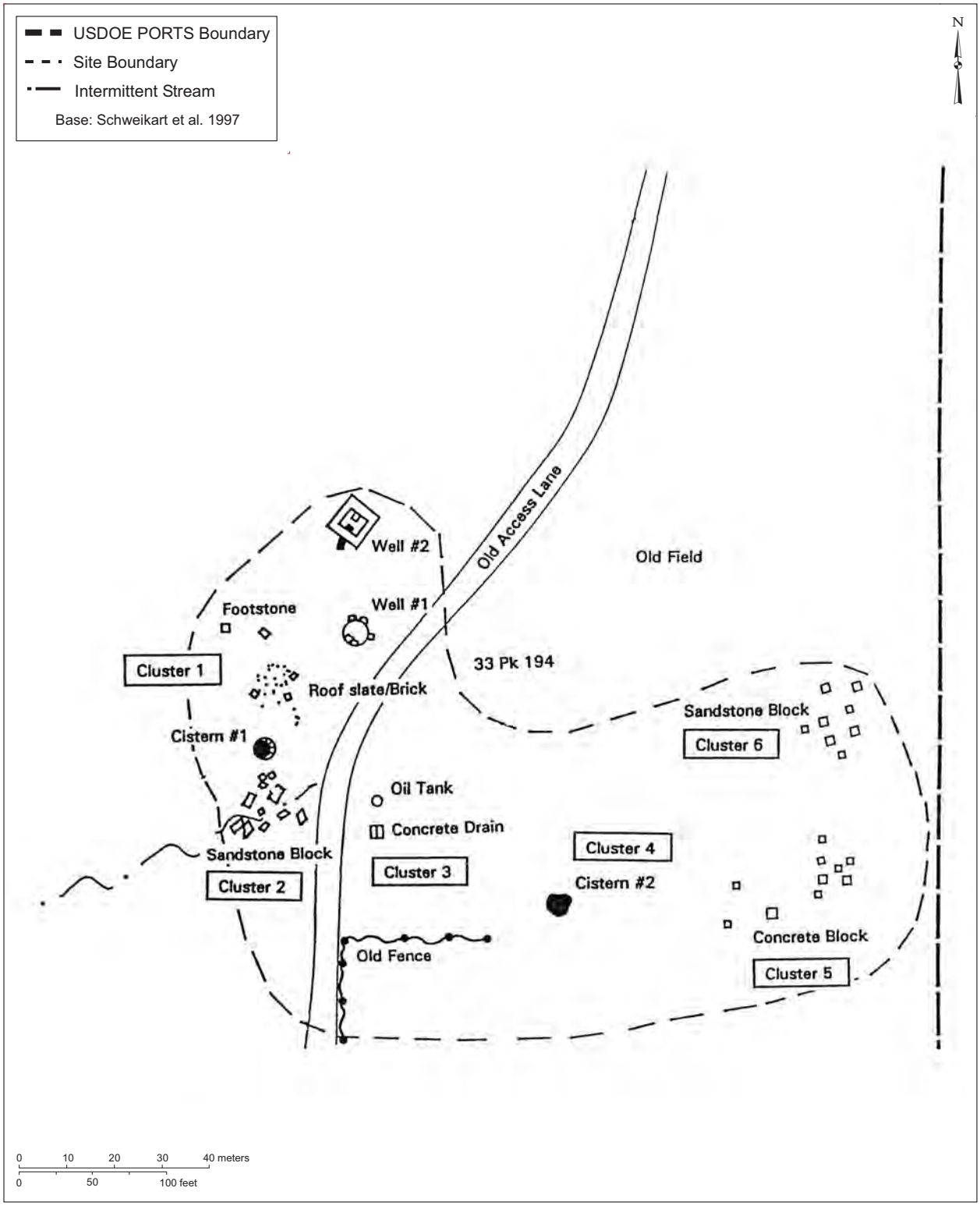

Figure 17. Phase I site schematic of 33PK194 from Schweikart et al. (1997: Figure 14).

Figure 18. 1951 aerial photograph of the study area showing the location of 33PK194 (photo found at the Pike County Soil and Water Conservation District).

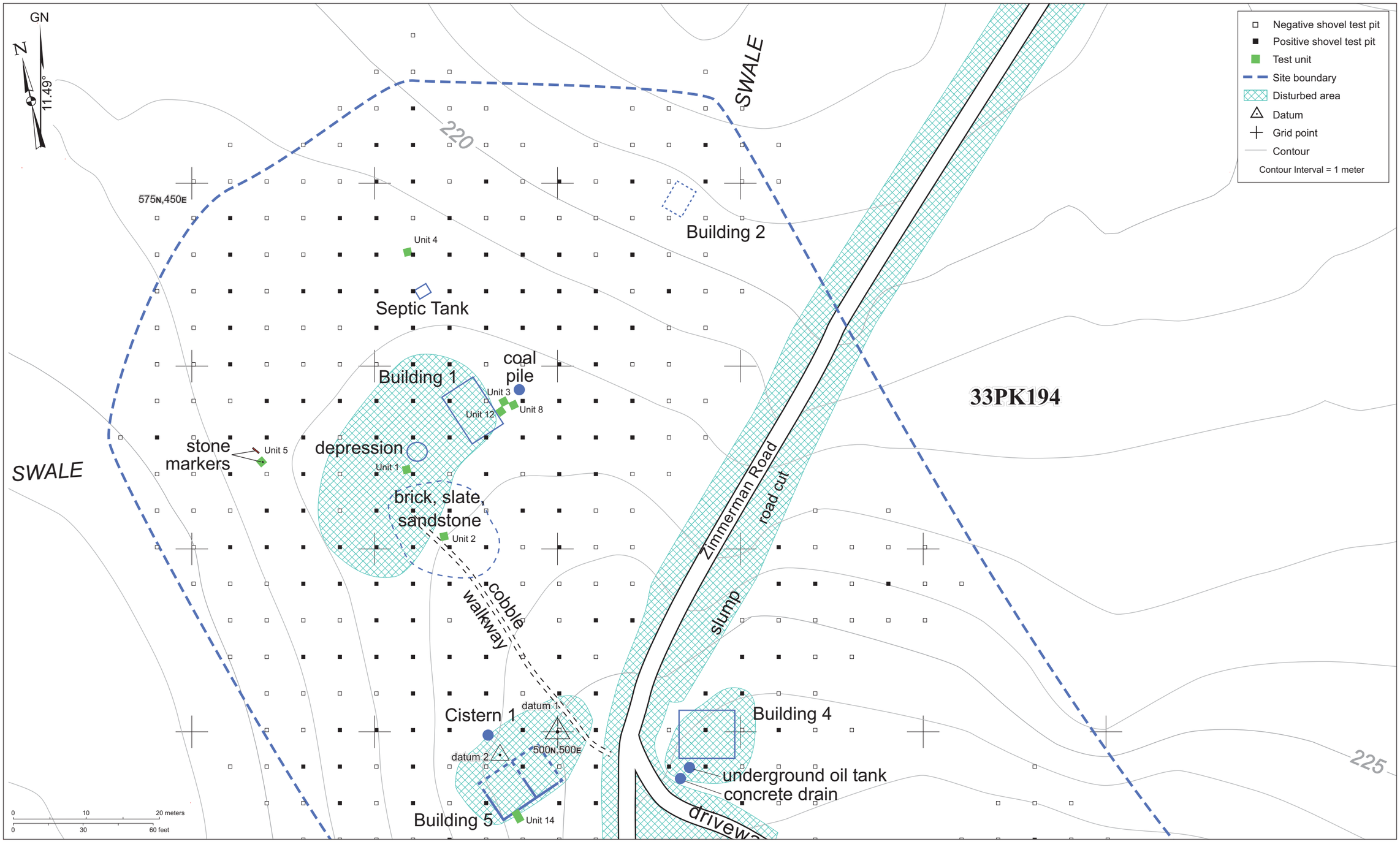

Figure 19. Schematic of 33PK194 detailing the archaeological testing. (2 sheets)

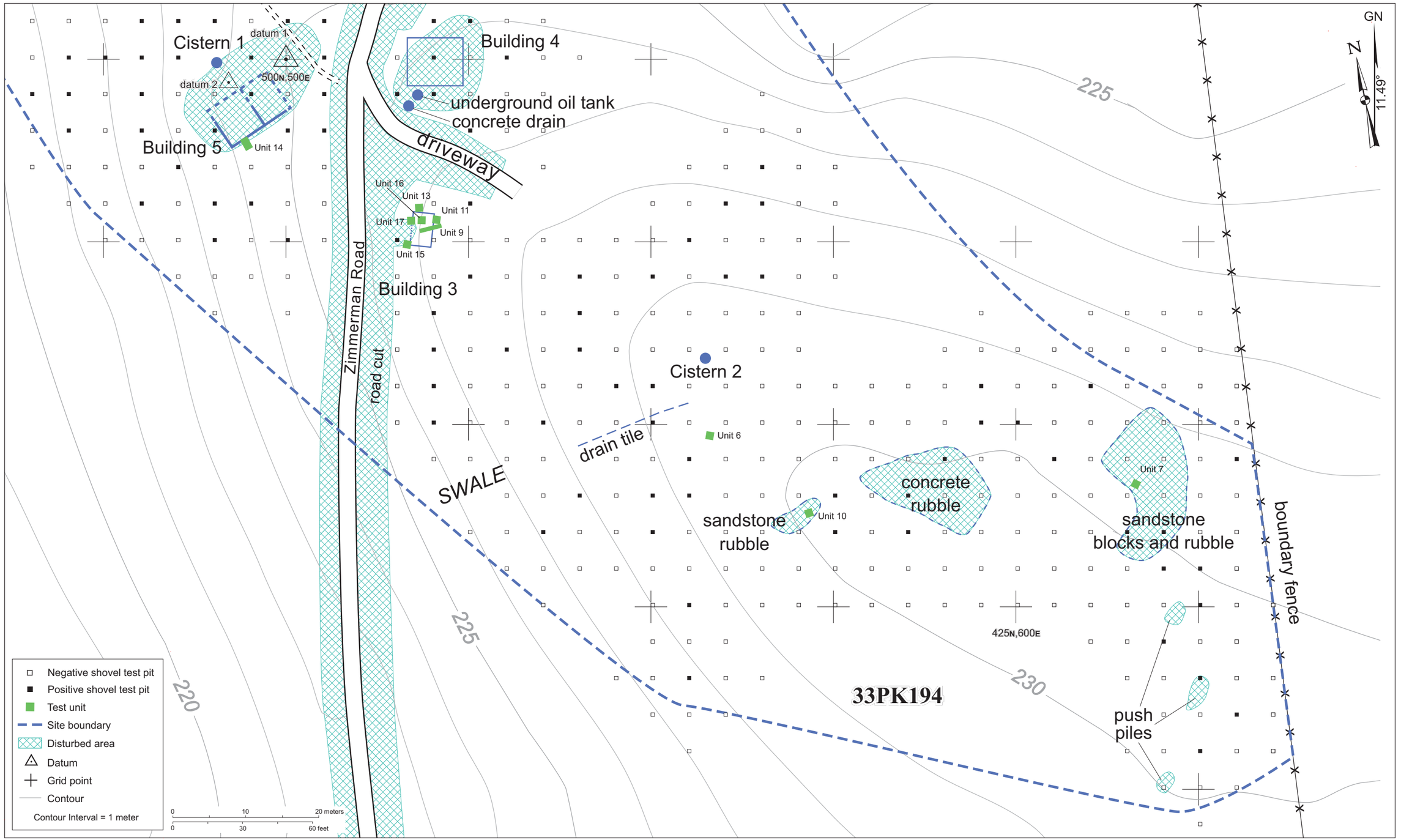

Figure 19. Schematic of 33PK194 detailing the archaeological testing. (2 sheets)

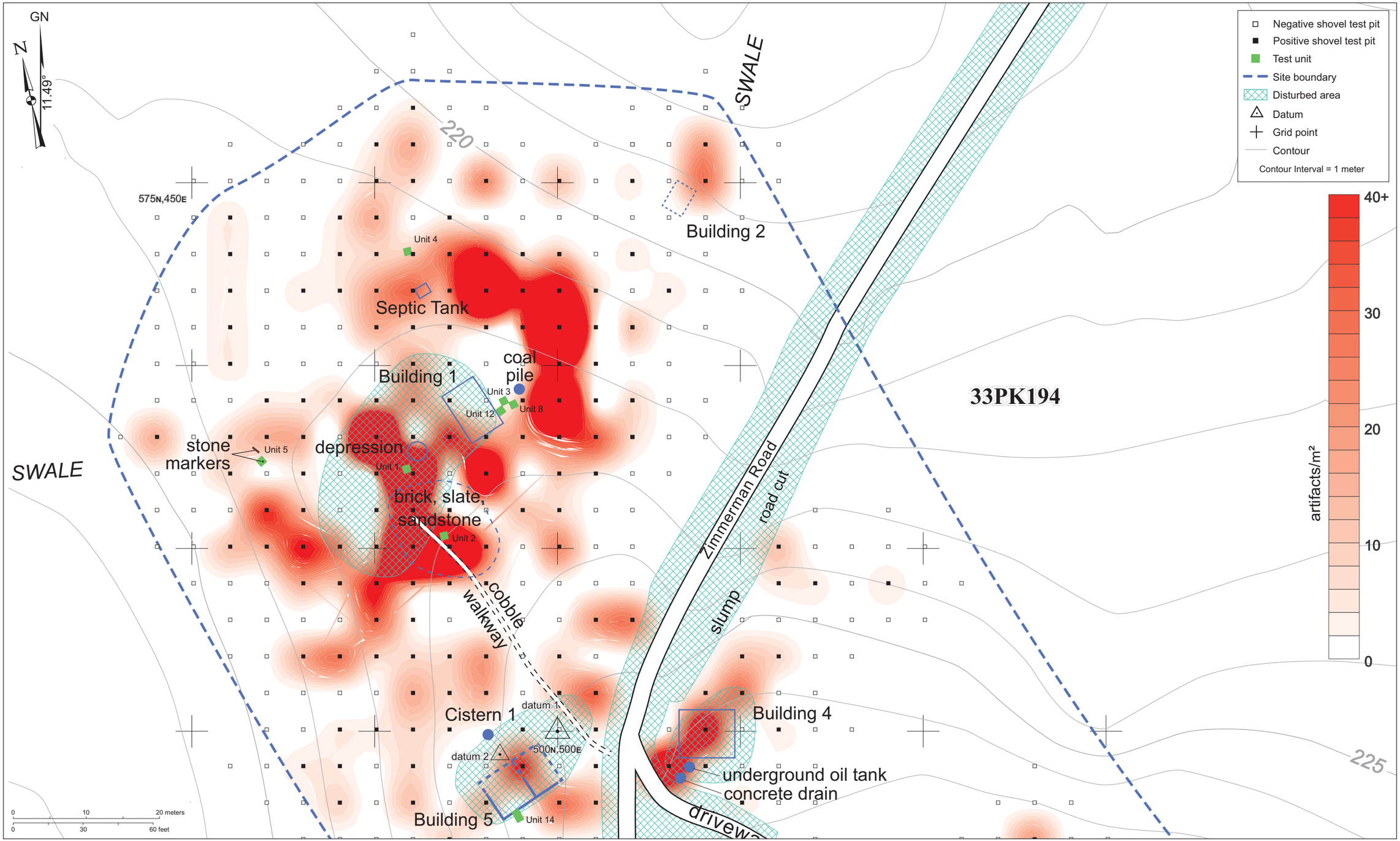

Figure 20. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

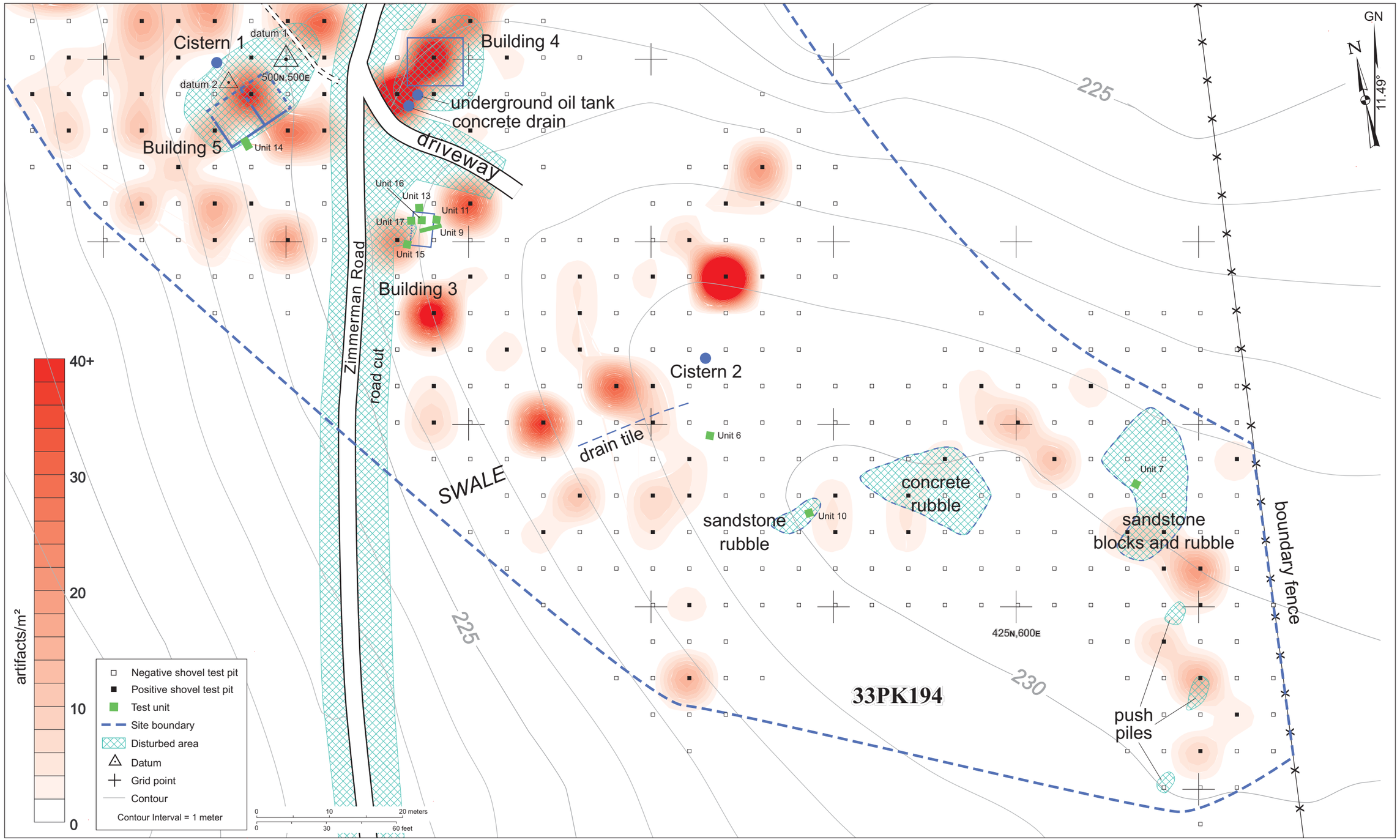

Figure 20. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

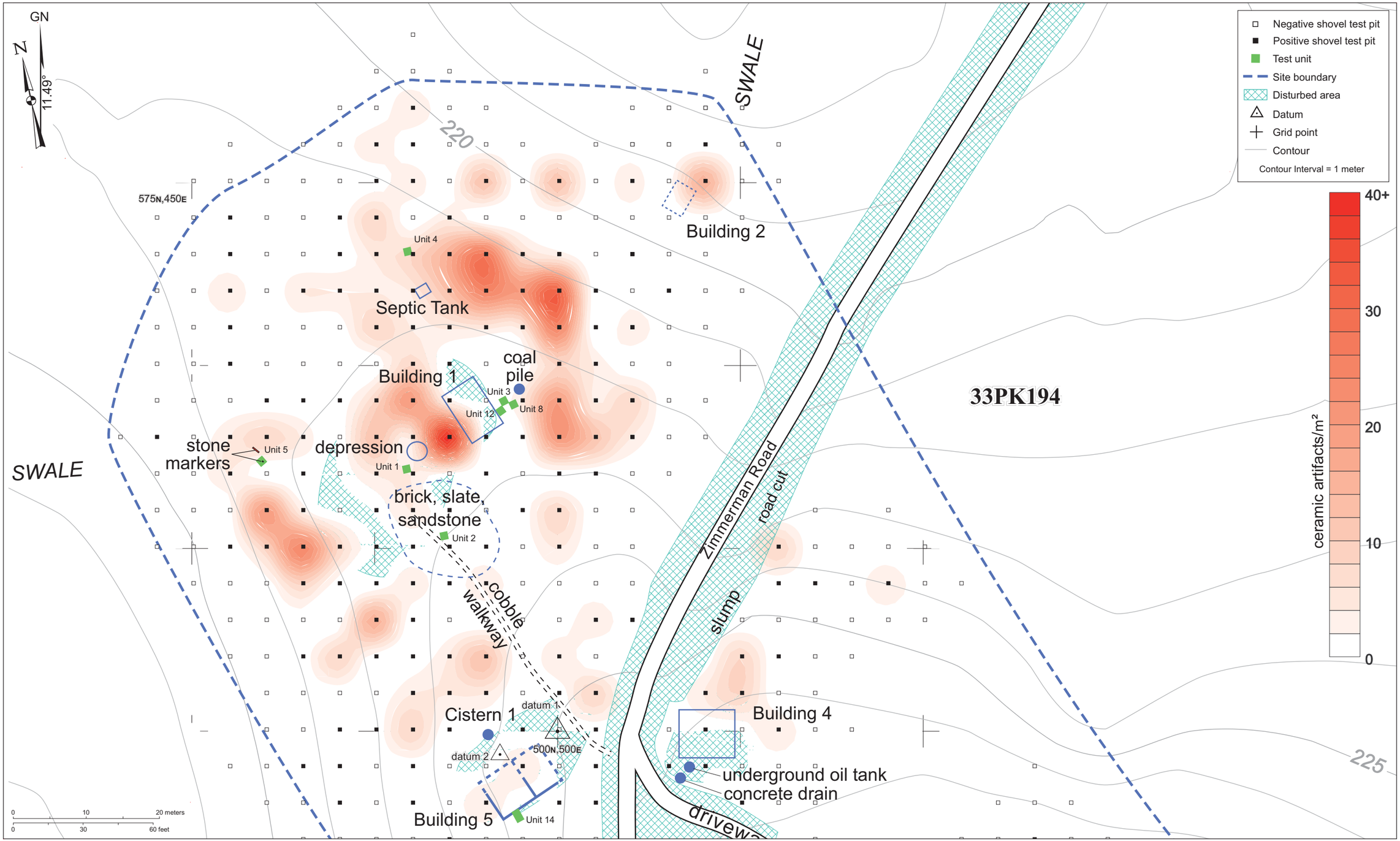

Figure 21. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the ceramic artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

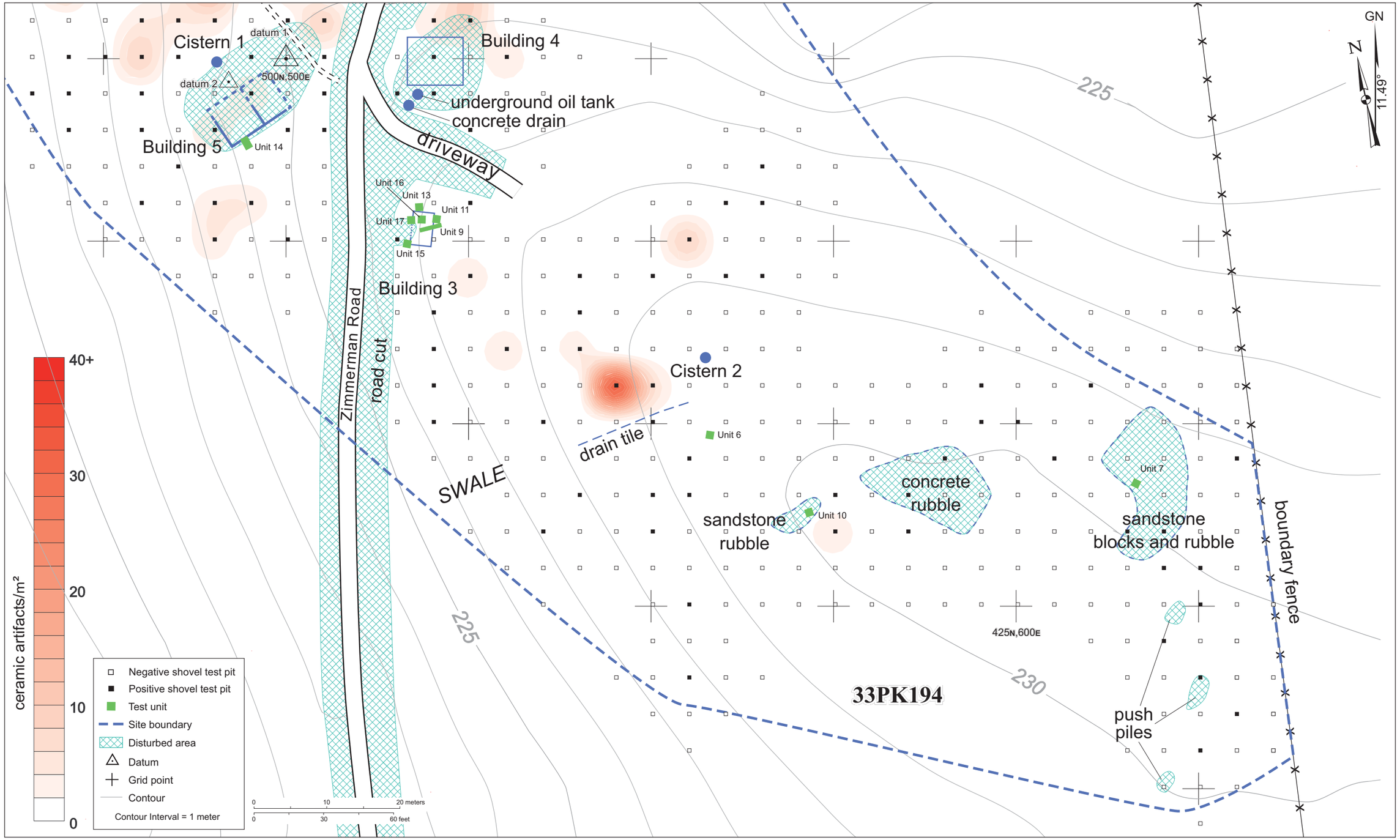

Figure 21. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the ceramic artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

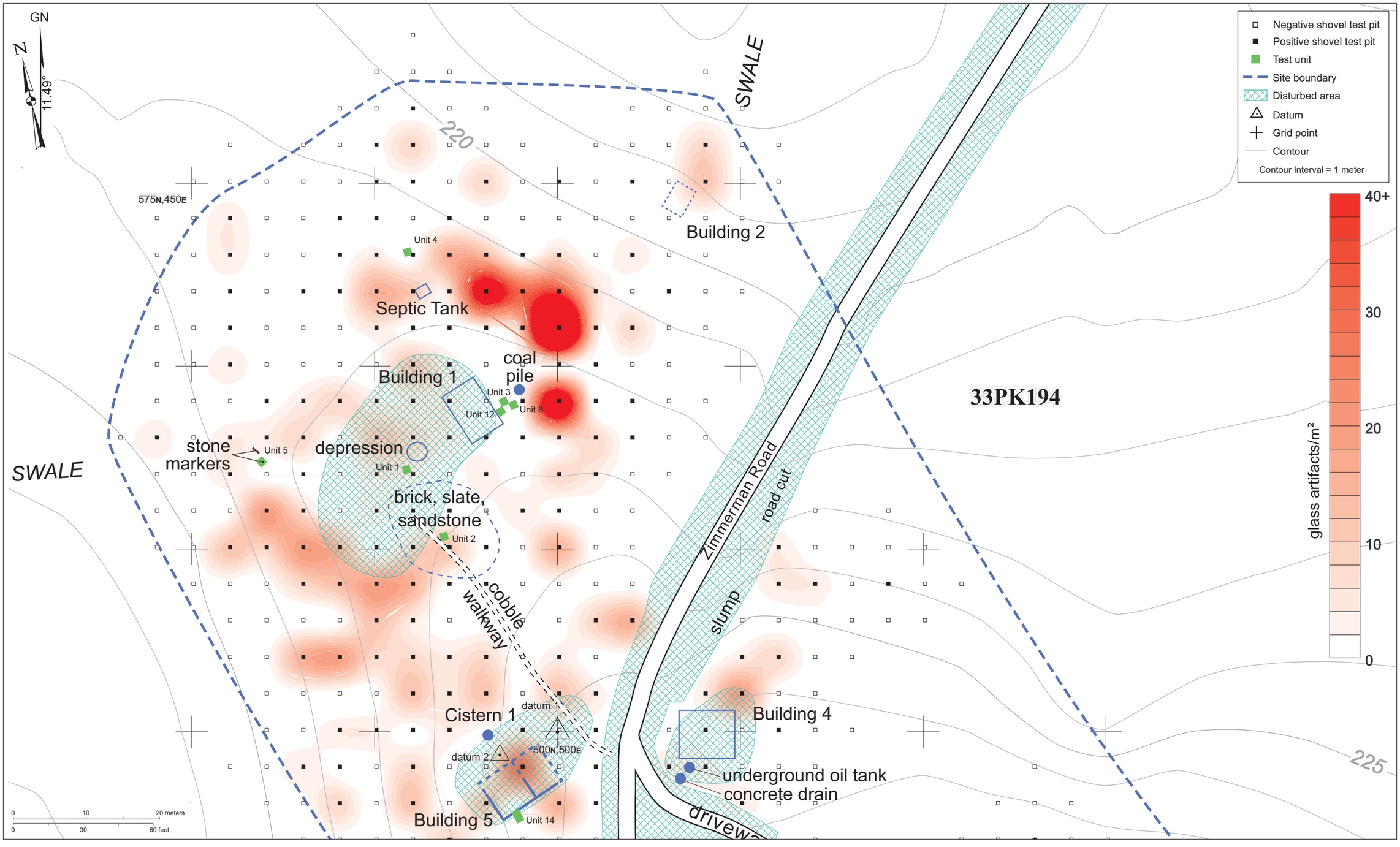

Figure 22. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the glass artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

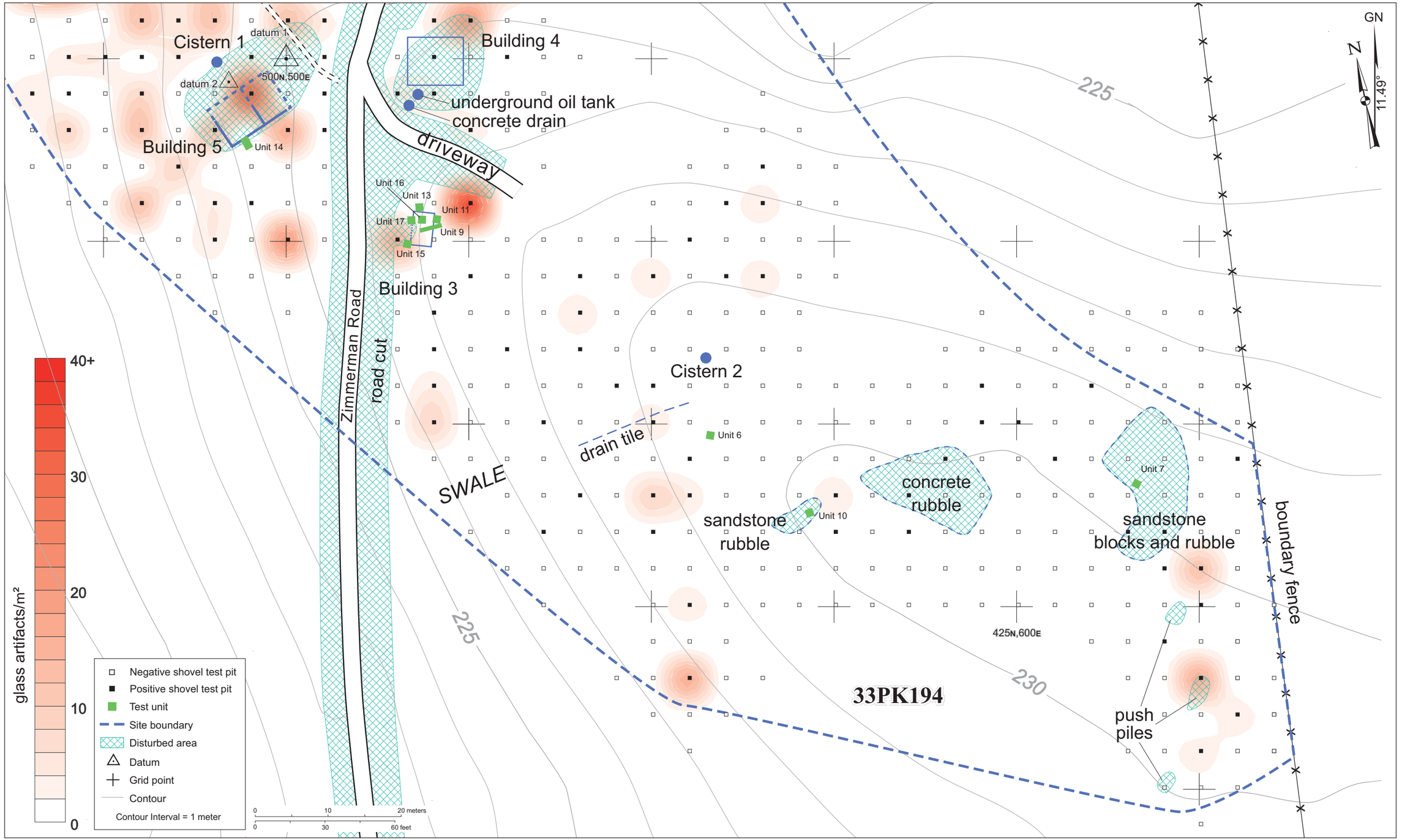

Figure 22. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the glass artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

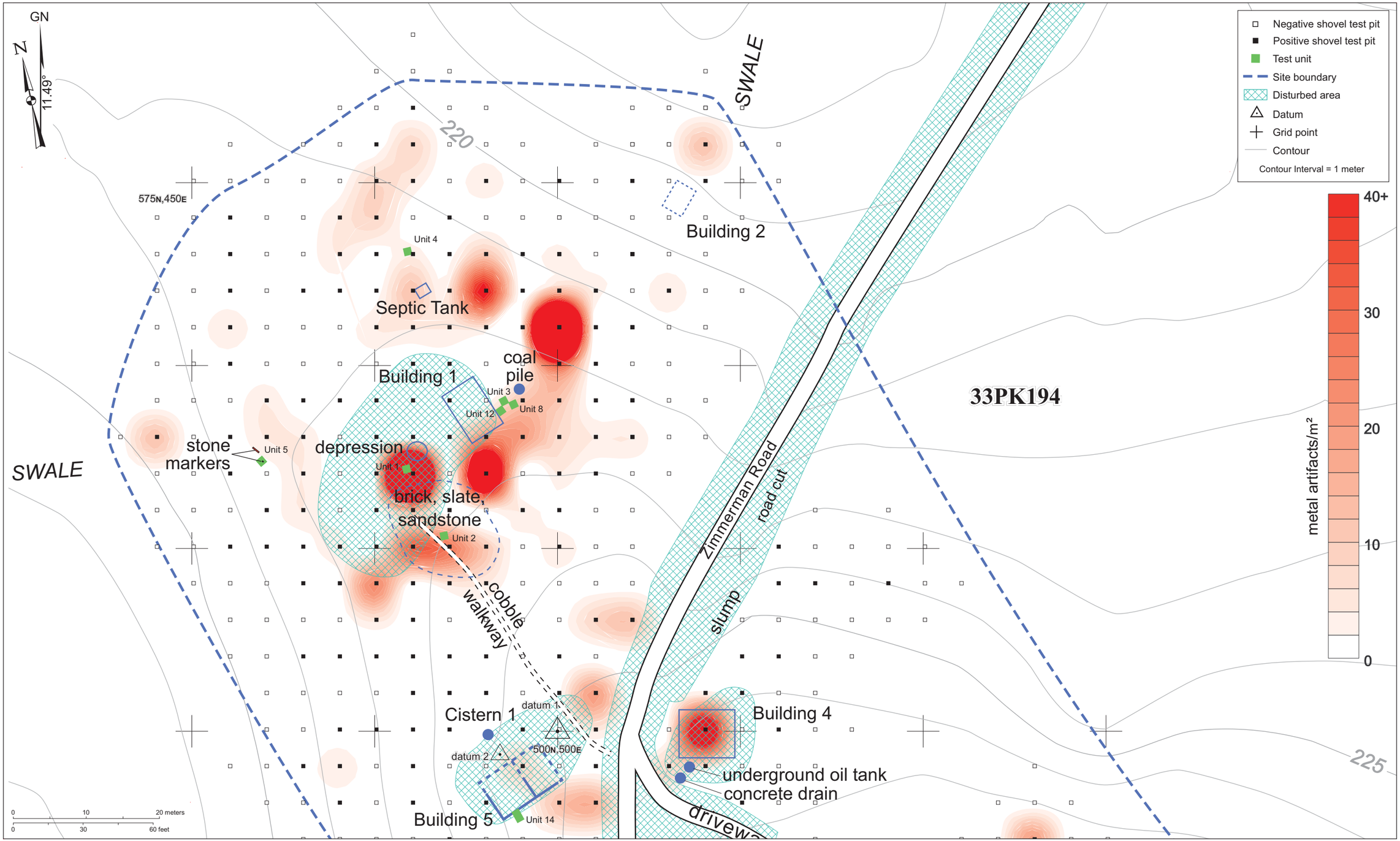

Figure 23. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the metal artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

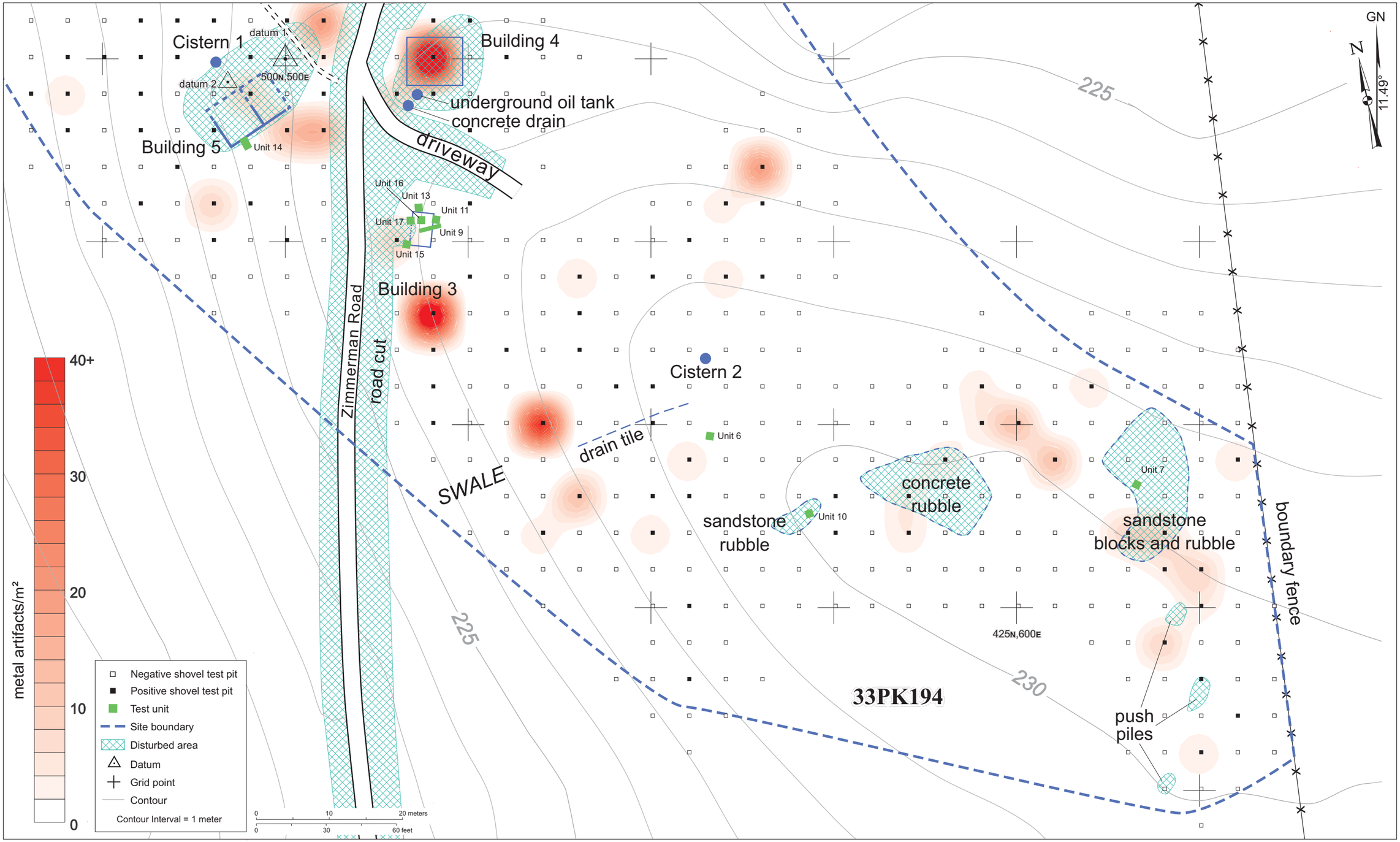

Figure 23. Schematic of 33PK194 showing the metal artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs. (2 sheets)

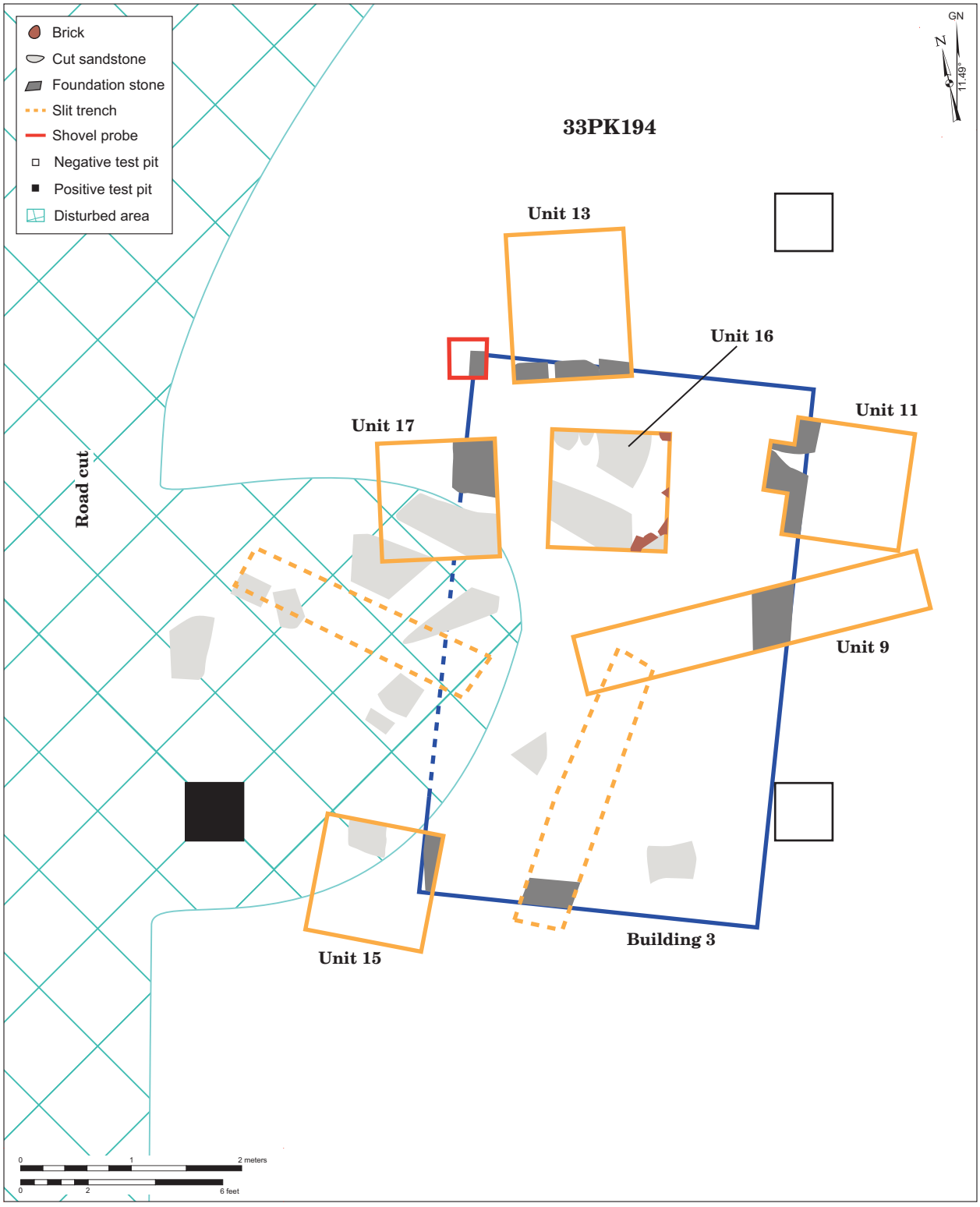

Figure 24. Schematic of Building 3 at 33PK194.

Figure 25. Planviews of Units 3 and 8 at 33PK194 showing Feature 2.

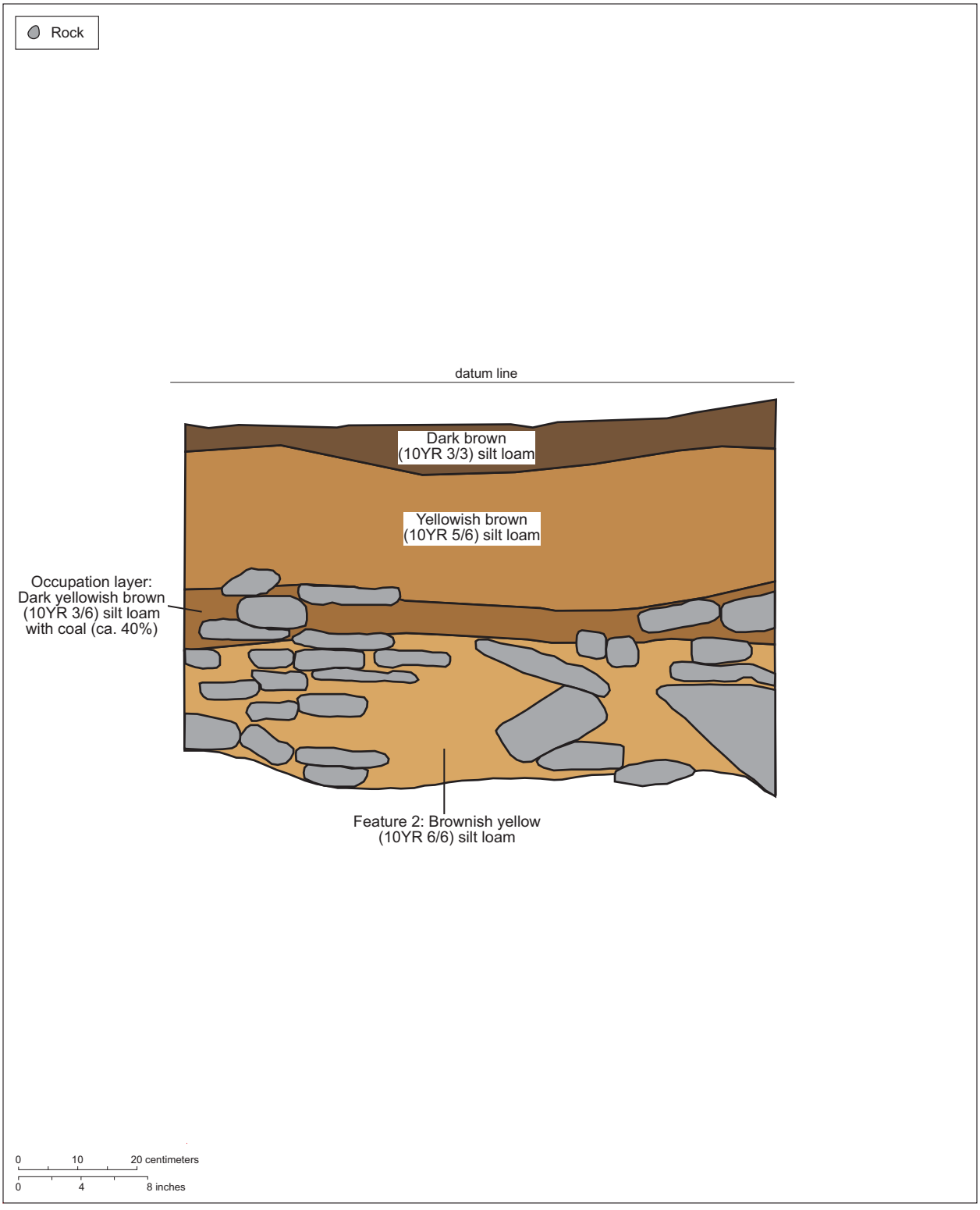

Figure 26. South profile of Unit 3 at 33PK194 showing the buried occupation surface and Feature 2.

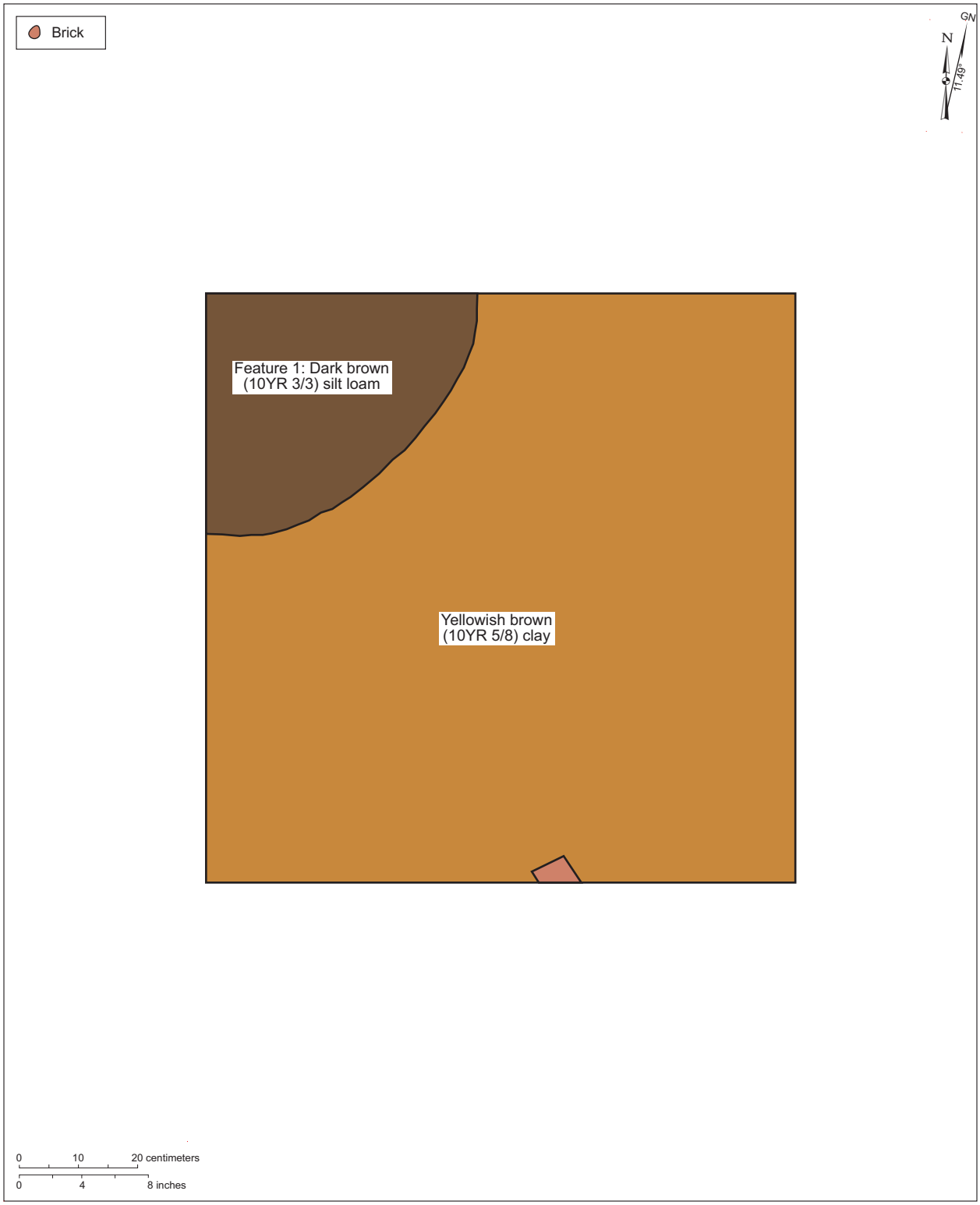

Figure 27. Planview of Unit 4 at 33PK194 showing Feature 1.

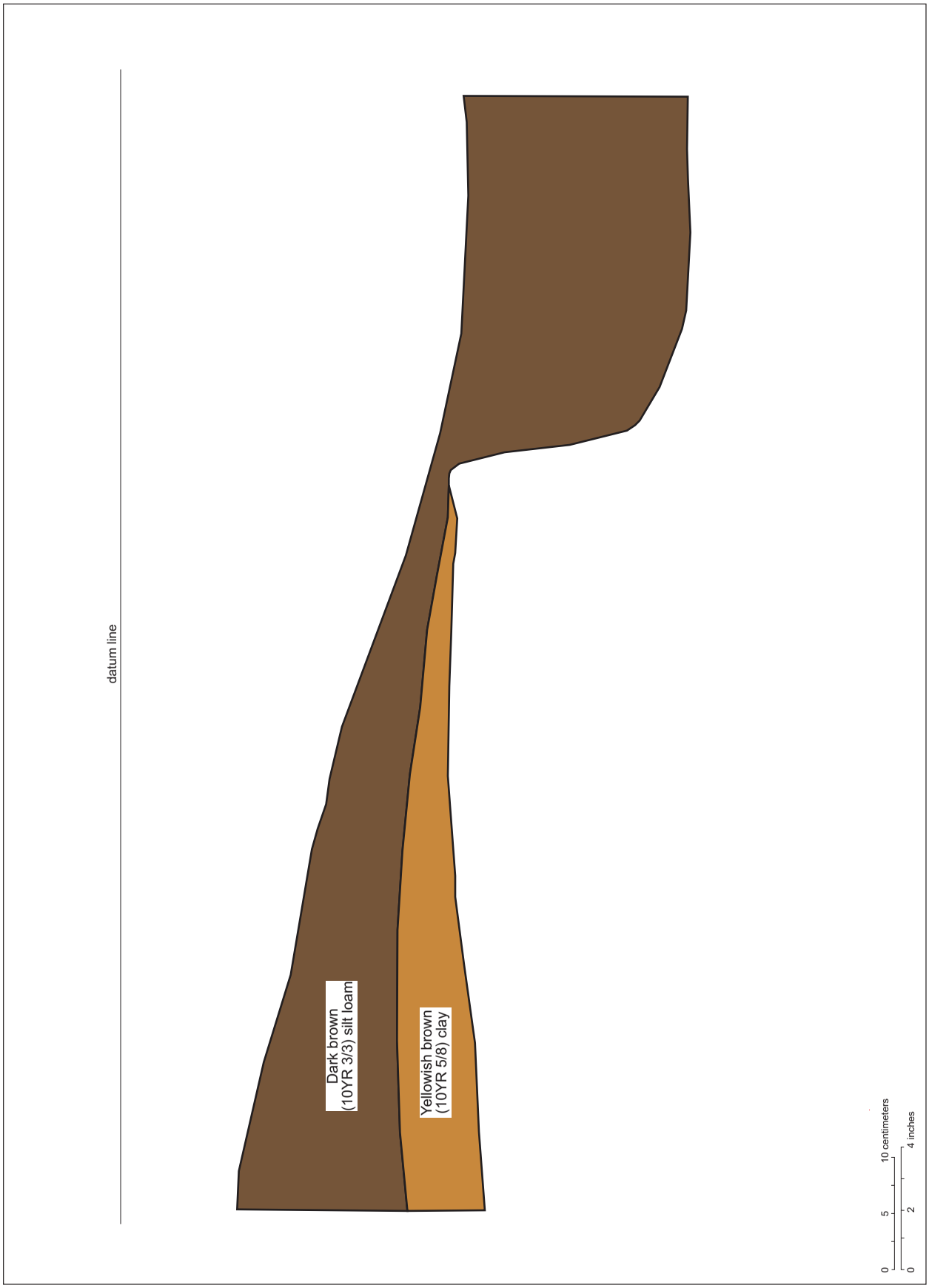

Figure 28. West profile of Unit 4 at 33PK194 showing Feature 1.

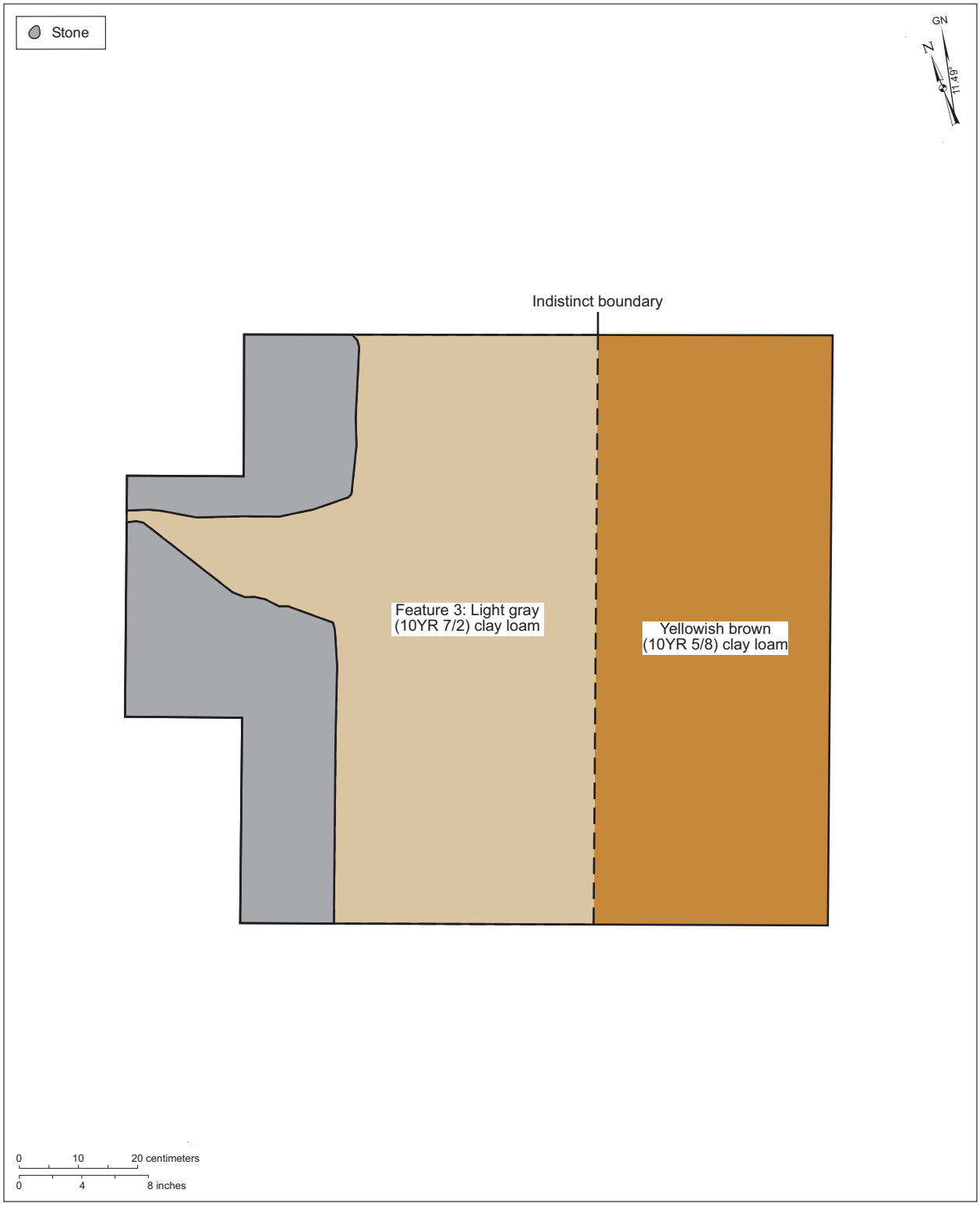

Figure 29. Planview of Unit 11 at 33PK194 showing foundation stones at Building 3 and the builder's trench (Feature 3).

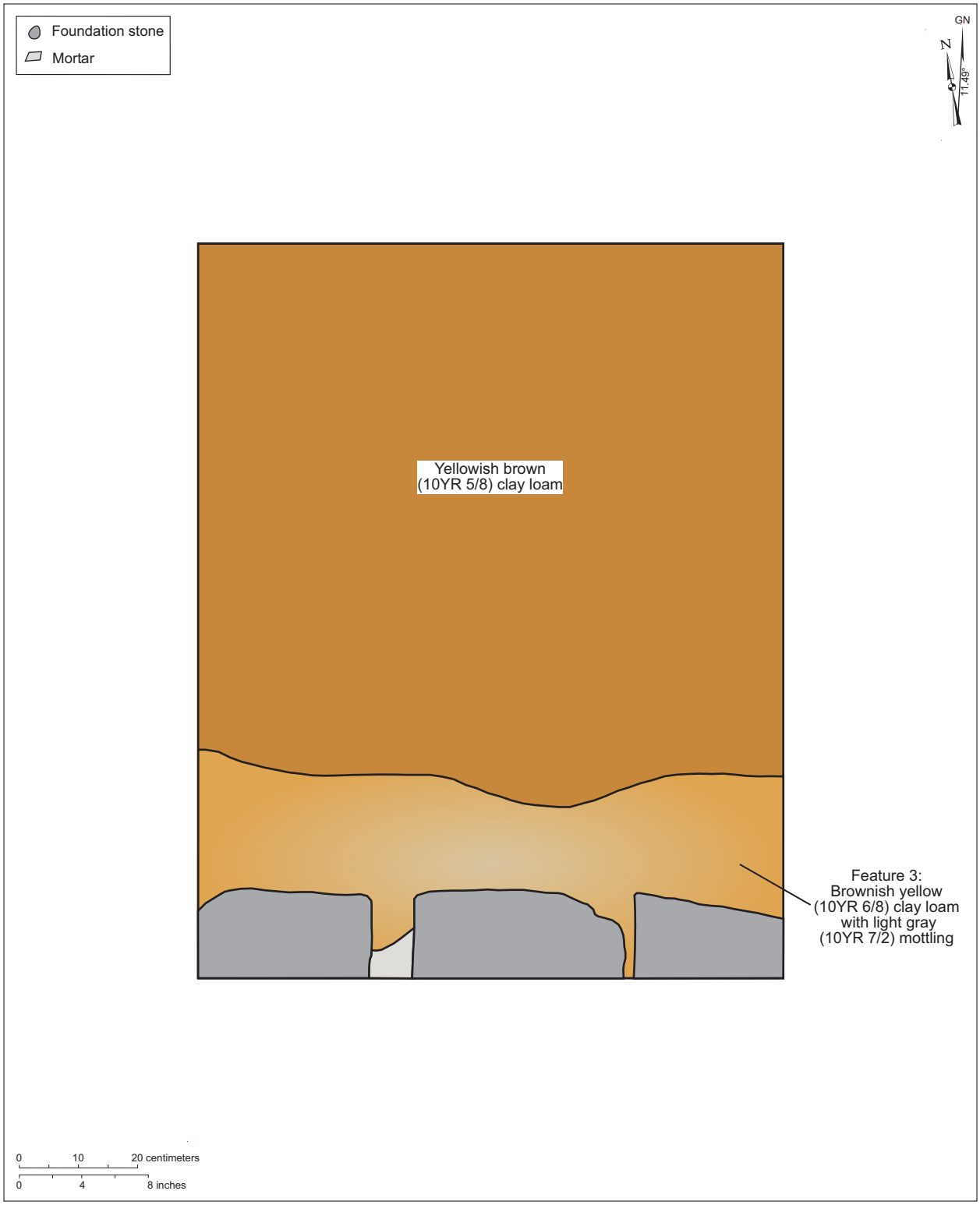

Figure 30. Plan view of Unit 13 at 33PK194 showing foundation stones at Building 3 and the builder's trench (Feature 3).

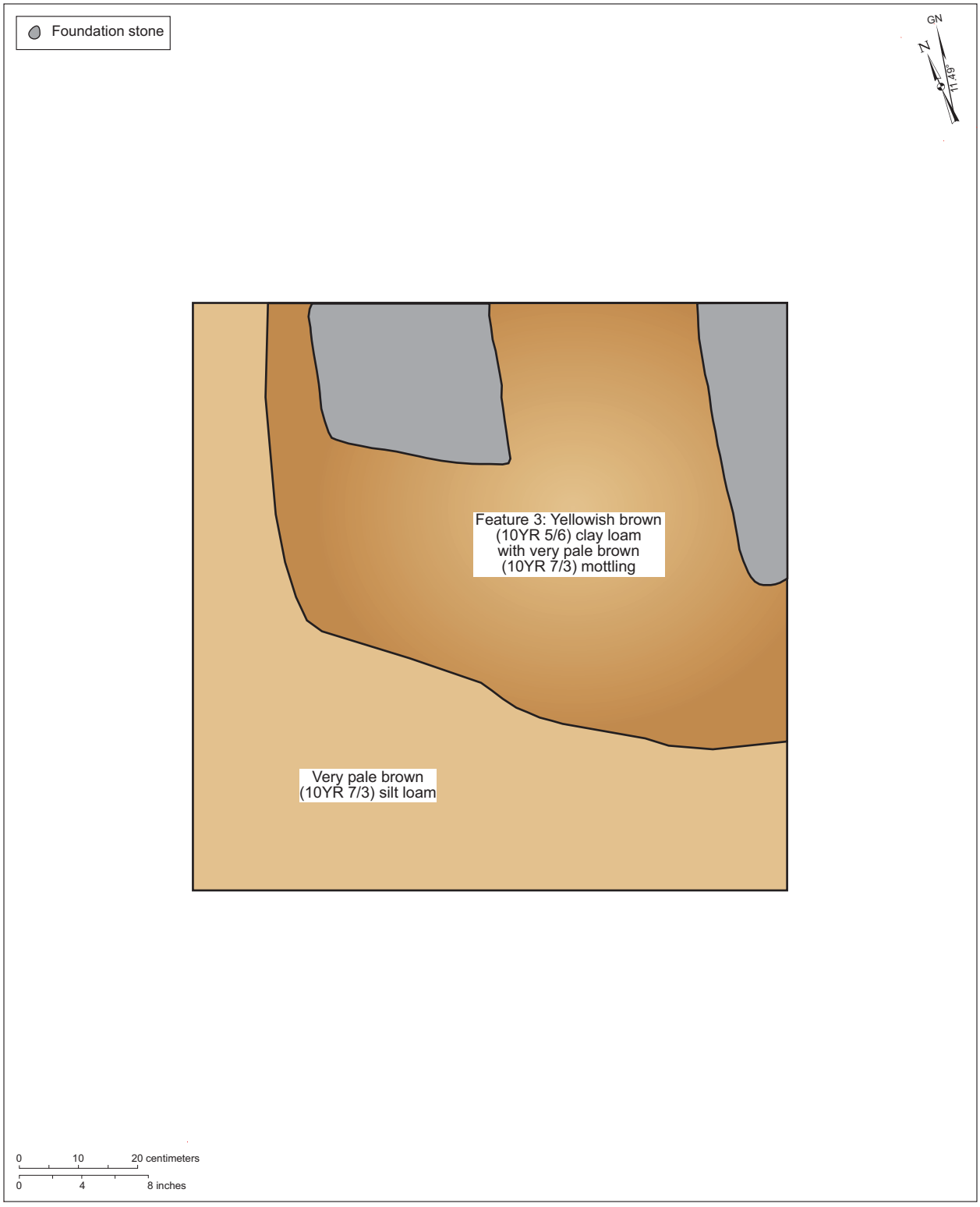

Figure 31. Plan view of Unit 15 at 33PK194 showing foundation stone in the southwest corner of Building 3 and the builder's trench (Feature 3).

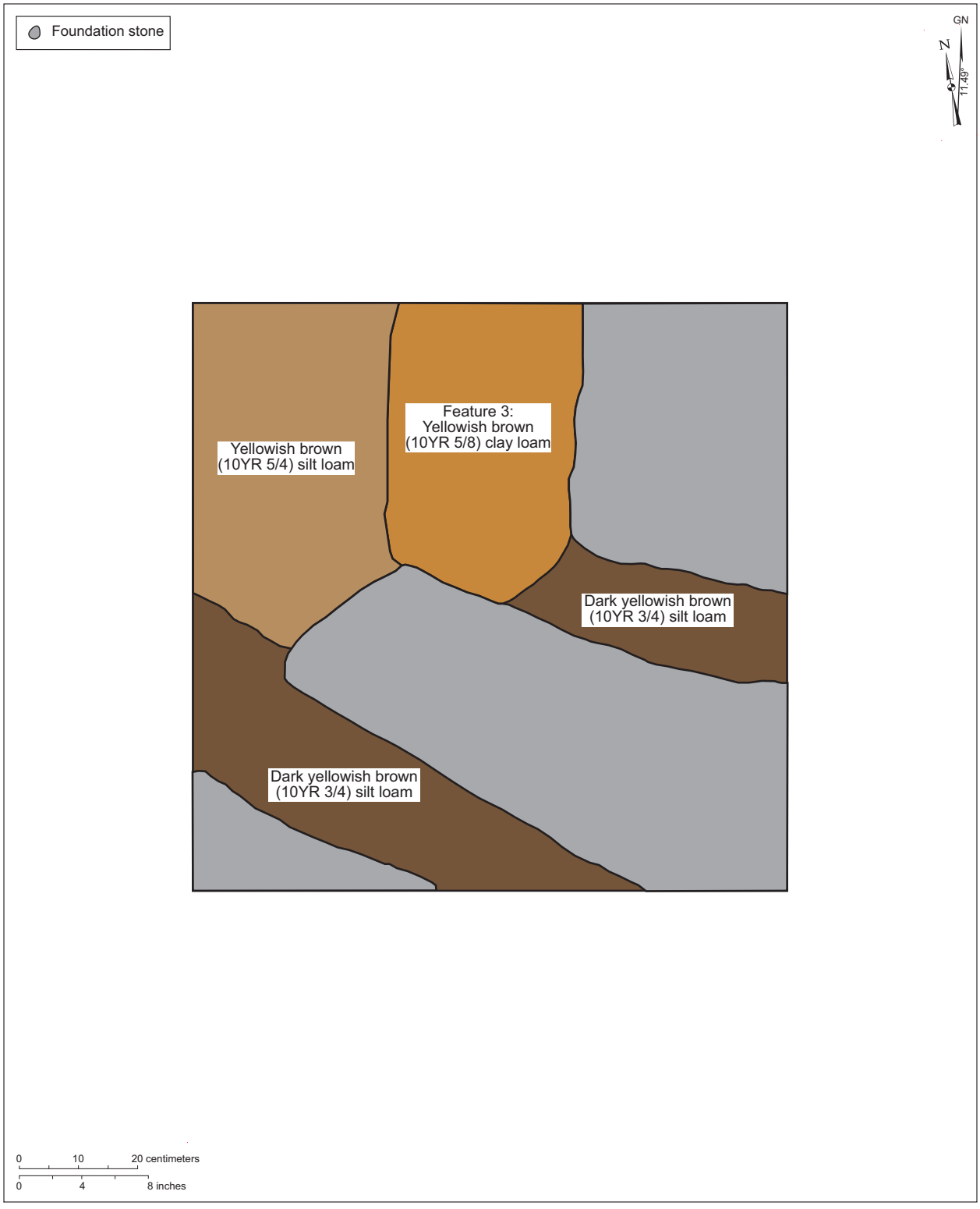

Figure 32. Plan view of Unit 17 at 33PK194 showing foundation stones at Building 3 and the builder's trench (Feature 3).

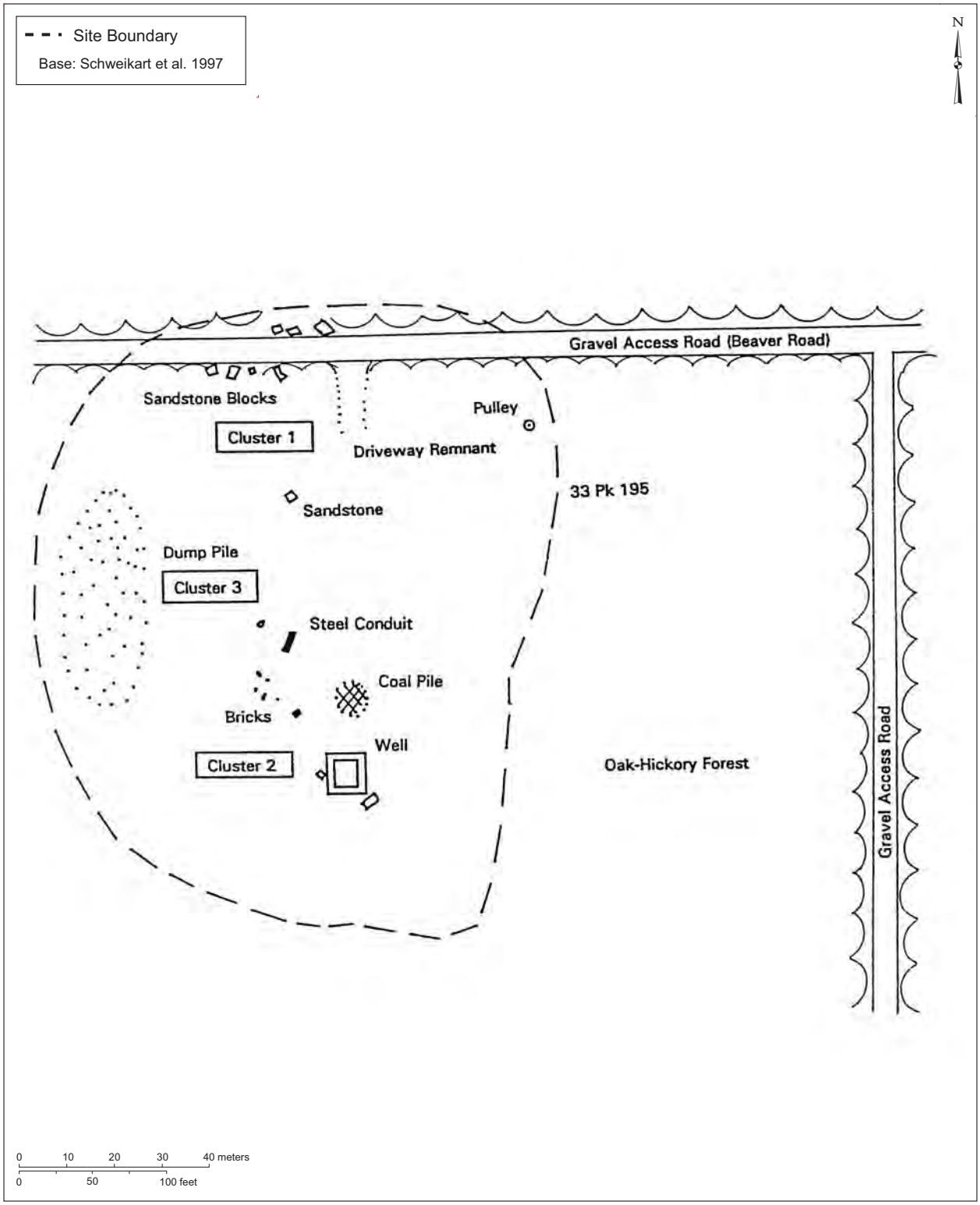

Figure 33. Phase I site schematic of 33PK195 from Schweikart et al. (1997: Figure 15).

Figure 34. 1951 aerial photograph of the study area showing the location of 33PK195 (photo found at the Pike County Soil and Water Conservation District).

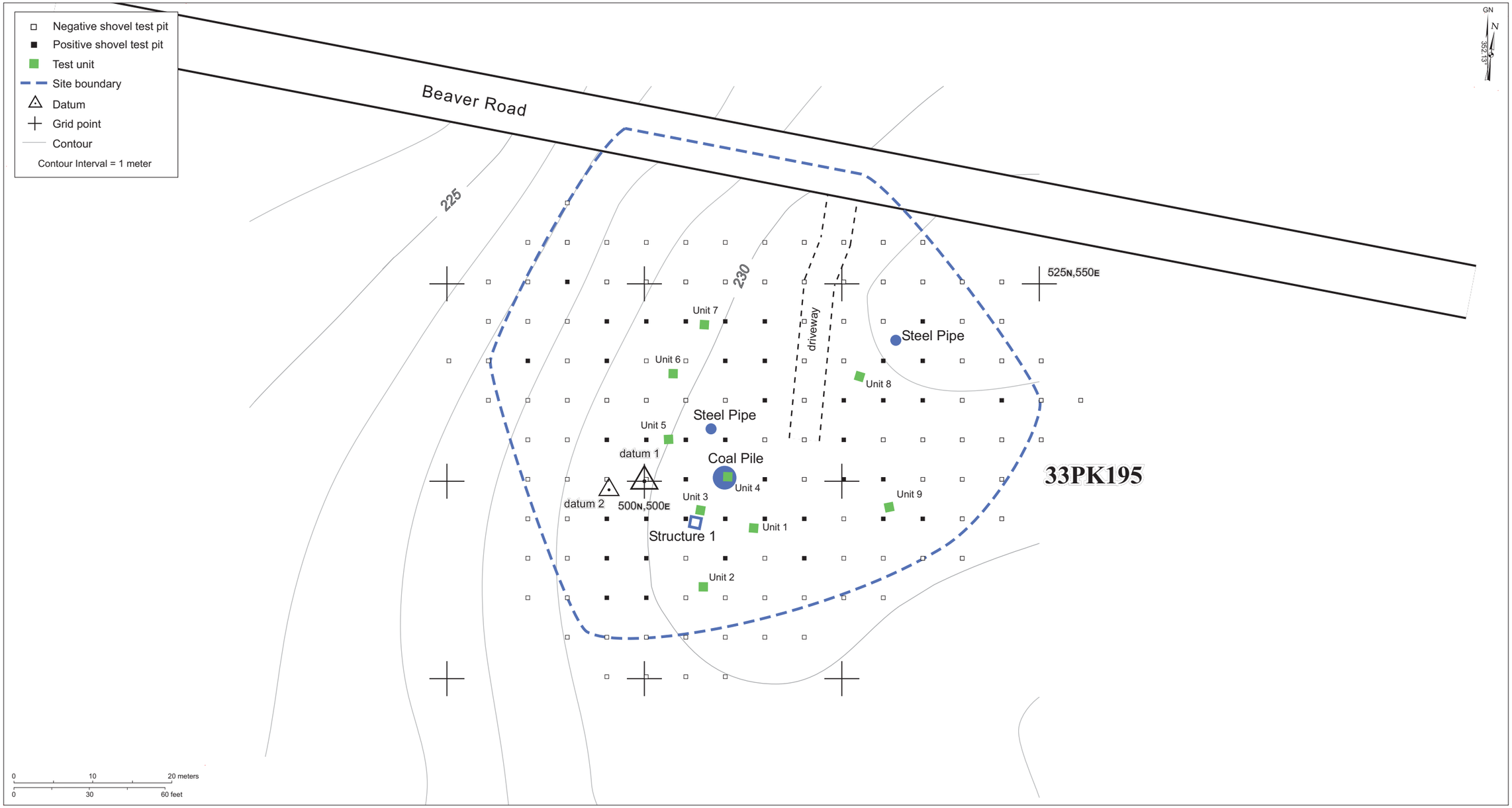

Figure 35. Schematic of 33PK195 detailing the archaeological testing.

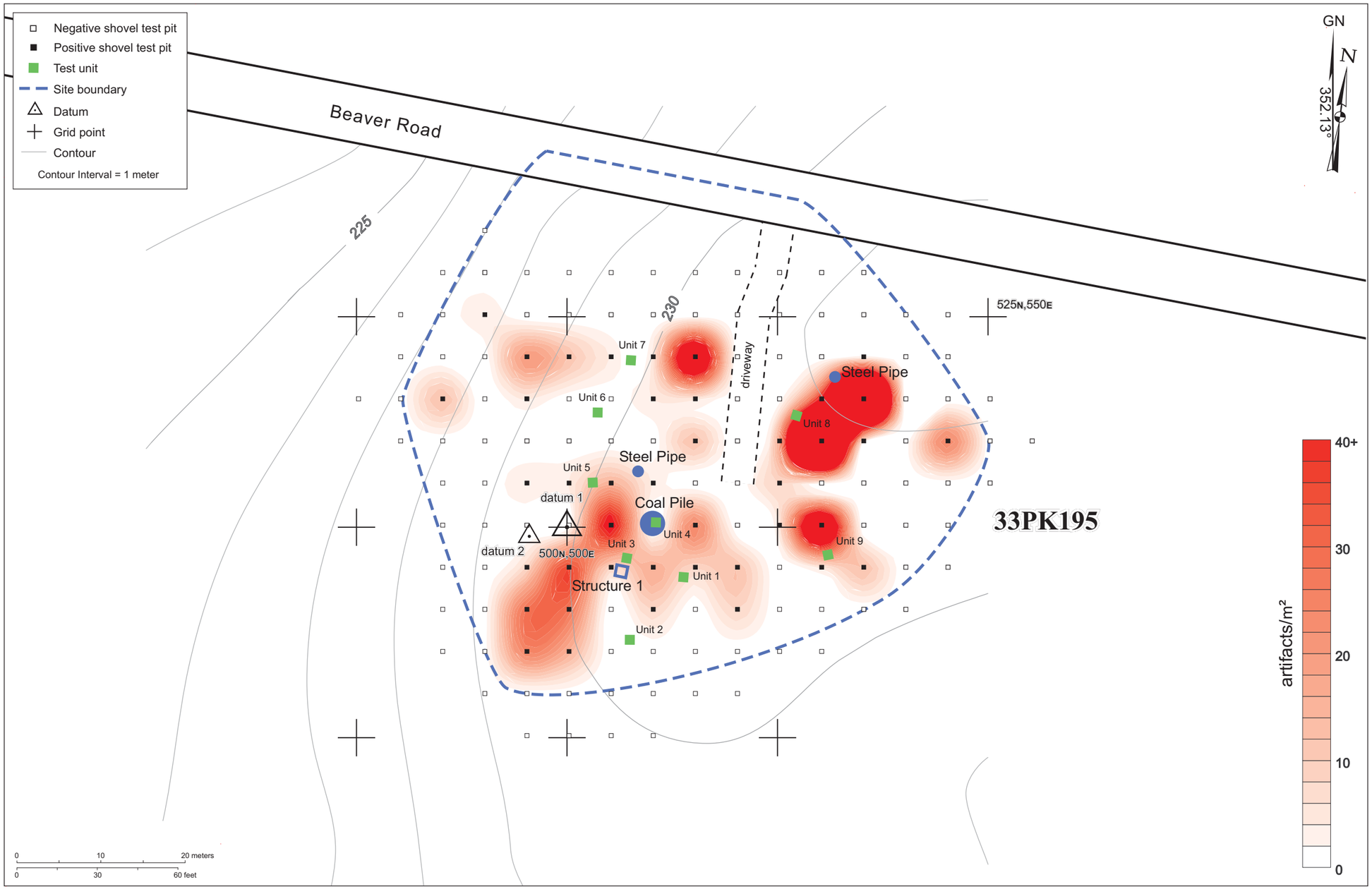

Figure 36. Schematic of 33PK195 showing the artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

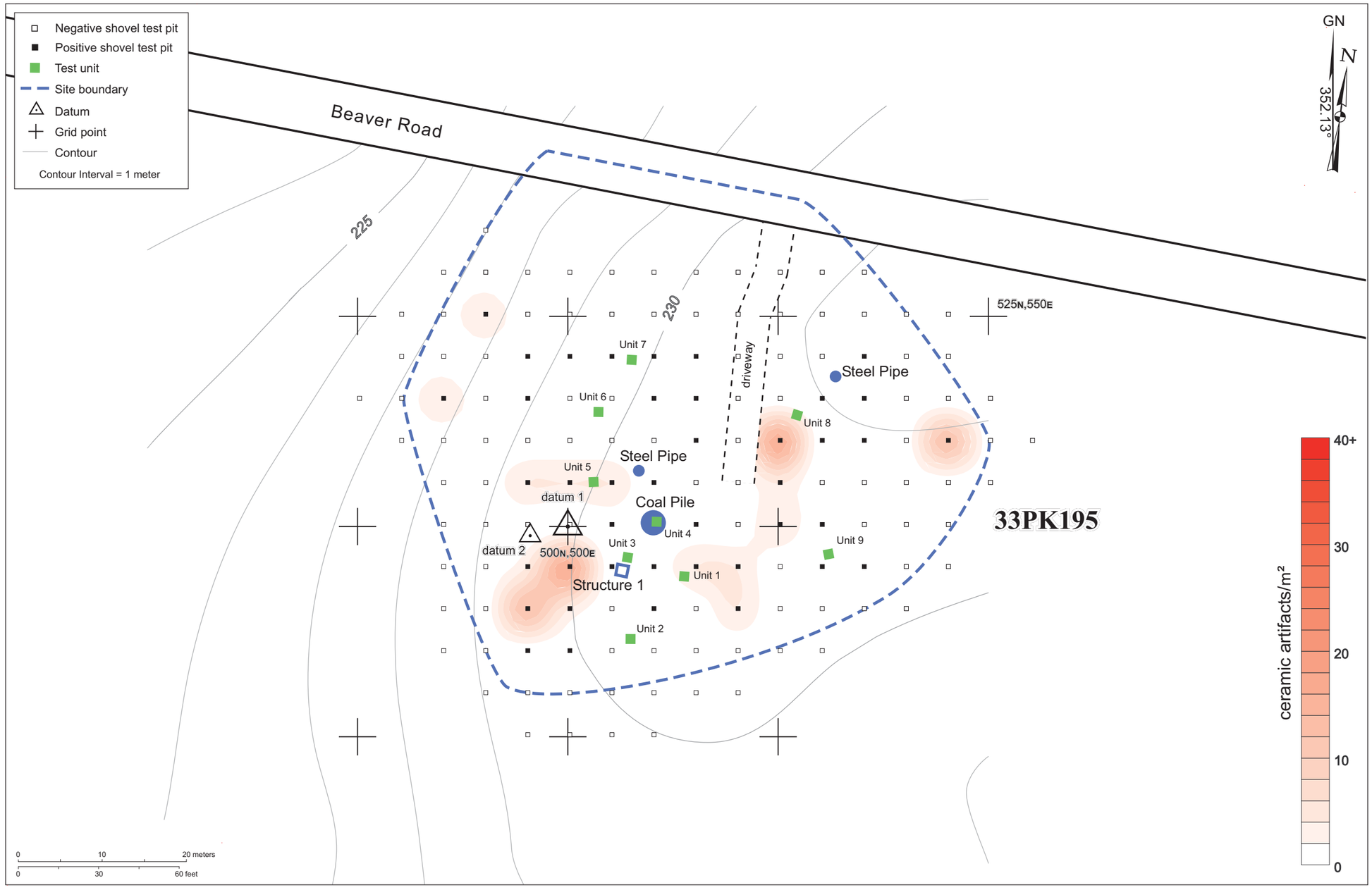

Figure 37. Schematic of 33PK195 showing the ceramic artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

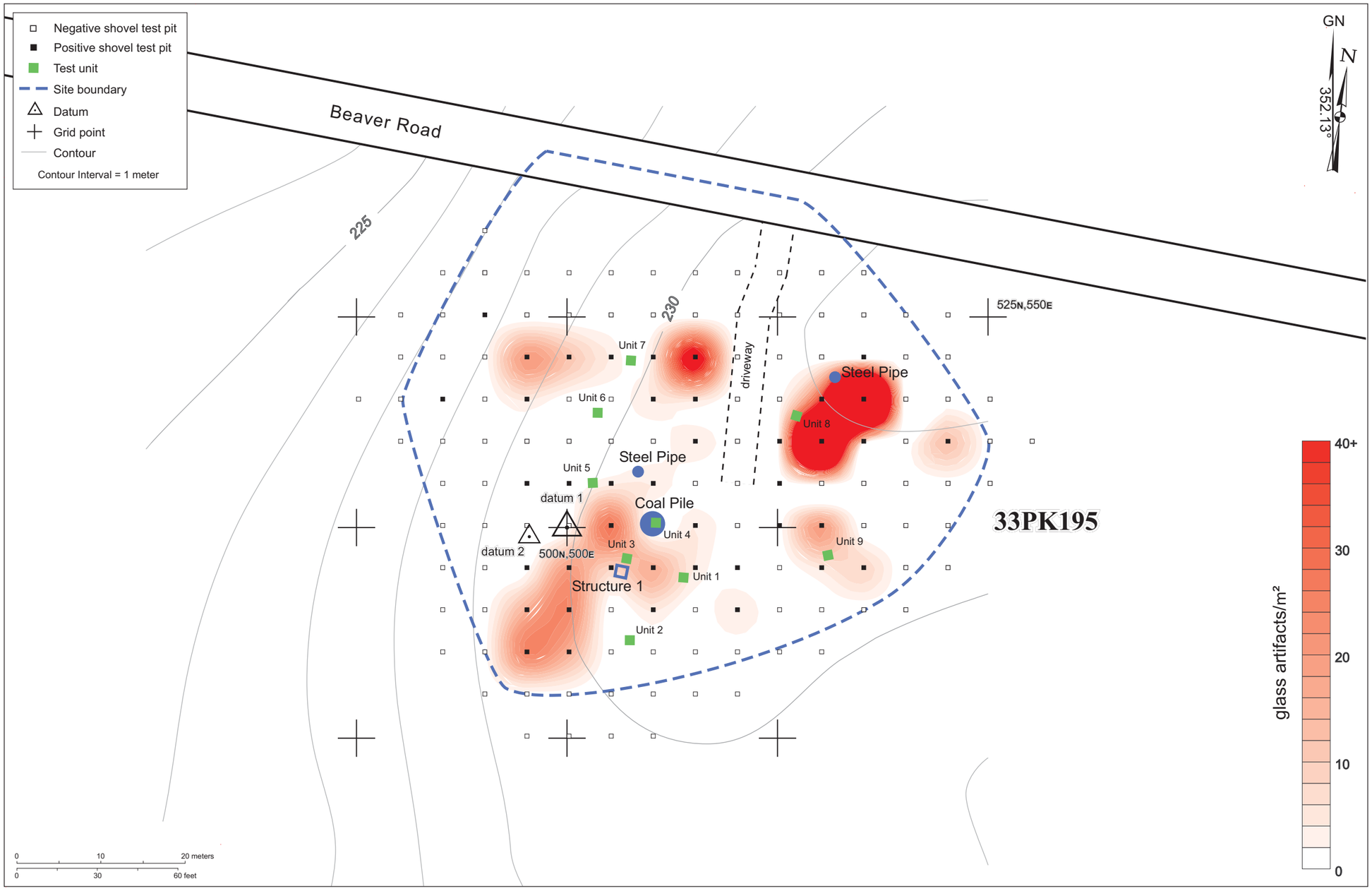

Figure 38. Schematic of 33PK195 showing the glass artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

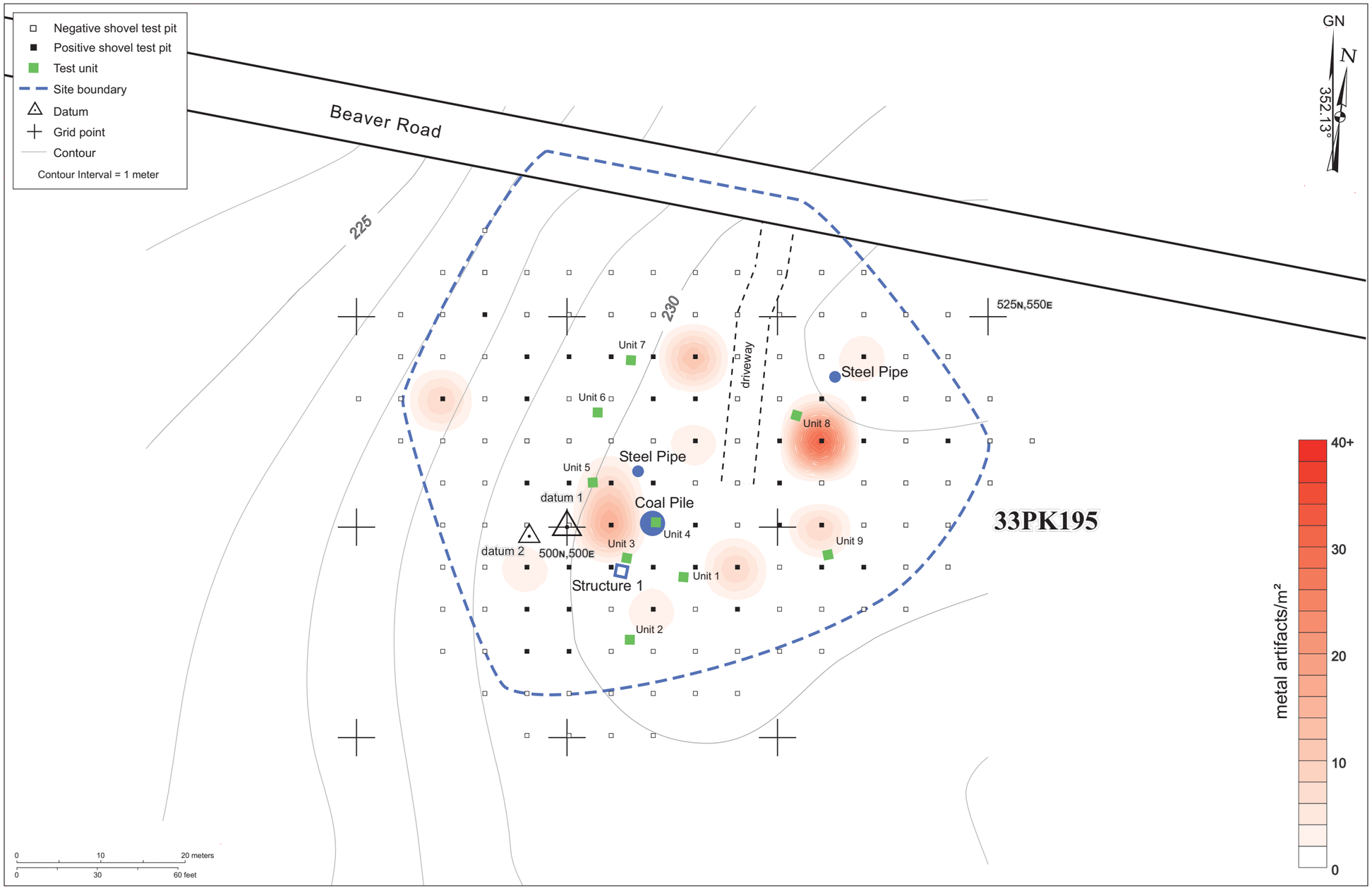

Figure 39. Schematic of 33PK195 showing the metal artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

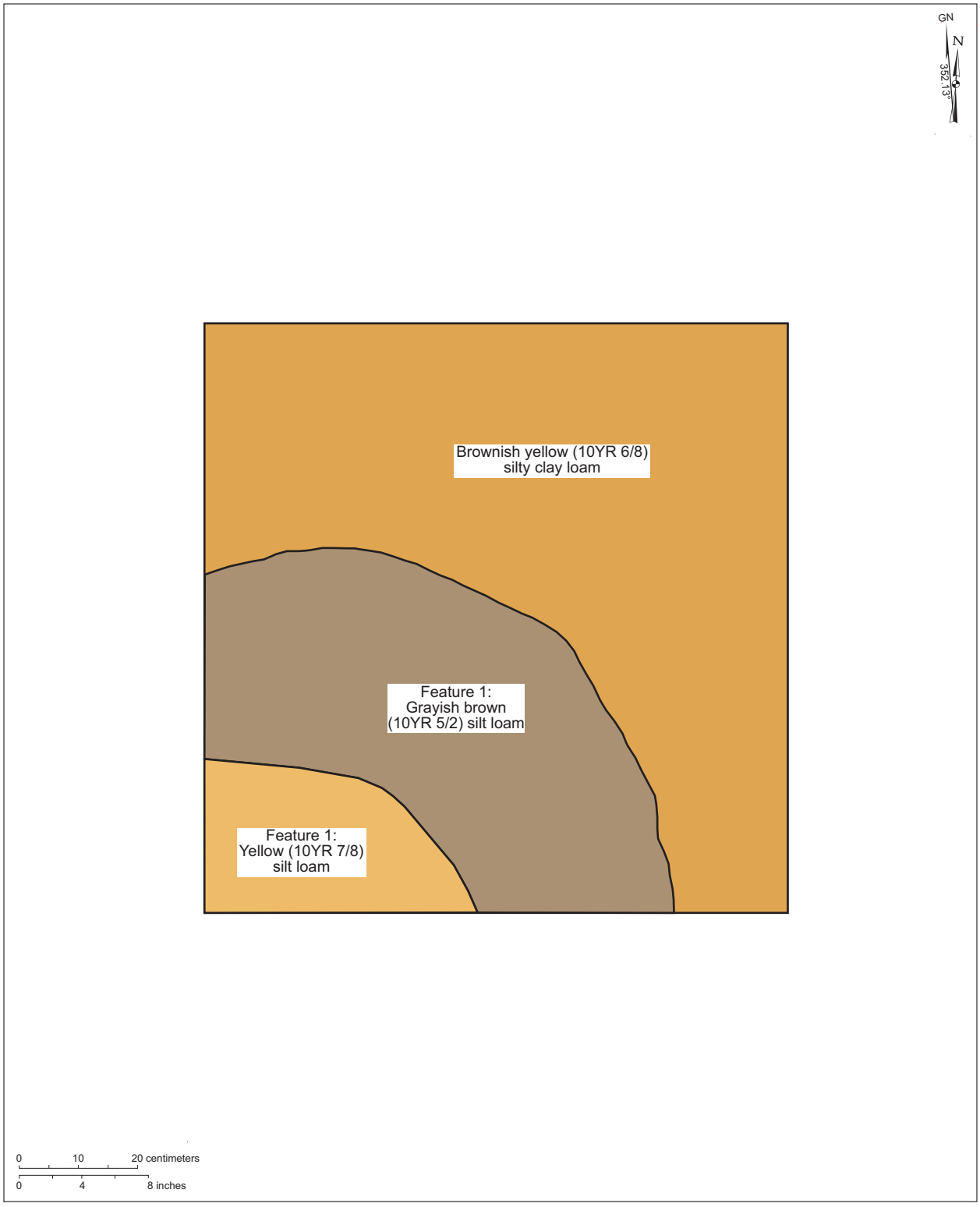

Figure 40. Plan view of Unit 1 at 33PK195 showing Feature 1.

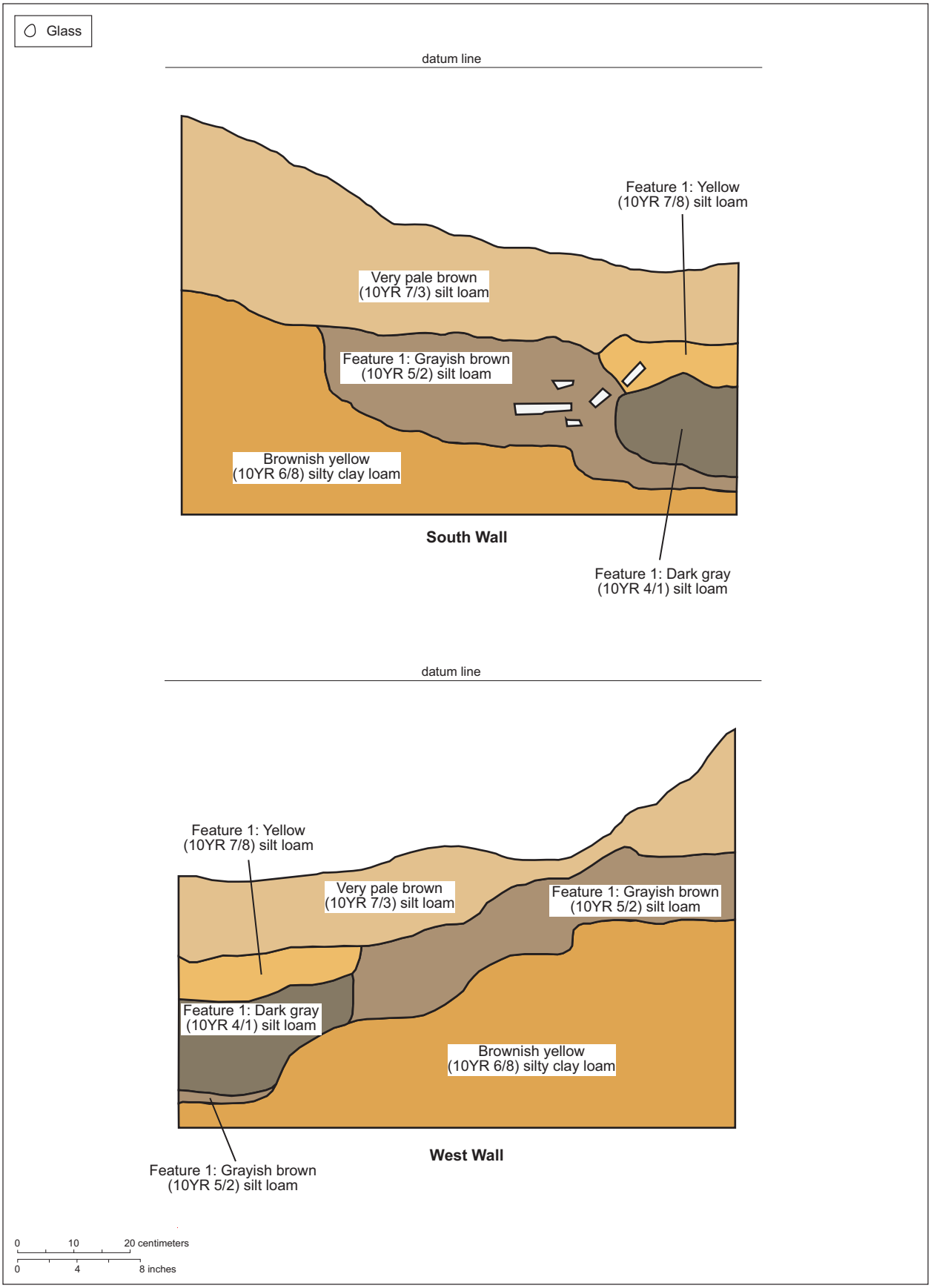

Figure 41. West and south profiles of Unit 1 at 33PK195 showing Feature 1.

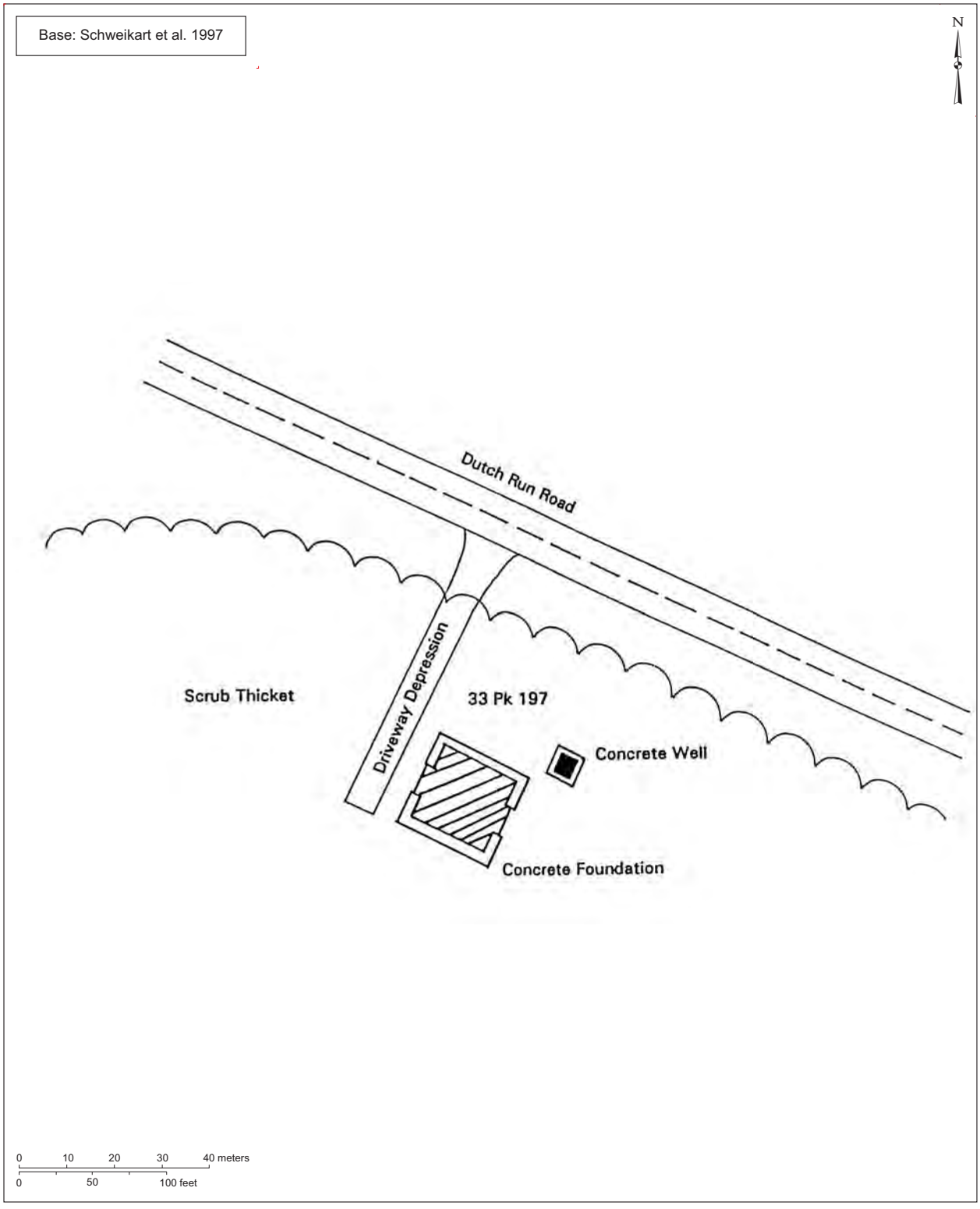

Figure 42. Phase I site schematic of 33PK197 from Schweikart et al. (1997: Figure 16).

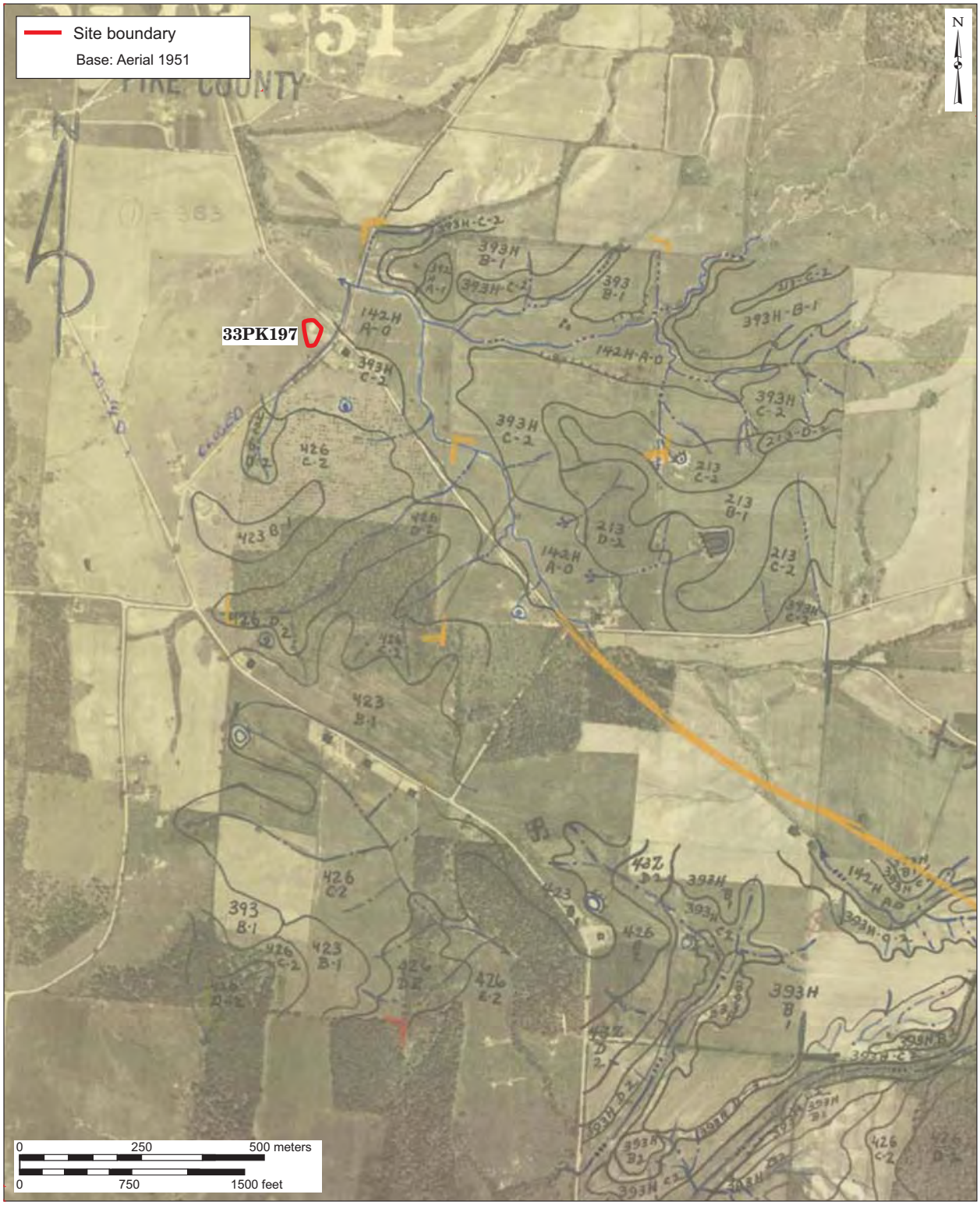

Figure 43. 1951 aerial photograph of the study area showing the location of 33PK197 (photo found at the Pike County Soil and Water Conservation District).

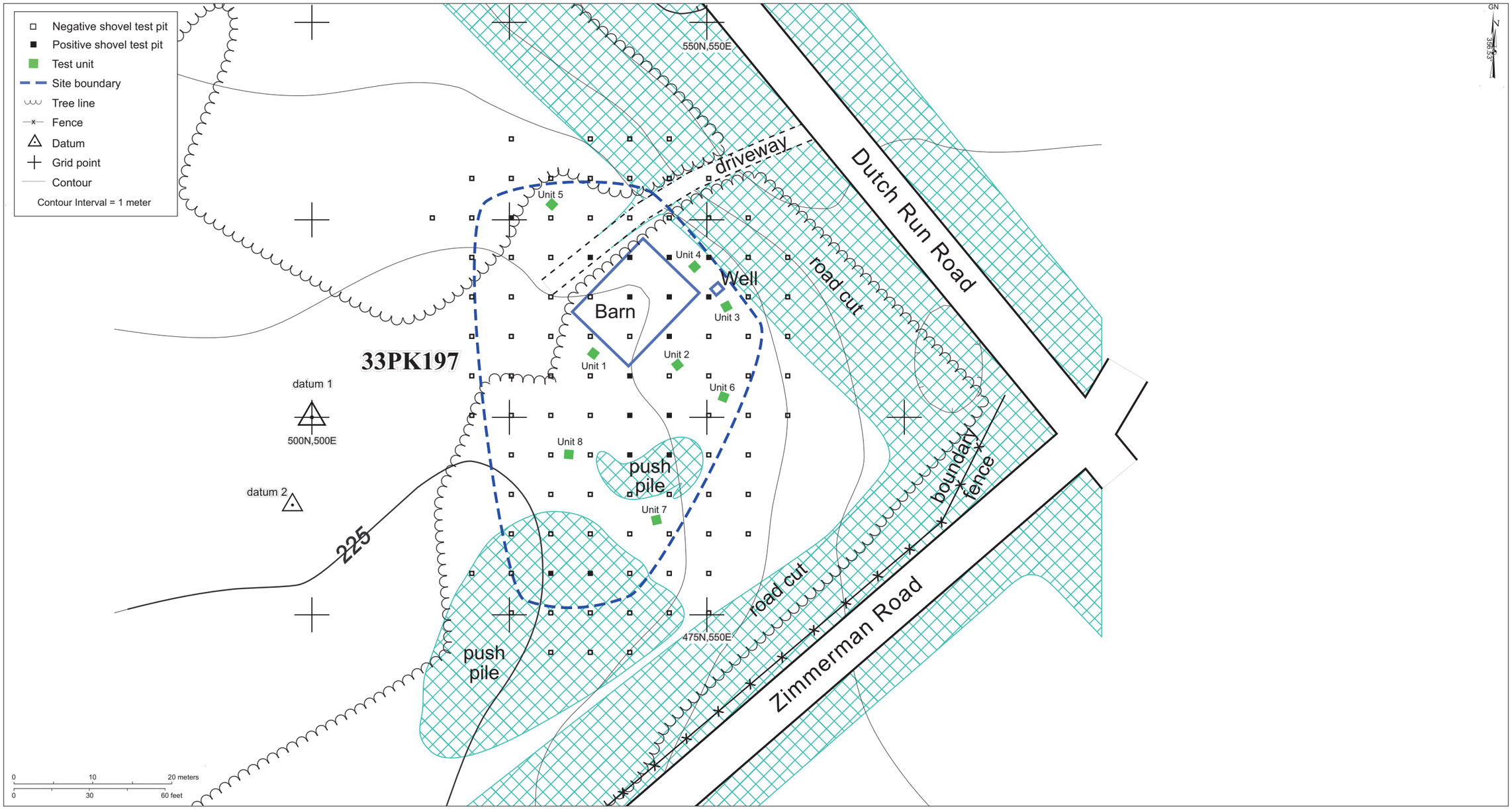

Figure 44. Schematic of 33PK197 detailing the archaeological testing.

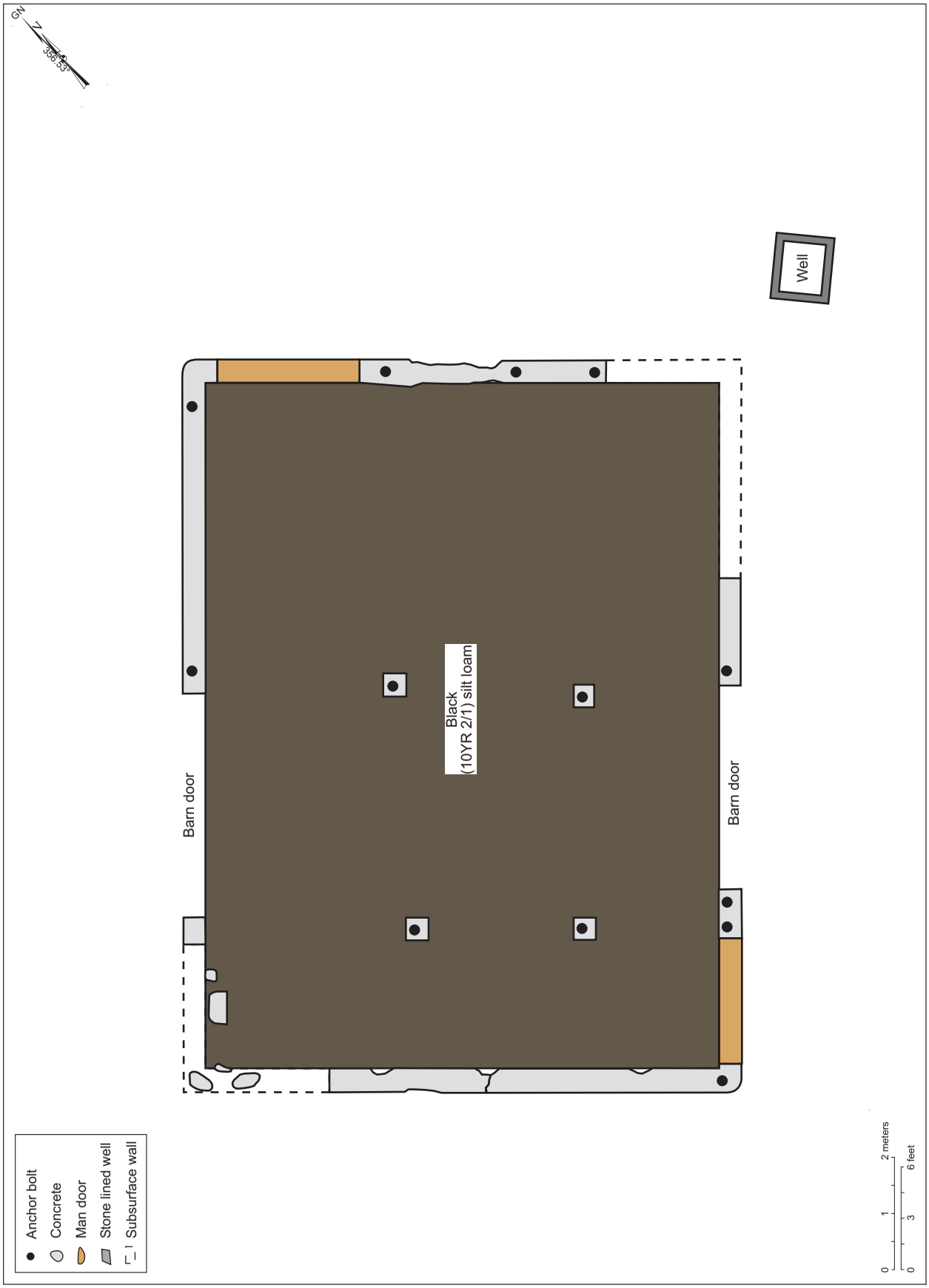

Figure 45. Barn foundation at 33PK197.

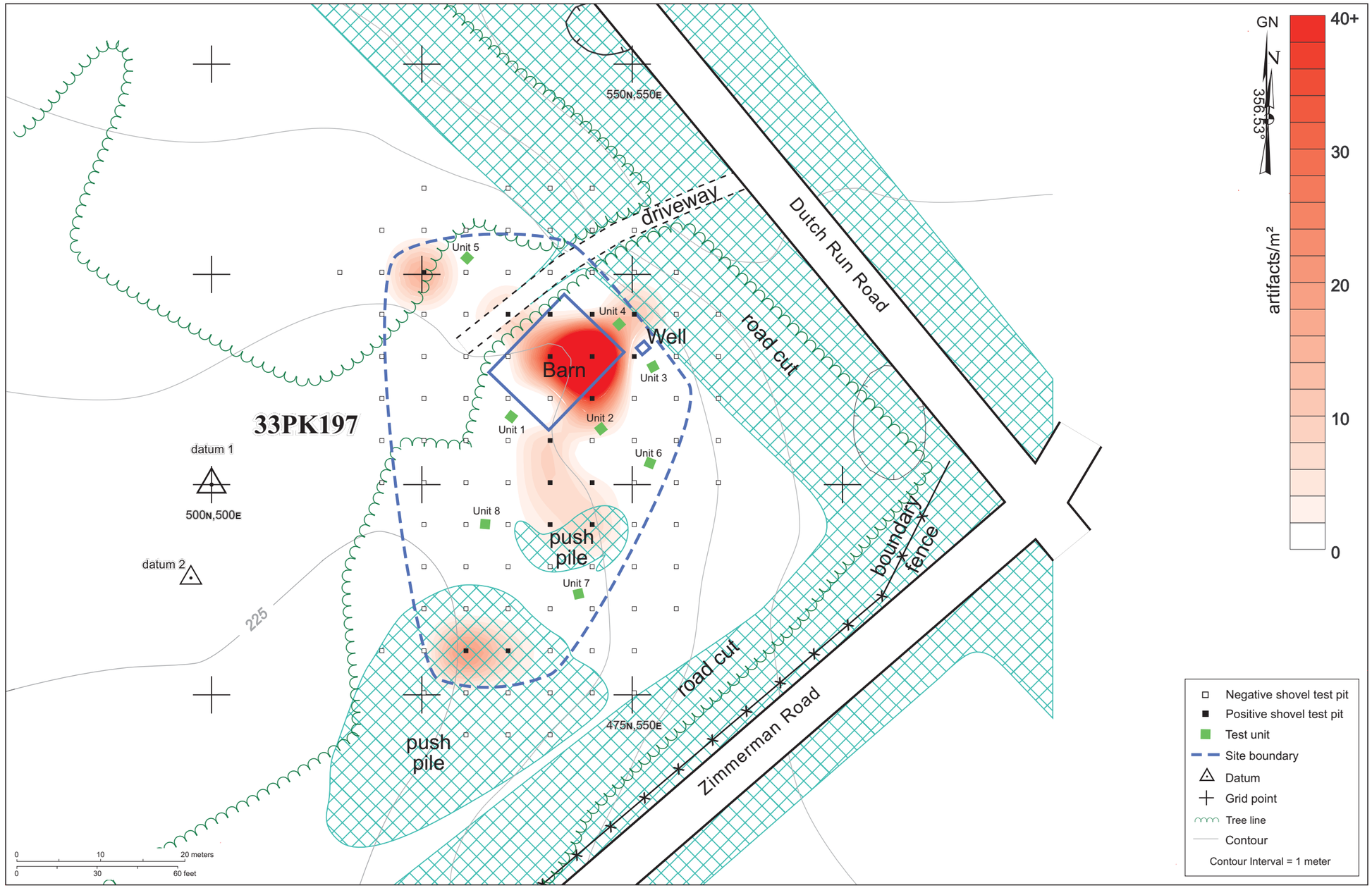

Figure 46. Schematic of 33PK197 showing the artifact densities derived from the assemblage recovered from the STPs.

APPENDIX B: TABLES

Table 1. Summary of the Five Sites as Reported in the Phase I Report (Schweikart et al. 1997).

Site No.	Name	Location	Description	Artifacts
33PK184	The Davis Farmstead	841 m (2,758 ft) north of Bailey Chapel Road and 1,235 m (4,051 ft) west of County Road 80.	The site consisted of five architectural elements, including a concrete foundation, a cistern and well, a driveway and garage floor, a scatter of sandstone blocks, and a circular depression.	Five pieces of window glass, one piece of frosted glass, seven fragments of bottle glass, three fragments of glass canning jars, two pieces of furniture glass, and one fragment of whiteware.
33PK193	The Iron Wheel Farmstead	1,336 m (4,382 ft) north of Bailey Chapel Road and 577 m (1,893 ft) west of Township Road 656.	The site consisted of a rectangular depression, a fence line, and an iron wheel.	Six fragments of glass canning jars, seven pieces of bottle glass, two pieces of vessel glass, three fragments of whiteware, and three pieces of stoneware crocks.
33PK194	The North Shyville Farmstead	553 m (1,813 ft) south of Dutch Run Road and 489 m (1,694 ft) east of the PORTS perimeter road.	The site consisted of six architectural elements, including a cistern associated with a well, a concrete box, and possibly a grave footstone. Other elements included a pile of sandstone blocks, a buried oil tank, another cistern, and a scatter of cut sandstone blocks.	One fragment of whiteware, one piece of drain tile, three pieces of bottle glass, and four fragments of a stoneware crock.
33PK195	The Beaver Road Farmstead	980 m (3,214 ft) west of Dutch Run Road and Bobo Road, and 895 m (2,936 ft) south of Dutch Run Road and the PORTS perimeter road.	The site consisted of several sandstone blocks associated with a driveway, a concrete box well, coal pile, and brick pile, and a open area refuse scatter on the ground surface.	Six fragments of glass canning jars, two canning jar lid fragments, 12 pieces of bottle glass, two pieces of vessel glass, one ceramic insulator, two pieces of whiteware, five pieces of leather, and one iron pulley.
33PK197	The Dutch Run Road Farmstead	15 m (50 ft) south of Dutch Run Road and 38 m (125 ft) west of County Road 60.	The site consisted of a concrete building foundation, a driveway remnant, and a concrete well.	None.

Table 2. Deed History for 33PK184.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
USA	L. T and Eunice Davies	11/07/1952	107	122	Warranty Deed	20 acre lot I Section 19, Range 21, Twp 4 for $7,450; **LOT 125 IN THE USEC SURVEY**
L. T. Davis	Henry Lowe	03/08/1930	81	124	Warranty Deed	As above for $1.00
Henry Lowe	Arthur Middleton and wife	03/12/1921	70	387	Warranty Deed	As above for $2,500
						NO PRIOR DEED RECORDS FOUND
Arthur Middleton		1912			Oil and Gas Map	Middleton was owner in 1912, as indicated in the Map.
H. Hankins		1884			1884 Wall Map	Same boundary as before
George Davies		1807			Ohio River Survey – Congressional Lands	Davies purchased 160 acres in the SE ¼ of Section 19 in 1807 – the earliest known landowner.

Table 3. Deed History for 33PK193 and 33PK195.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
USA	Vernell Pyle	11/21/1952	107	234	Warranty Deed	79 acres in Section 17, Range 21, Twp 4 for $9,440 **LOT 127 IN USEC SURVEY**
Vernell Pyle	Frank and Anna Cutlip	11/07/1927	78	587	Warranty Deed	As above $1.00
Frank Cutlip	Heirs of William S. Cutlip (Isaac Cutlip, Ann Cutlip, Susan Clark, Abraham Cutlip, Emme and F. B. Fraught)	07/28/1926	78	219	Quit Claim Deed	As above – NOTE THAT THE 1884 WALL MAP SHOWS THE PROPERTY OWNED BY WILLIAM CUTLIP
William Cutlip	Thomas Dillard, William Dillard, Abraham Hatfield, and others	12/29/1877	25	416	Deed	Part interest in the above property (3/4) for $600
William Cutlip	Henry Dillard	3/23/1878	25	541	Deed	¼ remaining interest in the same property for $200
Henry Dillard	James Dillard	Prior to 1878 (see Map Data below)				Deed Book 22:289 indicates that James Dillard transferred 3 acres of his larger property in the same section, indicating that he owned it in 1871. NO FURTHER DEED RECORD
William Cutlip					1884 Wall Map	Same as above
Elisha Peters					1836	Peters purchased 160 acres in the SW ¼ of Section 17 in 1836 – the earliest known landowner

Table 4. Deed History for 33PK194.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
USA	Matilda Condon, Odessa Vulgamore, Welty, Pearl Lochbaum (daughter of F. B. Shy) and husband John Lochbaum	12/29/1952	107	509	Warranty Deed	92.80 acres comprising of tracts 3, 4, 6, and 19 in the prior record
Matilda Condon, Odessa Vulgamore, Welty, Pearl Lochbaum (daughter of F. B. Shy) and husband John Lochbaum	Julia Barrett and Lester M. Shy (son of F. B Shy)	01/09/1943	92	535	Warranty Deed	A total of 25 tracts of land. From c. 1990 to c. 1910, F.B. Shy bought and sold several tracts of land in the area, and by 1912, as seen in the Oil and Gas Map, was owner of several properties in the area. The 92.90 acre property had earlier been divided into several properties, and F. B. Shy appears to have consolidated them into one large lot as seen in the USEC Survey and in the 1912 Oil and Gas Map. DEED RECORDS OF SOME (47.8 acres) OF THE CONSOLIDATION FOUND AS BELOW
Julia Barrett and Lester M. Shy (son of F. B Shy)	F. B. Shy	11/04/1934	84	52	Warranty Deed	Sixth Tract (1.8 acres as described above)
F. B. Shy	John Schaunauer (/)	03/30/1905	51	580	Warranty Deed	Sixth Tract (1.8 acres) Last Deed Record
F. B. Shy	Henry DIllard	12/09/1904	51	474	Warranty Deed	6 acre tract owned by Dillard in 1884 Wall Map – last record for this tract
F. B. Shy	Charles Stevens and William Butcher and wife	12/24/1900	48	319	Warranty Deed	Total of 50 acres in two tracts including Tract 4 (40 acres) described above; no further records of this or any other tract
F. B. Shy		1912			1912 Oil and Gas Map	Shy consolidated the property over the prior decade
R. Talbott, George Hawk, H. Dillard, T.C.Wyan		1884			1884 Wall Map	1884 Map shows that the property was divided among several owners mentioned here. Of these Hawk owned the largest tract as seen in the Map.

Table 5. Deed History for 33PK197.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
USA	William L. Armintrout, H.G. Armintrout, Oma Armnntrout, et al.	03/21/1953	109	466	Warranty Deed	$8,285 for a 14.5 acre lot in Sec 17, Range 21, Twp 4; LOT 132 IN USEC SURVEY
Harriette B Armintrout	William Armintrout	07/06/1931	81	157	Warranty Deed	Part of the adjacent lot that later is consolidated as a single property in USEC Survey
H. G Armintrout	William Armintrout	03/20/1929	79	435	Warranty Deed	Full property
William Armintrout	Mahala Stewart	01/30/1918	66	418	Warranty Deed	80 acre property in Section 17 as depicted in 1912 Oil and Gas Map
Mahala Stewart	George O. Stewart	12/24/1904	51	497	Warranty Deed	80 acre property for $2,800
						NO PRIOR DEED RECORDS FOUND
Mahala Stewart		1912			1912 Oil and Gas Map	The map confirms Mahala Stewart owned the property at the time
Ira Stewart		1884			1884 Wall Map	Shows that the property has been in possession of the Stewart family at least since 1884 (no information on the Stewart family found)
Elisha Peters		1837			Congressional Lands Ohio River Survey	First known owner – owned the entire SW section of the Section 17 (160 acres)

Table 6. UTM Coordinates (NAD27) and Elevations of the Datums Established During the Phase II Survey.

Site No.	Datum No.	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m AMSL)
33PK184	1	4318513.219	327642.369	228.080
	2	4318518.467	327634.122	227.530
33PK193	1	4318961.327	327851.179	227.386
	2	4318960.310	327845.776	226.981
33PK194	1	4319559.489	328044.374	224.991
	2	4319557.909	328035.827	224.350
33PK195	1	4319281.377	327806.905	229.940
	2	4319279.649	327802.516	229.662
33PK197	1	4319873.199	328269.771	204.212
	2	4319862.260	328267.971	204.689

Table 7. Context of Artifacts Recovered During the Phase II Testing.

Site No.	Bucket Auger	Feature	STP	Unit	Total
33PK184		1,579	821	376	**2,776**
33PK193			40	10	**50**
33PK194	15	26	1,014	847	**1,902**
33PK195	9	18	232	177	**436**
33PK197			73	221	**294**

Table 8. Features Documented at 33PK184 During the Phase II Testing.

Feature No.	Unit No.	Description
1	1	Shallow basin; possibly cultural, unknown function
2	2	Wood-lined privy
3	3	Brick-lined privy
4	5	Pipe trench on south wall of house
5	7	Pipe trench south of Outbuilding 2
6	8 and 11	Builder's trench for Outbuilding 3

Table 9. Features Documented at 33PK194 During the Phase II Testing.

Feature No.	Unit No.	Description
1	4	Shallow basin; possibly cultural, unknown function
2	3 and 8	Rock-filled trench
3	9, 11, 13, 15, and 17	Builder's trench for Building 3
4	6	Shallow basin; possibly cultural, unknown function

Table 10. Feature Documented at 33PK195 During the Phase II Testing.

Feature Number	Unit Number	Description
1	1	Shallow basin; probably cultural, unknown function

APPENDIX C: PLATES

Plate 1. House foundation at 33PK184; facing northwest.

Plate 2. House foundation at 33PK184; facing southwest.

Plate 3. Outbuilding 1 at 33PK184; facing east.

Plate 4. Outbuilding 1 at 33PK184 showing the dirt floor in the east part of the building; facing east.

Plate 5. Outbuilding 2 at 33PK184; facing south.

Plate 6. Outbuilding 2 at 33PK184 showing the concrete wall that extends below the surface; facing south.

Plate 7. Outbuilding 3 at 33PK184 showing the cinder block foundation; facing west.

Plate 8. Cistern and collection basin at 33PK184; facing southeast.

Plate 9. Concrete collection basin at 33PK184; facing northwest.

Plate 10. Unit 1 at 33PK184 showing Feature 1 after excavation; facing west.

Plate 11. Unit 2 at 33PK184 showing Feature 2 at the base of Level 1 in the unit; facing south.

Plate 12. Unit 2 at 33PK184 showing the stones that cap the night soil at the bottom of Privy 1 (Feature 2); facing south.

Plate 13. Unit 2 at 33PK184 showing Privy 1 (Feature 2); facing west.

Plate 14. Privy 1 (Feature 2) at 33PK184; facing north.

Plate 15. Glass drinking and serving vessels from Feature 2, a privy dating from 1945 to 1952, at 33PK184.

Plate 16. Make-up jar lid from the Don Juan Cosmetic Company from the bottom of Feature 2, a privy dating from 1945 to 1952, at 33PK184.

Plate 17. Privy 2 (Feature3) at 33PK184 showing the tabular stone at the surface of the feature; facing southwest.

Plate 18. Unit 3 at 33PK184 showing the brick-lined shaft of Privy 2 (Feature 3); facing southeast.

Plate 19. Unit 3 at 33PK184 showing the brick-lined shaft of Privy 2 (Feature 3) after excavation; facing east.

Plate 20. Fragments of glass plates from Feature 3, the brick-lined privy at 33PK184.

Plate 21. Fragments of a glass cruet and a sample of drinking glasses from Feature 3, the brick-lined privy, at 33PK184.

Plate 22. Unit 4 at 33PK184 at the base of Level 3; facing south.

Plate 23. Unit 5 at 33PK184 showing the pipe at the bottom of Feature 4; facing southwest.

Plate 24. Unit 9 at 33PK184 showing the house foundation at the base of Level 1; facing north.

Plate 25. Unit 6 at 33PK184 at the base of Level 3; facing north.

Plate 26. Unit 7 at 33PK184 showing the concrete-encased metal pipe and Feature 5; facing north.

Plate 27. Units 8 and 11 at 33PK184 showing the builder's trench (Feature 6) and building rubble in Unit 11; facing west.

Plate 28. Units 8 and 11 at 33PK184 showing the cinder block foundation of Outbuilding 3; facing west.

Plate 29. Units 8 and 11 at 33PK184 showing the builder's trench (Feature 6) of Outbuilding 3; facing north.

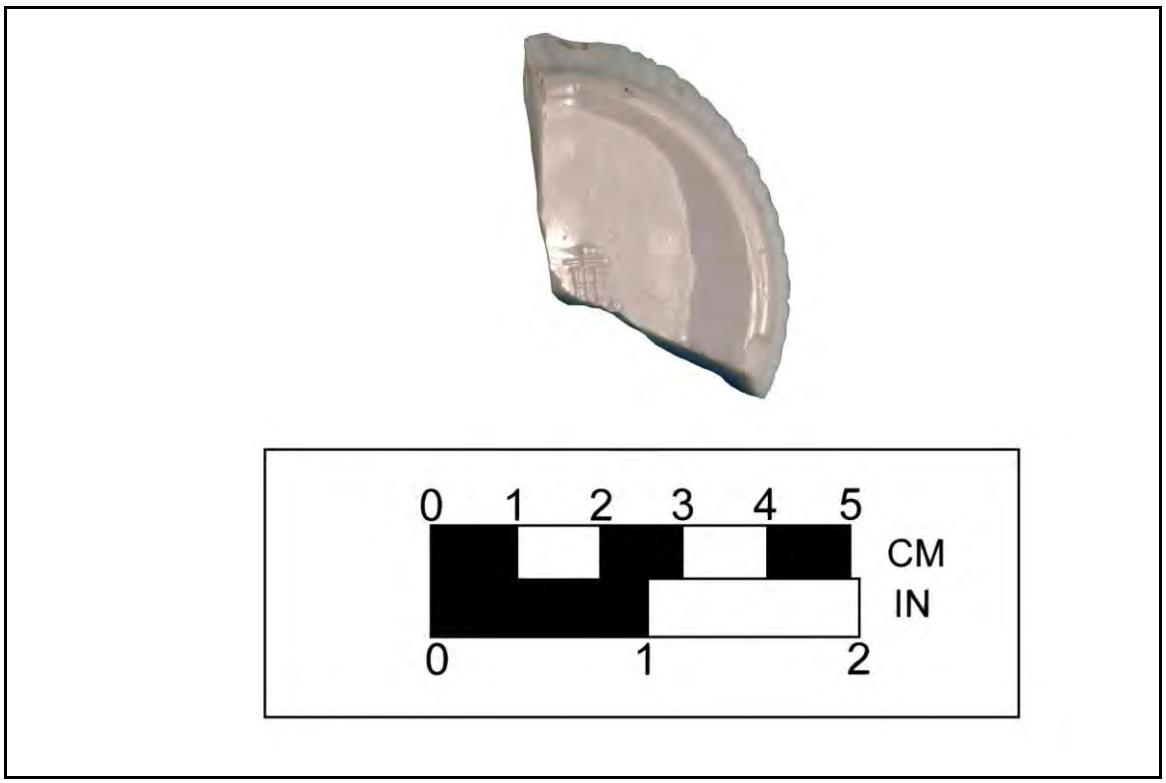

Plate 30. An Anchor-Hocking glass bottle base from Feature 6, indicating that Outbuilding 3 was likely built between 1938 and 1952.

Plate 31. Earthen berm at 33PK193; facing southeast.

Plate 32. Stone-lined well at 33PK193; facing east.

Plate 33. Iron wheel at 33PK193; facing northwest.

Plate 34. Unit 2 at 33PK193 showing the surface rocks extending through Level 1 into Level 2; facing southeast.

Plate 35. Unit 5 at 33PK193 showing the profile and the subsoil at the base of Level 3; facing south.

Plate 36. Unit 6 at 33PK193 showing the bedrock at the base of the subsoil (Level 2); facing east.

Plate 37. Building l at 33PK194 with crew members standing at the corners of the foundation; facing northeast.

Plate 38. Building 3 at 33PK194 after excavation; facing west.

Plate 39. Building 3 at 33PK194 after excavation; facing southwest.

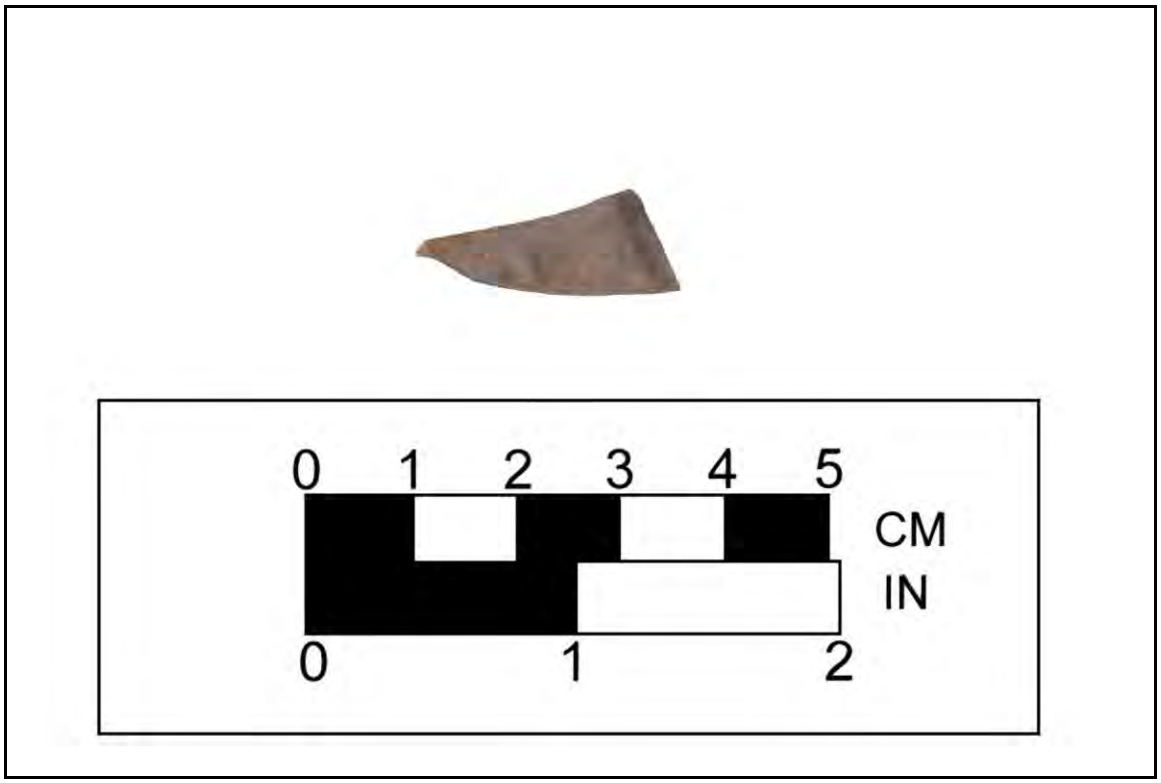

Plate 40. Manganese solarized vessel glass from Unit 16 at 33PK194.

Plate 41. Building 4 at 33PK194 showing the slab ramping down toward Zimmerman Road; facing south-southeast.

Plate 42. Southeast corner of Building 4 at 33 PK194 showing the raised area of concrete; facing southeast.

Plate 43. Building 5 at 33PK194; facing north.

Plate 44. Building 5 at 33PK194; facing east.

Plate 45. Cistern 1 at 33PK194; facing north.

Plate 46. Cistern 2 at 33PK194; facing southeast.

Plate 47. Septic tank at 33PK194; facing southwest.

Plate 48. Large depression at 33PK194; facing northwest.

Plate 49. Stone marker at 33PK194; facing east.

Plate 50. Unit 1 at 33PK194 at the base of Level 2B; facing north.

Plate 51. Unit 1 at 33PK194 at the base of Level 3; facing north.

Plate 52. Unit 2 at 33PK194 showing the walkway and the base of Level 2; facing north.

Plate 53. Unit 3 at 33PK194 showing the buried occupation surface and Feature 2 in the east wall; facing north.

Plate 54. Unit 3 at 33PK194 showing Feature 2 after excavation; facing east.

Plate 55. Plan view of Unit 5 at 33PK194 showing the stone marker; facing east.

Plate 56. Unit 6 at 33PK194 showing the rim of gravel above the edge of the depression (Feature 4); facing south.

Plate 57. Unit 6 at 33PK194 showing Feature 4 after excavation; facing south.

Plate 58. Unit 11 at 33PK194 showing Feature 3, the builder's trench at Building 3, after excavation; facing east.

Plate 59. Unit 16 at 33PK194 showing the brick, plaster, and mortar in the fill within Building 3; facing north.

Plate 60. Unit 12 at 33PK194 showing the concrete at the base of Level 2; facing north.

Plate 61. Unit 14 at 33PK194 showing the outside of the foundation of Building 5 extending into the bedrock; facing north.

Plate 62. Structure 1 at 33PK195; facing south.

Plate 63. Coal pile at 33PK195; facing east.

Plate 64. Driveway cut at 33PK195; facing south.

Plate 65. Unit 4 excavated in the coal pile at 33PK195; facing west.

Plate 66. Three soil layers in Unit 8 at 33PK195; facing west.

Plate 67. Barn foundation at 33PK197; facing northeast.

Plate 68. Barn foundation at 33PK197 showing the pedestrian door opening in the north corner; facing south.

Plate 69. Barn foundation at 33PK197 showing the internal foundation piers in line with the south edges of the barn door openings; facing southeast.

Plate 70. Box well at 33PK197 showing the northeast wall of the barn foundation and Dutch Run Road road cut; facing southeast.

Plate 71. Box well at 33PK197; facing northwest.

Plate 72. Unit 4 at 33PK197 showing the layer of fill and buried A horizon; facing southwest.

Plate 73. Unit 3 at 33PK197 showing the layer of fill and buried A horizon; facing northwest.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	191	STP	475	520			A	0-16	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	2.0	1		
33PK184	192	STP	500	520			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Leaf-spring? Fragment	None	630.0	1		
33PK184	193	STP	495	520			Ap		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.56 mm thickness	0.8	1		
33PK184	194	STP	500	525			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed dots, colorless	4.8	1		
33PK184	195	STP	500	525			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK184	196	STP	485	515			Ap		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Screw	Flat head, wood screw	1.2	1		
33PK184	197	STP	485	515			Ap		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fence staple	None	4.3	1		
33PK184	198	STP	475	515			Ap		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	6.9	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	199	STP	475	515			Ap		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.4	1		
33PK184	200	STP	475	515			Ap		Metal	Aluminum	Clothing	Button	Painted black, 2-hole	0.7	1		
33PK184	201	STP	495	505			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.3	1		
33PK184	202	STP	490	505			A	0-13	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	10.7	5		
33PK184	203	STP	500	505			A	0-19	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	6.9	1		
33PK184	204	STP	500	505			A	0-19	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, light green	7.1	1		
33PK184	205	STP	490	510			Ap	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.8	1		
33PK184	206	STP	500	510			Ap	0-24	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	24.3	3		
33PK184	207	STP	500	510			Ap	0-24	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	1.5	1		
33PK184	208	STP	500	510			Ap	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Screw	Flat head, wood screw	4.1	1		
33PK184	209	STP	500	510			Ap	0-24	Mineral	Carbon/ graphite	Dry cell battery rod	Whole	C size	4.1	1		
33PK184	210	STP	500	510			Ap	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Horseshoe	None	742.0	1		
33PK184	211	STP	485	510			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.3	3		
33PK184	212	STP	485	510			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	1.5	3		
33PK184	213	STP	485	510			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK184	214	STP	485	510			A	0-21	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK184	215	STP	475	510			A, ML	0-40	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.9	2		

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	216	STP	475	510			A, ML	0-40	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Exterior frosted, colorless	4.9	1		
33PK184	217	STP	475	510			A, ML	0-40	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed decoration, colorless	3.6	3		
33PK184	218	STP	475	510			A, ML	0-40	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.16-2.29 mm thickness	3.2	4		
33PK184	219	STP	500	500			A	0-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Body sherd	Dark blue transfer print decoration	0.6	1		
33PK184	220	STP	500	500			A	0-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	4.9	1	1890-present	Magid 1984
33PK184	221	STP	500	500			A	0-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Hand-painted green exterior and interior decoration	1.3	1	ca. 1850-present	Magid 1984
33PK184	222	STP	500	500			A	0-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	26.6	9		
33PK184	223	STP	500	500			A	0-27	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	5.0	1		
33PK184	224	STP	500	500			A	0-27	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1.1	3		
33PK184	225	STP	500	500			A	0-27	Mineral	Concrete	Concrete	Fragment	None	233.1	2		
33PK184	226	STP	480	520			A	0-30	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	227	STP	480	520			A	0-30	Metal	Cuprous	Dog license	Whole	Embossed “REG. 1933 DOG/PIKE CO/1234”	3.7	1	ca. 1933	
33PK184	228	STP	495	500			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.6	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	229	STP	495	500			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	3.5	1		
33PK184	230	STP	490	525			A	0-24	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	3.3	1	1890-present	Magid 1984
33PK184	231	STP	490	525			A	0-24	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	232	STP	500	535			A	0-15	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	0.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	233	STP	500	535			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed orange skin texture, colorless	5.0	3		
33PK184	234	STP	500	535			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.7	1		
33PK184	235	STP	500	495			A	0-30	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	20.6	3		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	236	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Jug glass	1 gallon	Finish and handle sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, colorless	227.4	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	237	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Jug glass	1 gallon	Body sherd	Embossed “ON” (GALLON), colorless	94.4	1		
33PK184	238	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “RT 4”, colorless	3.5	1		
33PK184	239	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	19.6	6		
33PK184	240	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, light blue	13.0	1		
33PK184	241	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Composite	Glass, copper, plastic, and paper	Plug fuse	Fragment	8 pieces, glass portion colorless	23.4	1		
33PK184	242	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Teacup(?)	Handle sherd	Green opaque (Jadite?)	7.0	3		
33PK184	243	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Teacup(?)	Rim sherd	Green opaque (Jadite?)	0.8	1		
33PK184	244	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Teacup(?)	Body sherd	Green opaque (Jadite?)	0.9	2		
33PK184	245	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Tan glazed exterior and interior, incised vertical line decoration exterior	34.8	1		
33PK184	246	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	2.0	1		
33PK184	247	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American Yellowware	Body sherd	Banded decoration, blue	2.9	1	1840-1900	Magid 1984
33PK184	248	STP	500	490			A	0-23	Metal	Steel?	Jar lid?	Fragment	None	3.2	1		
33PK184	249	STP	485	470			ML	20-41	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	1.0	1		
33PK184	250	STP	485	470			ML	20-41	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Green annular decoration	3.8	1	ca. 1820-1850	Magid 1984
33PK184	251	STP	480	530			A	0-20	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.4	1		
33PK184	252	STP	475	495			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	5.9	1		
33PK184	253	STP	475	495			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded diamond pattern decoration, colorless	4.4	1		
33PK184	254	STP	475	495			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.2	1		
33PK184	255	STP	475	495			A	0-17	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.20 mm thickness	2.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	256	STP	475	495			A	0-17	Composite	Glass with embedded copper wire	Vacuum tube or light bulb element base	Fragment	None	1.7	1		
33PK184	257	STP	475	495			A	0-17	Composite	Ceramic with embedded copper wire	Vacuum tube or light bulb element base	Fragment	None	0.2	1		
33PK184	258	STP	470	505			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	7.2	2		
33PK184	259	STP	485	495			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.8	3		
33PK184	260	STP	485	495			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded square pattern decoration, colorless	2.0	1		
33PK184	261	STP	485	495			A		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Cork closure(?), colorless	0.5	1		
33PK184	262	STP	485	495			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.2	1		
33PK184	263	STP	485	495			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.33 mm thickness	2.2	1		
33PK184	264	STP	485	495			A		Synthetic	Plastic	Bottle cap	Whole	Incuse “H’ on top, screw thread closure, red	2.0	1		
33PK184	265	STP	485	495			A		Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	None	7.9	2		
33PK184	266	STP	485	495			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	16.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	267	STP	485	490			A	0-15	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Molded decoration	1.8	1		
33PK184	268	STP	485	490			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.3	5		
33PK184	269	STP	485	490			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	0.4	1		
33PK184	270	STP	485	490			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed letters (partial), colorless	6.3	3		
33PK184	271	STP	485	490			A	0-15	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	0.8	1		
33PK184	272	STP	485	490			A	0-15	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.59 mm thickness	0.5	1		
33PK184	273	STP	485	485			A	0-13	Metal	Iron	Coil spring	Whole	None	47.0	1		
33PK184	274	STP	485	475			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.40 mm thickness	5.8	1		
33PK184	275	STP	485	465			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.40 mm thickness	2.5	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	276	STP	480	495			A	0-13	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded diamond pattern decoration, colorless	1.1	1		
33PK184	277	STP	495	495			A	0-20	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed letters (partial), light blue	1.4	1		
33PK184	278	STP	495	495			A	0-20	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.4	1		
33PK184	279	STP	495	490			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	17.8	5		
33PK184	280	STP	495	490			A	0-18	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.57 mm thickness	1.0	1		
33PK184	281	STP	495	485			A	0-20	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	6.0	1		
33PK184	282	STP	495	485			A	0-20	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	283	STP	495	485			A	0-20	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Milkglass	0.9	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	284	STP	495	485			A	0-20	Glass	Bottle glass	Root beer	Body sherd	Embossed “DRINK”/ script “B rqs”/”E MARK”/”RE”/”OD”“ (“DRINK/Barq’s/TRADE MARK/”IT’S GOOD”“), 11 sherds from same bottle, colorless	51.8	1		
33PK184	285	STP	495	480			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	20.6	1		
33PK184	286	STP	495	480			A	0-12	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	5.7	1		
33PK184	287	STP	495	480			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	10.9	8		
33PK184	288	STP	495	480			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	17.9	7		
33PK184	289	STP	495	480			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.5	1		
33PK184	290	STP	495	480			A	0-12	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	13.5	1		
33PK184	291	STP	495	470			A	0-10	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	1.2	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	292	STP	495	470			A	0-10	Synthetic	Plastic	Piano/organ key top	Fragment	White	2.5	1		
33PK184	293	STP	495	465			A	0-13	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	White glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	55.0	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001

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OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	294	STP	495	465			A	0-13	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.2	1		
33PK184	295	STP	470	490			A	0-10	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	4.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	296	STP	490	495			Ap	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	1.7	1		
33PK184	297	STP	490	495			Ap	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Blue glazed exterior and interior	1.3	1		
33PK184	298	STP	490	495			Ap	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	1		
33PK184	299	STP	490	495			Ap	0-18	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	1.7	1		
33PK184	300	STP	490	495			Ap	0-18	Metal	White metal	Unidentified	Fragment	None	0.7	1		
33PK184	301	STP	490	495			Ap	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	6.4	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	302	STP	490	495			Ap	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	2.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	303	STP	490	490			Ap	0-24	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4.9	4		
33PK184	304	STP	490	490			Ap	0-24	Metal	Steel?	Ammunition shell	Fragment	0.22 caliber, base marked "PETERS/HV"	0.3	1		
33PK184	305	STP	490	490			Ap	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	10.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	306	STP	490	490			Ap	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	4.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	307	STP	490	490			Ap	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	4.5	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	308	STP	490	485			A	0-19	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	5.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	309	STP	490	485			A	0-19	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	5.4	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	310	STP	490	485			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	4.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	311	STP	490	485			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	9.0	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	312	STP	490	485			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	3.6	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	313	STP	490	480			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	15.9	5		
33PK184	314	STP	490	480			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	3.3	1		
33PK184	315	STP	490	480			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Melted, molded decoration, light blue	2.8	4		
33PK184	316	STP	490	480			A	0-15	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	41.3	8		
33PK184	317	STP	490	480			A	0-15	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	6.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	318	STP	490	480			A	0-15	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	10.2	3		
33PK184	319	STP	490	470			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	13.9	3		
33PK184	320	STP	490	470			A	0-17	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Milkglass	0.1	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	321	STP	490	470			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	9.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	322	STP	490	470			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	4.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	323	STP	490	470			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt(?)	None	29.9	1		
33PK184	324	STP	490	470			A	0-17	Mineral	Carbon/ graphite	Dry cell battery rod	Fragment	None	1.8	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	325	STP	510	465			A	0-14	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.5	1		
33PK184	326	STP	510	465			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.3	1		
33PK184	327	STP	510	505			Ap	0-20	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Strip	None	477.0	1		
33PK184	328	STP	500	530			Ap	0-32	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	7.9	4		
33PK184	329	STP	500	530			Ap	0-32	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1.0	2		
33PK184	330	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Tan glazed exterior and interior, incised vertical line decoration exterior	0.8	1		
33PK184	331	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	46.7	18		
33PK184	332	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	1.8	2		
33PK184	333	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “OR”, colorless	3.8	1		
33PK184	334	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Applied color label decoration, colorless	1.4	1	1934-present	Jones and Sullivan 1989
33PK184	335	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK184	336	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	3		
33PK184	337	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “RY”, milkglass	19.9	1		
33PK184	338	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “FOR”, milkglass	4.0	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	339	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Milkglass	0.5	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	340	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.14-2.55 mm thickness	4.5	4		
33PK184	341	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	18.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	342	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	5d	3.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	343	STP	475	490			A	0-46	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	2.1	1		
33PK184	344	STP	465	510			Ap	0-28	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	14.0	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	345	STP	505	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	15.4	2		
33PK184	346	STP	500	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	5.6	4		
33PK184	347	STP	500	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	11.3	3		
33PK184	348	STP	500	485			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	41.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	349	STP	490	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	13.0	3		
33PK184	350	STP	490	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.4	1		
33PK184	351	STP	490	475			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	33.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	352	STP	490	475			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	7d	5.1	1		
33PK184	353	STP	490	475			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	4.7	1		
33PK184	354	STP	490	475			A		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	11.6	2		
33PK184	355	STP	490	465			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.6	1		
33PK184	356	STP	510	475			A		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	9.1	1		
33PK184	357	STP	510	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	55.9	1		
33PK184	358	STP	505	505			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	8.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	359	STP	480	490			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Body sherd	Hand-painted polychrome exterior	1.7	1		
33PK184	360	STP	480	490			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	0.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	361	STP	480	490			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Valve mark present, colorless	14.8	1		
33PK184	362	STP	480	490			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	1.0	1		
33PK184	363	STP	470	500			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	10.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	364	STP	485	450			ML		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	29.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	365	STP	485	450			ML		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	4.7	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	366	STP	485	450			ML		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	367	STP	485	450			ML		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	0.9	1		
33PK184	368	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.79-7.31 mm thickness	68.3	5		
33PK184	369	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	54.9	16		
33PK184	370	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	8.4	3		
33PK184	371	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Screw thread closure, solarized amethyst tint	2.6	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK184	372	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Milkglass	0.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	373	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Blown-in mold decoration, colorless	1.4	1		
33PK184	374	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “PE/MA”, light blue	2.7	1		
33PK184	375	STP	485	450			ML		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Molded floral decoration, milkglass	2.8	1		
33PK184	376	STP	485	450			ML		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.8	1		
33PK184	377	STP	485	450			ML		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Vessel fragment(?)	None	6.4	1		
33PK184	378	STP	495	455			ML	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	None	4.9	1		
33PK184	379	STP	480	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	140.0	90		
33PK184	380	STP	480	475			A		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “SINCLAIR MFG. CO. TOLED”, amber	27.4	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	381	STP	480	475			A		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed script "Duraglas" along base edge, bottom embossed with dots and "CONTENTS/MADE BY/SINCLAIR MFG. CO./6" Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark "4 S18 9/REG. U.S. PAT. OFF/SUNRAE/TOLEDO", amber	217.5	1		
33PK184	382	STP	480	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.2	1		
33PK184	383	STP	480	475			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK184	384	STP	480	475			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.72 mm thickness	4.1	1		
33PK184	385	STP	475	475			A		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	1.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	386	STP	480	470			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.9	2		
33PK184	387	STP	470	450			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Unidentified	Base sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	28.3	1	1890-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	388	STP	470	450			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Unidentified	Base sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	1.8	1	1890-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	389	STP	470	450			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Undecorated	4.3	1		
33PK184	390	STP	470	450			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Unidentified	Lid sherd	Tan glazed exterior and interior, incised line decoration exterior	177.5	1		
33PK184	391	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	20.0	1		
33PK184	392	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	19.3	5		
33PK184	393	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	7.9	1		
33PK184	394	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made finish, screw thread closure, standardized, press molded diamond pattern decoration, colorless	30.5	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	395	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded diamond pattern decoration, colorless	1.6	1		
33PK184	396	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed orange skin texture, colorless	2.4	1		
33PK184	397	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed decoration, colorless	0.6	1		
33PK184	398	STP	470	450			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.3	1		
33PK184	399	STP	470	450			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Handle base(?)	None	44.8	1		
33PK184	400	STP	470	450			A		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Band/bar	None	339.7	1		
33PK184	401	STP	470	450			A		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Machine fragment?	Marked with incuse “GOV. LT. F. B/3926”	2952.0	1		
33PK184	402	STP	490	460			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4.7	2		
33PK184	403	STP	455	500			Ap	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	1		
33PK184	404	STP	455	495			Ap	0-14	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American Yellowware	Body sherd	Blue decoration	4.3	1	1830-1940	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	405	STP	480	485			Ap	0-13	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.0	1		
33PK184	406	STP	470	485			Ap	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	1.4	1		
33PK184	407	STP	465	485			Ap	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	12.4	2		
33PK184	408	STP	475	460			Ap	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.1	1		
33PK184	409	STP	475	450			Ap	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	None	2.5	1		
33PK184	410	STP	460	510			Ap		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Body sherd	Dark blue transfer print decoration	1.5	1		
33PK184	411	STP	455	490			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.5	2	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK184	412	STP	475	485			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.8	1		
33PK184	413	STP	475	485			Ap		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Milkglass	0.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	414	STP	465	475			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.03 mm thickness	2.5	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	415	STP	460	485			Ap		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Rod	None	48.1	1		
33PK184	416	STP	470	465			A		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made finish, screw thread closure, standardized, colorless	11.6	1		
33PK184	417	STP	470	465			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	14.1	12		
33PK184	418	STP	470	460			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	6.3	2		
33PK184	419	STP	470	460			Ap		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	21.6	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	420	STP	470	460			Ap		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	13.1	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	421	STP	470	460			Ap		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	3.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	422	STP	490	455			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	3.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	423	STP	460	505			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.36 mm thickness	4.7	1		
33PK184	424	STP	455	505			A	0-19	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.07 mm thickness	0.9	1		
33PK184	425	STP	450	495			A	0-9	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.0	1		
33PK184	426	STP	475	480			A	0-13	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	5.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	427	STP	465	480			A	0-10	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.76 mm thickness	1.7	1		
33PK184	428	STP	480	465			A	0-9	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	20.2	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK184	429	STP	480	455			A	0-11	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Marked “K. T. & K. CO.” (Knowles, Taylor, Knowles Co.)	6.1	1	ca. 1870-1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999
33PK184	430	STP	480	455			A	0-11	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Pink tint	4.3	1		
33PK184	431	STP	480	455			A	0-11	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	11.8	3		
33PK184	432	STP	480	455			A	0-11	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	16.9	14		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	433	STP	480	450			A	0-11	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	12.4	4		
33PK184	434	STP	480	450			A	0-11	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.31 mm thickness	1.6	1		
33PK184	435	STP	480	480			A	0-7	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	4.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	436	STP	495	450			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.8	1		
33PK184	437	STP	495	450			A	0-12	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	25.9	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	438	STP	470	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Applied color label decoration, amber	0.6	1	1934-present	Jones and Sullivan 1989
33PK184	439	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Jar glass	Mustard(?)	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, base embossed with Hazel-Atlas Glass Company maker's mark and "5190/10", colorless	134.2	1	1920-1964	Toulouse 1971
33PK184	440	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, base embossed "1160 -", colorless	105.0	1		
33PK184	441	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Magnesia	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, base embossed "GENUINE PHILLIPS/MADE IN U.S.A." with Hazel-Atlas maker's mark and "Z6" at opposite ends of this text, cobalt blue	310.6	1	1920-1964	Toulouse 1971
33PK184	442	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Trademark (Medicine?)	Sherd	Machine-made, probably cork closure, embossed on side script "Rawleigh's" and "TRADE MARK/BOTTLE MADE IN U.S.A.", colorless	177.3	1	ca. 1889-1933	Fike 2006

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	443	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, cork closure, embossed script "Duraglas" along base, base embossed with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "12" to the left (plant),"3." to the right (year date), and "10" below (mold details), colorless	285.4	1	1943	Lockhart 2004
33PK184	444	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, cork closure(?), sides embossed with orange-skin texture and "ONE QUART TO LINE" (twice), base embossed with Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation maker's mark with "5" to the left, "3' to the right, and "L-865-A" below, colorless	411.6	1	post 1938	Toulouse 1971
33PK184	445	STP	485	445			Surface		Metal	Iron	Spoon	Whole	Marked "NICKEL SILVER"	14.2	1		
33PK184	446	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American Yellowware	Body sherd	Banded decoration, pink and blue	17.1	3	1840-1900	Magid 1984
33PK184	447	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American Yellowware	Body sherd	Banded decoration, pink	1.7	1	1840-1900	Magid 1984
33PK184	448	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American Yellowware	Body sherd	Molded decoration	4.9	1	1830-1940	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	449	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American Yellowware	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.4	1	1830-1940	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	450	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Scalloped edge, blue glazed exterior and interior	10.0	1		
33PK184	451	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Blue glazed exterior and interior	10.5	1		
33PK184	452	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Blue glazed exterior and interior	1.3	1		

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	453	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Sherd	Blue glazed, exfoliated surfaces	0.2	1		
33PK184	454	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	2.3	1		
33PK184	455	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Molded and green exterior decoration	4.9	1		
33PK184	456	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	7.9	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	457	STP	485	445			Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	20.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	458	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	14.0	2		
33PK184	459	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “14”, blue tint	197.6	1		
33PK184	460	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Blue tint	21.2	13		
33PK184	461	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	83.7	10		
33PK184	462	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	154.8	84		
33PK184	463	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	6.5	3		
33PK184	464	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	1.7	1		
33PK184	465	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	153.0	30		
33PK184	466	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Blown-in mold decoration, colorless	29.2	1		
33PK184	467	STP	485	445			Surface		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.23-5.63 mm thickness	24.1	16		
33PK184	468	STP	485	445			Surface		Synthetic	Plastic	Unidentified	Fragment	Black with molded decoration	31.6	1		
33PK184	469	STP	485	445			Surface		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Ring/washer	14.50 mm diameter	0.5	1		
33PK184	470	STP	485	445			Surface		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	None	6.8	1		
33PK184	471	STP	485	445			Surface		Metal	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Ladder-like	3.1	1		
33PK184	472	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	4.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	473	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	3.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	474	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "7" to the left (plant),"2." to the right (year date), and "4" below (mold details), amber	90.8	1	1932	Lockhart 2004
33PK184	475	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	36.2	24		
33PK184	476	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed "G", amber	1.2	1		
33PK184	477	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	5.1	1		
33PK184	478	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed decoration, colorless	5.0	7		
33PK184	479	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	42.7	9		
33PK184	480	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	66.2	37		
33PK184	481	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Metal	Steel?	Can	Fragment	None	3.3	2		
33PK184	482	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	11.8	8		
33PK184	483	STP	485	440			A	0-12	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	9.6	3		
33PK184	484	STP	465	445			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	None	77.8	2		
33PK184	485	STP	490	440			A	0-16	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	17.3	2		
33PK184	486	STP	480	440			Ap	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	1.3	2		
33PK184	487	STP	480	435			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	2.0	1		
33PK184	488	STP	495	435			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.36 mm thickness	3.7	1		
33PK184	489	STP	475	445			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	4.91 mm thickness	3.5	1		
33PK184	490	STP	475	435			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.5	1		
33PK184	491	Feature			1	1		34-50	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Pale yellow glazed exterior and interior	0.3	1		
33PK184	492	Feature			1	1		34-50	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Blue glazed exterior and interior	1.2	1		
33PK184	493	Feature			1	1		34-50	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Molded exterior decoration, blue glazed exterior and interior	8.2	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	494	Feature			1	1		34-50	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	2.4	1		
33PK184	495	Feature			1	1		34-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire chain(?) fragment	None	25.1	1		
33PK184	496	Feature			1	1		34-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	5.4	1		
33PK184	497	Feature			1	1		34-50	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	8.5	4		
33PK184	498	Unit			1		1	0-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Decalcomania floral interior decoration, scalloped edge, pale yellow glazed exterior and interior	14.2	1	1890-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	499	Unit			1		1	0-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Pale yellow glazed exterior and interior	11.0	3		
33PK184	500	Unit			1		1	0-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Blue glazed exterior and interior decoration	3.5	1		
33PK184	501	Unit			1		1	0-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	1.7	1		
33PK184	502	Unit			1		1	0-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed letter (script “B”? “Ball”?), light blue	4.2	4		
33PK184	503	Unit			1		1	0-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.9	2		
33PK184	504	Unit			1		1	0-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Amber	3.9	1		
33PK184	505	Unit			1		1	0-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	3.3	1		
33PK184	506	Unit			1		1	0-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.6	1		
33PK184	507	Unit			1		1	0-27	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.2	1		
33PK184	508	Unit			1		1	0-27	Metal	Cuprous	Ammunition shell	Fragment	0.22 caliber	0.3	1		
33PK184	509	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Jar glass	Storage jar(?)	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, colorless	549.5	1		
33PK184	510	Feature			2	2	3		Metal	Iron	Metal pot lid	Whole	Enameled exterior and interior	218.6	1		
33PK184	511	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	15.6	3		
33PK184	512	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	0.8	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	513	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.4	1		
33PK184	514	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.83 mm thickness	1.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	515	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Milkglass	2.4	3	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	516	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	14.1	3		
33PK184	517	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	19.7	6		
33PK184	518	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	17.5	16		
33PK184	519	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	Twisted wire	6.8	2		
33PK184	520	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fragment	None	4.5	1		
33PK184	521	Feature			3	3	2	14-49	Mineral	Concrete	Concrete	Fragment	None	11.1	1		
33PK184	522	Unit			3		1	2-14	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.4	2		
33PK184	523	Unit			3		1	2-14	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “23”, milkglass	1.0	1		
33PK184	524	Unit			3		1	2-14	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “E ZIN”, milkglass	1.1	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	525	Unit			3		1	2-14	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Decalcomania floral interior decoration	0.4	1	1890-present	Magid 1984
33PK184	526	Unit			3		1	2-14	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.99 mm thickness	6.4	1		
33PK184	527	Unit			3		1	2-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	4.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	528	Unit			3		1	2-14	Mineral	Concrete	Concrete	Fragment	None	33.9	1		
33PK184	529	Unit			2		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	17.2	7		
33PK184	530	Unit			2		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	1.9	2		
33PK184	531	Unit			2		1		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	1.4	1		
33PK184	532	Unit			2		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.73-3.27 mm thickness	1.0	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	533	Unit			2		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	534	Unit			2		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	3.5	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	535	Feature			2	2	1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	21.5	15		
33PK184	536	Feature			2	2	1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	5.2	2		
33PK184	537	Feature			2	2	1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1.2	4		
33PK184	538	Feature			2	2	1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.74-2.91 mm thickness	3.2	3		
33PK184	539	Feature			2	2	1		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	3.2	1		
33PK184	540	Feature			2	2	1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	8.2	1		
33PK184	541	Feature			2	2	1		Synthetic	Plastic	Fishing rod(?)	Fragment	Brown	5.4	1		
33PK184	542	Feature			2	2	1		Mineral	Chert	Debitage	Shatter	Columbus/Delaware	9.0	1		
33PK184	543	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Cup(?) glass	Teacup(?)	Base to rim sherd	Molded decoration, green opaque (Jadite?)	20.5	1		
33PK184	544	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Colorless	17.5	1		
33PK184	545	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	17.1	14		
33PK184	546	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	7.2	3		
33PK184	547	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	22.3	1		
33PK184	548	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	36.2	3		
33PK184	549	Feature			2	2	3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, pink tint	5.3	1		
33PK184	550	Feature			2	2	3		Synthetic	Plastic	Clothing	Button	White, 2-hole	1.4	2		
33PK184	551	Feature			2	2	3		Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fish bone	Vertebra	0.2	1		
33PK184	552	Feature			2	2	3		Organic	Floral	Peach pit	Fragment	None	0.4	1		
33PK184	553	Feature			2	2	3		Organic	Floral	Hickory nut	Half shell	None	1.0	1		
33PK184	554	Feature			2	2	3		Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	23.1	1		
33PK184	555	Feature			2	2	3		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	1.0	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	556	Feature			2	2	2		Composite	Bottle glass with plastic cap	Medicine bottle	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, with black pastic cap, base embossed with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "7" to the left (plant), "7" to the right (year date), and "OWENS" above, script "Duraglas" 2 times along the base, graduated measurements (ounces and milliliters) and ounce symbol with "iv" (4 ounces), colorless glass	122.7	1	post 1940 (1947?)	Lockhart 2004, Toulouse 1971
33PK184	557	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Bottle glass	Honey bottle(?)	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, base embossed "5", with molded horizontal lines along body except for oval-shaped area at the top (probably for lable placement), colorless	129.8	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	558	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Bottle glass	Ink bottle(?)	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, base embossed with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "7" to the left (plant), "2" to the right (year date), and illegible text in circle above, colorless glass	56.5	1	1932(?)	Lockhart 2004
33PK184	559	Feature			2	2	2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	10.4	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	560	Feature			2	2	2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.6	3	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	561	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Colorless	45.4	3		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	562	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	20.2	7		
33PK184	563	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Rim sherd	Painted polychrome horizontal lines	10.4	2		
33PK184	564	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Body sherd	Painted polychrome horizontal lines	103.1	8		
33PK184	565	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas Glass Company maker's mark, green	60.8	1	1920-1964	Toulouse 1971
33PK184	566	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Bottle glass	Milk bottle(?)	Base sherd	Embossed along base "302", "5 REG.", "SEALED", Thatcher Manufacturing Company maker's mark, "S", and "S51" on bottom, valve mark present, colorless	118.3	1	1930s-1940s	Munsey 1970
33PK184	567	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed "8", colorless	9.4	1		
33PK184	568	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	17.0	1		
33PK184	569	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Molded decoration, green opaque (Jadite?)	5.3	3		
33PK184	570	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, green opaque (Jadite?)	3.3	3		
33PK184	571	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1.9	1		
33PK184	572	Feature			2	2	2		Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Body sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	58.4	1		
33PK184	573	Feature			2	2	2		Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	None	16.5	1		
33PK184	574	Feature			2	2	2		Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal bone	Large mammal long bone fragment, sawed at one end	20.1	1		
33PK184	575	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Can(?)	Fragment	None	234.0	120		
33PK184	576	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Cap(?)	Fragment	None	11.7	1		
33PK184	577	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	16.8	1		
33PK184	578	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Eyelet(?)	Whole	None	1.9	1		
33PK184	579	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	16d	22.1	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	580	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	9.1	2		
33PK184	581	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	10.0	4		
33PK184	582	Feature			2	2	2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	6.4	4		
33PK184	583	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Bottle glass	Milk bottle	Rim and body sherd	Machine-made, interior cap seat finish, green applied color label "Green/Valley/Dairy/JACKSON/WELLSTON/OHIO", embossed "LIQ" near base, colorless	218.1	1	1934-present	Jones and Sullivan 1989
33PK184	584	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Bottle glass	Milk bottle	Body sherd	Green applied color label, pictorial milk bottle and "GUARD IT/GLASS", colorless	19.1	1	1934-present	Jones and Sullivan 1989
33PK184	585	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	263.2	79		
33PK184	586	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Embossed decoration, colorless	15.2	1		
33PK184	587	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	5.2	2		
33PK184	588	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	6.5	1		
33PK184	589	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	0.6	1		
33PK184	590	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed "QU", colorless	1.5	1		
33PK184	591	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Furniture Glass	Ash tray(?)	Sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	67.4	2		
33PK184	592	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	1.9	1		
33PK184	593	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	5.4	2		
33PK184	594	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.29-3.15 mm thickness	6.2	6		
33PK184	595	Feature			2	2	2		Glass	Toy	Marble	Whole	Swirled colorless	4.8	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	596	STP	470	450					Metal	Iron	Tie or linkage rod(?)	Whole	Approximately 1.50 m long, with one end tapered with screw threads and hex nut attached, and the opposite end branching to form a "Y", with a hole in the end of each branch (probably for attachment)	1700.0	1		
33PK184	597	Unit			4		1	9-22	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	598	Unit			4		1	9-22	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Burnt, unidentified decoration	1.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	599	Unit			4		1	9-22	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Molded interior decoration with green glazed exterior and interior	1.8	1		
33PK184	600	Unit			4		1	9-22	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	1.1	1		
33PK184	601	Unit			4		1	9-22	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	6.0	3		
33PK184	602	Unit			4		1	9-22	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	8.5	5		
33PK184	603	Unit			4		1	9-22	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.17 mm thickness	0.9	1		
33PK184	604	Unit			4		1	9-22	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	7.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	605	Unit			4		1	9-22	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	4.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	606	Unit			4		1	9-22	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	4d	1.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	607	Unit			4		2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	0.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	608	Unit			4		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	5.7	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	609	Unit			4		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	9.9	1		
33PK184	610	Unit			6		Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Molded interior decoration with green glazed exterior and interior	0.4	1		
33PK184	611	Unit			6		Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	11.8	5		
33PK184	612	Unit			6		Surface		Metal	Steel?	Pad lock	Fragment	Marked “YALE”	30.9	1	1879-present	Yalelock.com 2010
33PK184	613	Unit			6		Surface		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	2.5	1		
33PK184	614	Unit			6		Surface		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt	None	33.5	1		
33PK184	615	Unit			6		2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	0.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	616	Unit			6		2		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.96 mm thickness	0.4	1		
33PK184	617	Unit			6		2		Metal	Iron	Can(?)	Fragment	None	2.5	2		
33PK184	618	Unit			6		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	Twisted wire	61.9	2		
33PK184	619	Unit			6		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	29.9	7		
33PK184	620	Unit			6		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration with exterior painted(?) yellow, glass colorless	2.1	1		
33PK184	621	Unit			6		1		Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	1.3	1		
33PK184	622	Unit			6		1		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “INE Z”, milkglass	1.8	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	623	Unit			6		1		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Eroded(?), colorless	1.1	2		
33PK184	624	Unit			6		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	7.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	625	Unit			6		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	2.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	626	Unit			6		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	14.4	2		
33PK184	627	Unit			5		1	10-25	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Scalloped edge, undecorated	1.0	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	628	Unit			5		1	10-25	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Base sherd	Undecorated	27.9	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	629	Unit			5		1	10-25	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	3.2	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	630	Unit			5		1	10-25	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	1.0	1		
33PK184	631	Unit			5		1	10-25	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “SEALED”, colorless	12.8	1		
33PK184	632	Unit			5		1	10-25	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	42.2	13		
33PK184	633	Unit			5		1	10-25	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	1.8	1		
33PK184	634	Unit			5		1	10-25	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	4		
33PK184	635	Unit			5		1	10-25	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.88-3.03 mm thickness	3.5	3		
33PK184	636	Unit			5		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Drawer(?) handle	None	11.6	1		
33PK184	637	Unit			5		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Tool	Screwdriver(?) blade	Flat head	88.6	1		
33PK184	638	Unit			5		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	12d	7.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	639	Unit			5		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	11.7	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	640	Unit			5		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	1.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	641	Unit			5		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1.6	1		
33PK184	642	Unit			5		2	25-47	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1.7	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	643	Unit			5		2	25-47	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	0.3	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	644	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Body sherd	Probably octagonal shaped, colorless	24.2	1		
33PK184	645	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Green	1.3	1		
33PK184	646	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	5.9	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK184	647	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	11.1	2		
33PK184	648	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.9	5		
33PK184	649	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	1.2	1		
33PK184	650	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.28-3.03 mm thickness	3.0	3		
33PK184	651	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Toy	Marble	Whole	Swirled black and white	4.6	1		
33PK184	652	Unit			5		2	25-47	Glass	Furniture Glass	Decorative item	Spherical foot	25.30 mm diameter, flattened area on bottom, solarized amethyst tint	20.3	1		
33PK184	653	Unit			5		2	25-47	Synthetic	Plastic	Handle(?)	Whole	Black	8.0	1		
33PK184	654	Unit			5		2	25-47	Synthetic	Plastic	Unidentified	Fragment	Yellow	0.9	1		
33PK184	655	Unit			5		2	25-47	Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Rim sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	315.5	1		
33PK184	656	Feature			5	4	1	47-56	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	6.0	1		
33PK184	657	Feature			5	4	1	47-56	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	30.0	2		
33PK184	658	Feature			5	4	1	47-56	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	7.0	8		
33PK184	659	Feature			5	4	1	47-56	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	2.3	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	660	Feature			5	4	1	47-56	Synthetic	Plastic	Cap	Whole	Black, octagonal shaped, marked with interlocking "P"s (?) on top	1.1	1		
33PK184	661	Feature			5	4	1	47-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	1.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	662	Feature			7	5			Metal	Iron	Can(?)	Fragment	None	7.2	8		
33PK184	663	Unit			7		1		Metal	Iron	Can(?)	Fragment	None	3.1	3		
33PK184	664	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Decalcomania floral interior decoration	5.0	1	1890-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	665	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	2.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	666	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	5.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	667	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Scalloped edge, undecorated	2.7	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	668	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	0.7	2	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	669	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Body sherd	Gilded(?)	0.5	1		
33PK184	670	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Clear glazed exterior and interior	0.8	1		
33PK184	671	Unit			10		1		Glass	Bottle glass	Medicine bottle	Body sherd	Embossed "ICINE", colorless	20.4	1		
33PK184	672	Unit			10		1		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed "4" underscored, colorless	4.9	1		
33PK184	673	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	11.6	1		
33PK184	674	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	9.7	3		
33PK184	675	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Green	1.6	1		
33PK184	676	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Red	3.1	1		
33PK184	677	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1.3	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	678	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	47.8	39		
33PK184	679	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	7.5	2		
33PK184	680	Unit			10		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	2.2	1		
33PK184	681	Unit			10		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.82-4.95 mm thickness	37.8	13		
33PK184	682	Unit			10		1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.9	3		
33PK184	683	Unit			10		1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Pink tint	0.3	1		
33PK184	684	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Rim sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	106.3	1		
33PK184	685	Unit			10		1		Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Body sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	13.3	1		
33PK184	686	Unit			10		1		Metal	Cuprous	Ammunition shell	Fragment	0.38 caliber, base marked but illegible	3.8	1		
33PK184	687	Unit			10		1		Synthetic	Plastic	Clothing	Button	Tan, 4-hole	0.9	1		
33PK184	688	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt	None	91.8	3		
33PK184	689	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fence staple	None	6.2	1		
33PK184	690	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Washer	None	34.9	2		
33PK184	691	Unit			10		1		Metal	Stainless steel(?)	Unidentified	Fragment	Molded design, holed	4.5	1		
33PK184	692	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	9.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	693	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	5.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	694	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	3.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	695	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	1.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	696	Unit			10		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	3.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	697	Unit			10		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	5.5	1		
33PK184	698	Unit			10		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	5.6	6		
33PK184	699	Unit			10		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	0.9	1		
33PK184	700	Unit			9		1	8-17	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.27 mm thickness	0.3	1		
33PK184	701	Unit			8		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	6.9	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	702	Unit			8		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	703	Unit			8		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Handle sherd	Undecorated	2.2	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	704	Unit			8		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	0.2	1		
33PK184	705	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2.9	2		
33PK184	706	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.5	1		
33PK184	707	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	15.8	8		
33PK184	708	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration with exterior painted(?) yellow, glass white opaque	1.5	2		
33PK184	709	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	4.1	2		
33PK184	710	Unit			8		1		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Neck sherd	Colorless	10.9	1		
33PK184	711	Unit			8		1		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	2.4	2		
33PK184	712	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	3.3	3		
33PK184	713	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	2.1	1		
33PK184	714	Unit			8		1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.9	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	715	Unit			8		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.17-4.99 mm thickness	11.9	6		
33PK184	716	Unit			8		1		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	0.8	1		
33PK184	717	Unit			8		1		Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	None	13.9	1		
33PK184	718	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	3.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	719	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	4d	2.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	720	Unit			8		1		Metal	White metal	Squeeze tube	Fragment	None	6.8	1	1896-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	721	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Tube/pipe	Whole	Made from piece of rolled metal	36.0	1		
33PK184	722	Unit			8		2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Base sherd	Undecorated	1.9	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	723	Unit			8		2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.4	2	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	724	Unit			8		2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Decalcomania floral exterior decoration	1.5	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	725	Unit			8		2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Rim sherd	Gilded edge	2.8	1		
33PK184	726	Unit			8		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	27.5	12		
33PK184	727	Unit			8		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2.9	3		
33PK184	728	Unit			8		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	4.4	1		
33PK184	729	Unit			8		2		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, colorless	2.9	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	730	Unit			8		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Painted(?) horizontal line	0.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	731	Unit			8		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Handle sherd	Pink tint	28.9	1		
33PK184	732	Unit			8		2		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.7	3		
33PK184	733	Unit			8		2		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Green opaque (Jadite?)	5.3	1		
33PK184	734	Unit			8		2		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	5.5	3		
33PK184	735	Unit			8		2		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.26-4.99 mm thickness	24.2	5		
33PK184	736	Unit			8		2		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Whole	Possibly a cover or emblem(?)	203.1	1		
33PK184	737	Unit			8		2		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	32.0	6		
33PK184	738	Unit			8		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Whole	Flat head, wood screw	2.1	1		
33PK184	739	Unit			8		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	12.2	2		
33PK184	740	Unit			8		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	17.0	4		
33PK184	741	Unit			8		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	3.6	2		
33PK184	742	Unit			8		2		Synthetic	Rubber	Shoe sole	Fragment	None	6.5	1		
33PK184	743	Unit			8		2		Metal	Aluminum	Unidentified	Fragment	None	3.1	5		
33PK184	744	Unit			8		2		Synthetic	Cellophane(?)	Disk	Whole	31.20 mm diameter, colorless, possibly cap liner	0.4	1		
33PK184	745	Unit			8		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Press molded decoration, milkglass	39.6	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	746	Feature			2	2	4		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated	11.0	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	747	Feature			2	2	4		Synthetic	Plastic	Cap	Whole	White(?), marked script “Don Juan”/”CAKE/MAKE-UP/DON JUAN CO NYC MFR NET WT 9/16 OZ”	7.7	1	1945-present	
33PK184	748	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	276.3	26		
33PK184	749	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Compote	Compote	Stem and most of the bowl	Press molded decoration, colorless	229.4	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	750	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Base and body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	110.0	1		
33PK184	751	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Bowl glass	Bowl glass	Base and body sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	65.4	1		
33PK184	752	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Bottle glass	Medicine bottle	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, base embossed with unidentified maker's mark (shaped like two F's placed back-to-back, one F inverted relative to the other), with "14" to the left and "901" to the right, graduated measurements (ounces and milliliters) and ounce symbol with "i" (1 ounce), colorless glass	55.6	1		
33PK184	753	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Furniture Glass	Ash tray(?)	Sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	122.0	2		
33PK184	754	Feature			2	2	4		Synthetic	Plastic	Clothing	Button	White, 2-hole	4.6	6		
33PK184	755	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Teacup(?)	Handle and rim sherd	Molded decoration, green opaque (Jadite?)	11.7	1		
33PK184	756	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Teacup(?)	Rim sherd	Molded decoration, green opaque (Jadite?)	13.3	2		
33PK184	757	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Teacup(?)	Body sherd	Molded decoration, green opaque (Jadite?)	1.3	3		
33PK184	758	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Teacup(?)	Base sherd	Molded decoration, green opaque (Jadite?)	11.4	1		
33PK184	759	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed "4 QT", colorless	43.5	1		
33PK184	760	Feature			2	2	4		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Screw, fragment	None	2.0	1		
33PK184	761	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	13.9	2		
33PK184	762	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed decoration, colorless	5.8	1		
33PK184	763	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	4.2	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	764	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.35-4.26 mm thickness	195.6	16		
33PK184	765	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	5.2	2		
33PK184	766	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Colorless	4.9	2		
33PK184	767	Feature			2	2	4		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	113.1	152		
33PK184	768	Feature			2	2	4		Metal	Iron	Can(?)	Fragment	None	16.9	3		
33PK184	769	Feature			2	2	4		Organic	Floral	Peach pit	Fragment	None	1.3	1		
33PK184	770	Feature			2	2	4		Organic	Faunal	Bone	Bird bone	Various bones, probably 1 individual	16.5	35		
33PK184	771	Feature			2	2	4		Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fish(?) bone	Various bones, probably 1 individual	4.3	9		
33PK184	772	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Lid sherd	Undecorated	14.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	773	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Molded decoration	26.3	1		
33PK184	774	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Milkglass	0.5	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	775	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.83 mm thickness	2.9	2		
33PK184	776	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	8.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	777	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	8.5	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	778	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	4.8	2		
33PK184	779	Feature			3	3	1	14-51	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bar, fragment	None	34.3	2		
33PK184	780	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Wash basin(?), molded decoration	273.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	781	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Molded decoration	20.1	1		
33PK184	782	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	33.4	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	783	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.9	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	784	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	White glazed exterior and interior	2.8	1		
33PK184	785	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Handle sherd	Undecorated	8.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	786	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Yellow glazed exterior and interior	13.0	1		
33PK184	787	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Molded decoration, green glazed exterior and interior	6.2	1		
33PK184	788	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Rim to base sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, molded square or mesh decoration, colorless	178.5	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	789	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, light blue	48.6	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	790	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Bowl glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Green	30.9	1		
33PK184	791	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Bottle glass	Medicine bottle	Base and body sherd	Base embossed with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left (plant), "7"(?) to the right (year date), and "OWENS" above, graduated measurements (ounces and milliliters) and ounce symbol with "1/2" (0.5 ounces), colorless glass	18.6	1	post 1930 (1937?)	Lockhart 2004, Toulouse 1971
33PK184	792	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim and body sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, colorless	55.1	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	793	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Light blue	46.3	1		
33PK184	794	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	20.5	7		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	795	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	139.0	21		
33PK184	796	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Rim sherd	Painted horizontal lines	4.5	1		
33PK184	797	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Molded edge decoration, colorless	42.1	2		
33PK184	798	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	38.3	38		
33PK184	799	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Composite	Zinc and glass	Canning jar lid	Fragment	Zinc lid fragment with milkglass liner, liner embossed “GENUINE ZINC CAP/FOR BALL MASON JARS” with diamonds separting text lines	34.4	1		
33PK184	800	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, red		1		
33PK184	801	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Synthetic	Rubber	Gasket?	Fragment	None	1.3	1		
33PK184	802	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	27.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	803	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	15.9	4	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	804	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	11.6	4	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	805	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	2.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	806	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	2d	1.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	807	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	27.7	9	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	808	Feature			3	3	2	51-103	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.8	3		
33PK184	809	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd (plate)	Green glazed exterior and interior	69.2	1		
33PK184	810	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Handle and rim sherd (cup?)	Undecorated	47.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	811	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Probably cup or bowl, undecorated	53.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	812	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	238.8	29		
33PK184	813	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Probably octagonal shaped, colorless	144.4	1		
33PK184	814	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Base embossed „2” underscored, light blue	274.7	1		
33PK184	815	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Pontil mark(?), light blue	46.5	1		
33PK184	816	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, light blue	82.0	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	817	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	44.2	8		
33PK184	818	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	72.6	1		
33PK184	819	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Composite	Zinc and glass	Canning jar lid	Fragment	Zinc lid fragment with milkglass liner, liner embossed “6 V 5 BOYD’S GENUINE” (portion obscured by corrosion) “LINED CAP”	54.6	1	ca. 1900-1910	Toulouse 1977

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	820	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Composite	Zinc and glass	Canning jar lid	Fragment	Zinc lid fragment with milkglass liner, liner embossed "GENUINE ZINC CAP/FOR BALL MASON JARS" with diamonds separting text lines	48.9	1		
33PK184	821	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	1.6	1		
33PK184	822	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded square or mesh decoration, colorless	3.9	1		
33PK184	823	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	1.5	1		
33PK184	824	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	18.3	32		
33PK184	825	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	20.5	2		
33PK184	826	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Metal	Iron	Disk	Whole	Possibly a cap, 29.35 mm diameter	8.2	1		
33PK184	827	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Synthetic	Rubber	Gasket?	Fragment	None	2.0	3		
33PK184	828	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fish(?) bone	Fin bone(?)	1.0	1		
33PK184	829	Feature			3	3	3	103-109	Synthetic	Plastic	Toy	Fragment	Possibly a bracelet, rose(?) centerpiece with stars(?) on band, white	1.3	1		
33PK184	830	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base to rim sherd	Molded interior decoration, base marked "DORIC/U.S.A."	60.3	1		
33PK184	831	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Wash basin(?), molded decoration	205.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	832	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Half cup sherd	Undecorated	136.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	833	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Half bowl sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed dots and line running along and following rim	127.9	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	834	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Half plate sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed linear decoration running along and following rim, green glazed exterior and interior	134.1	1		
33PK184	835	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed dots and line running along and following rim	12.0	1		
33PK184	836	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Probably cup or bowl, undecorated	37.7	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	837	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Gilded linear interior decoration	8.9	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	838	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Green glazed exterior and interior	2.8	1		
33PK184	839	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Plate	Half plate sherd	Molded interior decoration, painted(?) green band decoration along rim interior, milkglass	232.6	1		
33PK184	840	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Plate	Rim sherd	Molded interior decoration, painted(?) green band decoration along rim interior, milkglass	29.5	1		
33PK184	841	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Plate	Rim sherd	Molded interior floral decoration, milkglass	47.1	1		
33PK184	842	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Molded square or mesh decoration, base marked with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left (plant), "3" to the right (year date), and "6" below (mold details), colorless	107.6	1	1933	Lockhart 2004, Toulouse 1971

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	843	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Molded square or mesh decoration, base embossed “3” , colorless	35.7	1		
33PK184	844	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded square or mesh decoration, colorless	177.3	13		
33PK184	845	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, colorless	92.2	3	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	846	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Cruet glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, cork closure with pour spout and handle, colorless	76.7	1	1903-present	Jones and Sullivan 1989
33PK184	847	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, light blue	90.9	1	1919-present	Deiss 1981
33PK184	848	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Bottle glass	Bleach(?)	Rim sherd	Machine made, cork closure, amber	130.3	1		
33PK184	849	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine made, cork(?) closure, colorless	41.1	1		
33PK184	850	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, colorless	121.4	1		
33PK184	851	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Base marked with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker’s mark, with “12” to the left (plant), “4” to the right (year date), and “5” below (mold details), colorless	64.4	1	1934(?)	Lockhart 2004, Toulouse 1971
33PK184	852	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “1”, colorless	114.4	1		
33PK184	853	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “4”, light blue	128.2	1		
33PK184	854	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Light blue	116.3	1		
33PK184	855	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “29”, colorless	27.3	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	856	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Base marked with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "1" to the right (year date), and "E366" along base, colorless	62.5	1	1929-1954	Toulouse 1971
33PK184	857	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed "FL. OZ.", colorless	18.4	1		
33PK184	858	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Bottle glass	Perfume(?)	Mostly whole, missing finish	Molded decoration, base embossed "4", colorless	110.6	1		
33PK184	859	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Lid glass	Unidentified	Sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	29.4	1		
33PK184	860	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	70.6	6		
33PK184	861	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	3.3	1		
33PK184	862	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Base to rim sherd	Press molded decoration, colorless	190.6	1		
33PK184	863	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Base to rim sherd	Press molded decoration, light green	221.6	2		
33PK184	864	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Drinking glass	Drinking glass	Base and body sherd	Press molded decoration, light pink	131.8	1		
33PK184	865	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Painted decoration, glass colorless	4.7	2		
33PK184	866	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	3.9	1		
33PK184	867	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Molded edge decoration, colorless	78.4	4		
33PK184	868	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	153.0	10		
33PK184	869	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	165.6	23		
33PK184	870	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded letters, colorless	19.2	9		
33PK184	871	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed with script "Ball Mason Jar" text (various parts), light blue	38.7	5		
33PK184	872	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	947.5	64		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	873	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed letters, colorless	6.7	2		
33PK184	874	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Colorless	93.2	21		
33PK184	875	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	190.2	213		
33PK184	876	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	30d	24.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	877	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Bisque porcelain	Whole	Toy duck figurine	5.2	1		
33PK184	878	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Fish(?) bone	Various bones, possibly 1 individual	81.1	113		
33PK184	879	Feature			3	3	4	109-132	Organic	Floral	Wood	Fragment	None	12.3	4		
33PK184	880	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Base embossed “PAT. D-95849”, colorless	51.5	1	Post 1935	US Patent Office web site (http://patft.uspto.gov/)
33PK184	881	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.2	2		
33PK184	882	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot rim sherd	Unglazed exterior and interior	64.9	1		
33PK184	883	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Metal	Iron	Sickle bar tooth	Fragment	None	323.8	1		
33PK184	884	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “NC CAP”, milkglass	3.3	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	885	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	12d roofing	9.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	886	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	887	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	5d	1.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	888	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Metal	Cuprous	Ammunition shell	Fragment	0.22 caliber	0.5	1		
33PK184	889	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Composite	Cuprous	Ammunition shell	Fragment	12 gauge shell base	4.2	1		
33PK184	890	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base and body sherd	Molded exterior decoration, burnt(?), unglazed exterior and interior	13.2	1		
33PK184	891	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Molded exterior and interior decoration, white exterior and interior paint(?)(applied after breakage?), green opaque glass	13.0	2		
33PK184	892	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	White exterior and interior paint(?)(applied after breakage?), green opaque glass	0.2	1		
33PK184	893	Feature				Cistern	Surface		Synthetic	Plastic	Handle(?)	Whole	Black, molded linear decoration, possibly melted	40.7	1		
33PK184	894	Unit			11		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	895	Unit			11		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Pink glazed exterior and interior	2.0	1		
33PK184	896	Unit			11		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Blue glazed exterior and interior	10.8	1		
33PK184	897	Unit			11		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	11.3	9		
33PK184	898	Unit			11		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded square or mesh decoration, colorless	2.9	1		
33PK184	899	Unit			11		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	10.0	2		
33PK184	900	Unit			11		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	0.3	1		
33PK184	901	Unit			11		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.5	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	902	Unit			11		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.05 mm thickness	2.8	1		
33PK184	903	Unit			11		1		Metal	Aluminum	Cap	Whole	Marked “POND’S”, green painted exterior, screw threads, punctured	2.1	1		
33PK184	904	Unit			11		1		Metal	Iron	Cap(?)	Fragment	None	3.1	3		
33PK184	905	Unit			11		1		Glass	Toy	Marble	Whole	Swirled blue-green	4.6	1		
33PK184	906	Unit			11		1		Mineral	Carbon/graphite	Dry cell battery rod	Whole	D size	4.4	1	1898-present	
33PK184	907	Unit			11		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	11.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	908	Unit			11		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	2.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	909	Unit			11		1		Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Body sherd	None	231.3	1		
33PK184	910	Feature			11	6	1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	5.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	911	Feature			11	6	1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	1.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	912	Feature			11	6	1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Bisque porcelain	Sherd	Toy bird(?) figurine	1.6	1		
33PK184	913	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	5.9	1		
33PK184	914	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “DERAL LAW” (probably “FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE”) , colorless	3.7	1	1933-1964	Deiss 1981
33PK184	915	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	15.0	3		
33PK184	916	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.2	1		
33PK184	917	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	5.0	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	918	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Molded decoration, base embossed with Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation maker's mark, milkglass	11.1	1	post 1938	Toulouse 1971
33PK184	919	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Lid glass	Unidentified	Whole	Molded decoration, colorless	99.1	1		
33PK184	920	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.06 mm thickness	1.3	1		
33PK184	921	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Cuprous	Ammunition shell	Whole	0.22 caliber	0.6	1		
33PK184	922	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Cuprous	Ferrule	Whole	Possibly for brush, marked with unidentifiable maker's mark	0.9	1		
33PK184	923	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	54.9	2		
33PK184	924	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	2.8	1		
33PK184	925	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	2.0	1		
33PK184	926	Feature			11	6	1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.1	1		
33PK184	927	Feature			11	6	1		Synthetic	Architectural	Asphalt shingle	Fragment	None	10.3	7		
33PK184	928	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	929	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	8.8	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	930	Feature			11	6	1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	4d	3.0	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	931	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	932	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	8.7	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK184	933	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	36.3	17		
33PK184	934	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, milkglass	4.1	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK184	935	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Green opaque (Jadite?)	2.0	1		
33PK184	936	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.2	2		
33PK184	937	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	0.8	1		
33PK184	938	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	5.5	1		
33PK184	939	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Colorless	4.8	1		
33PK184	940	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	28.7	40		
33PK184	941	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.32-2.35 mm thickness	21.0	9		
33PK184	942	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Metal	Iron	Can(?)	Fragment	None	53.2	7		
33PK184	943	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	8.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	944	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	29.4	7	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	945	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	7.2	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK184	946	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Metal	Iron	Washer	Whole	None	3.3	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK184	947	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Organic	Floral	Peach pit	Whole	None	3.8	3		
33PK184	948	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Organic	Floral	Peach pit	Half shell	None	3.6	6		
33PK184	949	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Synthetic	Architectural	Asphalt shingle	Fragment	None	0.2	1		
33PK184	950	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Synthetic	Rubber	Sheet	Fragment	Dark red, corrugated on one side, small circular depression pattern on other	8.9	1		
33PK184	951	Feature			8 and 11	6	2		Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal bone	Vertebra (fragmentary, epiphyses not sealed)	44.3	3		
33PK193	1	STP	485	500			A	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	96.1	20		
33PK193	2	STP	485	500			A	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	41.1	3		
33PK193	3	STP	485	500			A	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Chain link or loop	None	1.8	1		
33PK193	4	STP	495	520			A	0-13	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	0.5	1		
33PK193	5	STP	490	495			A	0-18	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.68 mm thickness	1.8	1		
33PK193	6	STP	500	550			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	22.9	9		
33PK193	7	STP	500	550			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	3.9	1		
33PK193	8	STP	490	520			A	0-12	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	6.5	1		
33PK193	9	STP	485	490			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.70 mm thickness	1.0	1		
33PK193	10	STP	495	560			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt	Long (carriage bolt?) and bent into a “J” shape	414.0	1		
33PK193	11	STP	495	560			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	9.0	1		
33PK193	12	Unit			4		A	10-30	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.9	1		
33PK193	13	Unit			4		A	10-30	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	17.2	1		
33PK193	14	Unit			4		A	10-30	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	10.5	3		
33PK193	15	Unit			3		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fence staple	None	46.8	1		
33PK193	16	Unit			3		1		Mineral	Chert	Debitage	Flake, secondary	Columbus/Delaware	2.6	1		
33PK193	17	Unit			7		1	10-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Hinge	In 2 pieces	248.2	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK193	18	Unit			8		1	10-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	0.5	1		
33PK193	19	Unit			8		1	10-23	Metal	Aluminum	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	3.9	1		
33PK194	952	STP	525	490			A	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	8.5	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	953	STP	525	490			A	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.8	1		
33PK194	954	STP	525	490			A	0-26	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	16.6	6		
33PK194	955	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.1	1		
33PK194	956	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	12.6	1		
33PK194	957	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	50d	93.2	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	958	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	90.8	4	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	959	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d, two nails fused by rust	67.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	960	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	17.6	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	961	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	52.1	7	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	962	STP	535	490			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	7.1	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	963	STP	540	490			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	20d	19.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	964	STP	540	490			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	10d	6.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	965	STP	540	490			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	9d	9.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	966	STP	540	490			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	8d	14.3	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	967	STP	540	490			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	4d	2.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	968	STP	540	480			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	969	STP	540	480			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK194	970	STP	540	480			A	0-23	Glass	Button glass	Clothing	Button	Milkglass, 2-hole	0.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	971	STP	545	480			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	4.6	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	972	STP	545	480			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	8.5	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	973	STP	545	480			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	3.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	974	STP	545	480			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Melted, milkglass	0.6	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	975	STP	555	490			A	0-17	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	20.3	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	976	STP	555	490			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	977	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	3.1	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	978	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	7.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	979	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.9	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	980	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	5.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	981	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Blue glazed exterior	1.2	1		
33PK194	982	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	136.1	2	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	983	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Blue opaque	3.3	2		
33PK194	984	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	9.3	3		
33PK194	985	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	3.4	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	986	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	0.8	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	987	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.25-2.95 mm thickness	6.7	4		
33PK194	988	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	0.7	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	989	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	2.6	1		
33PK194	990	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Organic	Faunal	Teeth	Canine(?)	Pig(?)	3.3	1		
33PK194	991	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fence staple	None	2.9	1		
33PK194	992	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	9.5	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	993	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	6.4	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	994	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	20.7	5		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	995	STP	560	490			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Cover(?)	None	57.0	1		
33PK194	996	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	21.7	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	997	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	12.3	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	998	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	999	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	21.7	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1000	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base and body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	19.7	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1001	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “FOR”, milkglass	2.1	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1002	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	26.9	2	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1003	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	2.2	1		
33PK194	1004	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	6.3	1		
33PK194	1005	STP	565	490			A	0-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	13.8	2		
33PK194	1006	STP	575	490			A	0-17	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	5.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1007	STP	575	490			A	0-17	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Clear glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	23.6	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1008	STP	575	490			A	0-17	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Partial lead glazed and unglazed exterior, lead glazed interior	6.7	1		
33PK194	1009	STP	575	490			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.7	1		
33PK194	1010	STP	575	490			A	0-17	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Light blue	0.1	1		
33PK194	1011	STP	575	490			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Whole	Plate with nail through it(?)	54.1	1		
33PK194	1012	STP	575	480			A	0-13	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Clear glazed exterior, purplish brown glazed interior	8.3	1		

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OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1013	STP	575	480			A	0-13	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	6.7	1		
33PK194	1014	STP	535	505			A	0-11	Glass	Button glass	Clothing	Button	Milkglass, 4-hole	1.3	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1015	STP	540	505			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Rim sherd	Dendritic decoration	21.9	1	1840-1900	Magid 1984
33PK194	1016	STP	540	505			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Rim sherd	Scalloped edge with dendritic decoration	7.2	1	1840-1900	Magid 1984
33PK194	1017	STP	540	505			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Semi-vitreous	Base sherd	Undecorated	17.7	1		
33PK194	1018	STP	540	505			A	0-21	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “BOYD’S GENU”…”PORCELAIN LINED CAP”, milkglass	25.8	1	ca. 1900-1910	Toulouse 1971
33PK194	1019	STP	540	505			A	0-21	Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	1.8	1		
33PK194	1020	STP	540	505			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.3	1		
33PK194	1021	STP	540	505			A	0-21	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	24.1	3		
33PK194	1022	STP	550	505			A	0-8	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1023	STP	560	515			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	20.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1024	STP	580	520			A	0-25	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.27-3.26 mm thickness	2.3	2		
33PK194	1025	STP	580	520			A	0-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	9d	8.8	1		
33PK194	1026	STP	580	520			A	0-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	6.7	2		
33PK194	1027	STP	525	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	3.8	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1028	STP	525	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.5	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1029	STP	525	485			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	24.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1030	STP	525	485			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	8.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1031	STP	525	485			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1.9	2		
33PK194	1032	STP	525	485			1		Metal	Iron	Can(?)	Fragment	None	3.6	3		
33PK194	1033	STP	525	485			1		Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	59.1	24		
33PK194	1034	STP	525	485			1		Mineral	Mortar/Cement	Mortar	Fragment	None	1.9	2		
33PK194	1035	STP	530	485			1		Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	10.3	2		
33PK194	1036	STP	540	485			1		Ceramic	Architectural	Tile block	Sherd	None	504.5	9		
33PK194	1037	STP	545	485			1		Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Lead glazed with dark brown speckles exterior and interior	7.3	1		
33PK194	1038	STP	545	485			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.06 mm thickness	0.9	1		
33PK194	1039	STP	555	485			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	1.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1040	STP	555	485			1		Metal	Iron	Handle or lever(?)	Whole	None	55.5	1		
33PK194	1041	STP	560	485			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	13.0	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1042	STP	560	485			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Clear glazed exterior, purplish brown glazed interior	5.5	1		
33PK194	1043	STP	560	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.4	1		
33PK194	1044	STP	560	485			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	8d	7.0	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1045	STP	560	485			1		Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	None	1.5	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1046	STP	565	485			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	14.9	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1047	STP	565	485			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	130.3	2	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1048	STP	565	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	5.4	2	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1049	STP	565	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2.4	1		
33PK194	1050	STP	565	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	5.0	1		
33PK194	1051	STP	570	485			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	9.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1052	STP	535	500			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.5	1		
33PK194	1053	STP	535	500			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.0	1		
33PK194	1054	STP	535	500			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	6.6	1		
33PK194	1055	STP	540	500			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	14.9	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1056	STP	540	500			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	7.1	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1057	STP	540	500			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	3.1	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1058	STP	540	500			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	6.2	1		
33PK194	1059	STP	540	500			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	7.7	2		
33PK194	1060	STP	540	500			1		Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	6.6	1		
33PK194	1061	STP	545	510			2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base and body sherd	Molded decoration, blue glazed exterior and interior	51.9	1		
33PK194	1062	STP	545	510			2		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Partial Albany slip and unglazed exterior, Albany slip interior	5.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1063	STP	555	505			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK194	1064	STP	555	505			1		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, milkglass	1.1	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1065	STP	540	485			2		Ceramic	Architectural	Decorative tile	Sherd	None	211.6	1		
33PK194	1066	STP	540	485			2		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.81 mm thickness	1.0	1		
33PK194	1067	STP	575	520			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	16.5	3	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1068	STP	575	520			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, exfoliated interior	0.6	1		
33PK194	1069	STP	575	520			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.15-2.75 mm thickness	7.2	3		
33PK194	1070	STP	530	495			A	0-29	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.56 mm thickness	2.0	1		
33PK194	1071	STP	530	495			A	0-29	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	13.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1072	STP	530	495			A	0-29	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	5.3	1		
33PK194	1073	STP	545	495			ML	30-38	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1074	STP	545	495			ML	30-38	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	6.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1075	STP	545	495			ML	30-38	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	6.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1076	STP	545	495			ML	30-38	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	3.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1077	STP	555	495			A	0-26	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Bristol slip exterior, Albany slip interior	7.6	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1078	STP	555	495			A	0-26	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	1.9	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1079	STP	555	495			A	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2.2	1		
33PK194	1080	STP	555	495			A	0-26	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.63 mm thickness	2.3	1		
33PK194	1081	STP	560	495			A	0-19	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	5.4	3	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1082	STP	560	495			A	0-19	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Base sherd	Undecorated	3.9	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1083	STP	560	495			A	0-19	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Clear glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	55.9	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1084	STP	560	495			A	0-19	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “OYD”, milkglass	1.6	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1085	STP	560	495			A	0-19	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	4.8	4		
33PK194	1086	STP	560	495			A	0-19	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Probably screw thread closure, light blue	1.1	1		
33PK194	1087	STP	560	495			A	0-19	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.18 mm thickness	6.4	2		
33PK194	1088	STP	565	495			A	0-17	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Edge decorated, unscalloped, impressed rim	8.3	1	ca. 1840s-ca. 1870s	Miller and Hunter 1990
33PK194	1089	STP	565	495			A	0-17	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	6.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1090	STP	530	500			A	0-18	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Brown glazed exterior and interior	20.0	1		
33PK194	1091	STP	530	500			A	0-18	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	29.6	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1092	STP	545	505			A	0-19	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Base sherd	Hand-painted(?) green decoration	1.2	1		
33PK194	1093	STP	560	505			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	2.9	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1094	STP	560	505			A	0-17	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.15 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1095	STP	560	505			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	6.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1096	STP	575	500			A	0-16	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	2.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1097	STP	575	500			A	0-16	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1098	STP	575	500			A	0-16	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	34.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1099	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	5.5	1		
33PK194	1100	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Milkglass	0.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1101	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	7d	12.1	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1102	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	6.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1103	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	10.1	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1104	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	0.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1105	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	7.1	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1106	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	142.0	16		
33PK194	1107	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	White paint(?)	316.3	3		
33PK194	1108	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	Red paint	95.3	9		
33PK194	1109	STP	525	480			A-A3	0-50	Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	Green paint	32.0	6		
33PK194	1110	STP	530	480			A-A3	0-50	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.7	1	1830-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1111	STP	530	480			A-A3	0-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	4.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1112	STP	530	480			A-A3	0-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	4.3	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1113	STP	530	480			A-A3	0-50	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	284.3	11		
33PK194	1114	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.70 mm thickness	0.6	1		
33PK194	1115	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Body sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	87.3	1		
33PK194	1116	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	6d	12.8	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1117	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	29.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1118	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	30d	21.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1119	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	18.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1120	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	4.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1121	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1122	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	1.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1123	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	3.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1124	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	118.1	7		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1125	STP	535	480			A1, A2	0-26	Metal	Iron	Sheet	Fragment	None	188.6	25		
33PK194	1126	STP	540	495			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	31.6	3		
33PK194	1127	STP	540	495			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	4.7	2		
33PK194	1128	STP	555	480			A	0-20	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	2.5	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1129	STP	555	480			A	0-20	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	11.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1130	STP	560	480			A1, A2	0-24	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Annular decoration	2.5	1	ca. 1830-present	FLMNH 2004
33PK194	1131	STP	560	480			A1, A2	0-24	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.78-2.80 mm thickness	3.1	3		
33PK194	1132	STP	560	480			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	26.7	3		
33PK194	1133	STP	560	480			A1, A2	0-24	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Reptile bone	Tortoise carapace fragment/bone	2.7	1		
33PK194	1134	STP	525	500			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1135	STP	525	500			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.8	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1136	STP	525	500			A	0-18	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	1.0	2		
33PK194	1137	STP	525	500			A	0-18	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.70 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1138	STP	525	500			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fragment	Possibly curved blade from harvester/mower machinery	72.3	1		
33PK194	1139	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	3.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1140	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	13.9	3	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1141	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Body sherd	Rockingham glaze, mottled	1.1	1	1845-1900	Magid 1984

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1142	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Glass	Bottle glass	Medicine/extract bottle	Base sherd	Colorless	3.9	1		
33PK194	1143	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	7.8	3		
33PK194	1144	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.5	4		
33PK194	1145	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Vial glass(?)	Body sherd	Colorless	0.4	2		
33PK194	1146	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Colorless	1.6	1		
33PK194	1147	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Glass	Button glass	Clothing	Button	Iridescent dark purple, 2-hole	1.2	1		
33PK194	1148	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.38-2.80 mm thickness	4.7	4		
33PK194	1149	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	9.9	1		
33PK194	1150	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.1	2		
33PK194	1151	STP	545	500			A	0-18	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal bone	Unidentified fragment	1.2	6		
33PK194	1152	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	7.9	3	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1153	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	24.5	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1154	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior	14.7	1		
33PK194	1155	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Rim sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	52.8	1		
33PK194	1156	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	22.4	4		
33PK194	1157	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.7	2		
33PK194	1158	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.6	2	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1159	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	3.5	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1160	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “CAP”, milkglass	1.6	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1161	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	0.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1162	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	3.9	8		
33PK194	1163	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.97-2.78 mm thickness	5.8	6		
33PK194	1164	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Horseshoe	Whole	None	182.8	1		
33PK194	1165	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, light blue	1.6	1		
33PK194	1166	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	Horseshoe	3.7	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1167	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	10.7	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1168	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	18.5	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1169	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	2.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1170	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	10d	15.4	1		
33PK194	1171	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	40.4	9		
33PK194	1172	STP	555	500			A1, A2	0-47	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	76.0	19		
33PK194	1173	STP	565	510			A	0-15	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.96 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1174	STP	575	510			A	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	3.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1175	STP	525	475			ML		Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	6.2	3		
33PK194	1176	STP	530	475			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.29 mm thickness	2.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1177	STP	535	475			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	8.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1178	STP	535	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.8	1		
33PK194	1179	STP	540	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Annular decoration	0.9	1	ca. 1830-present	FLMNH 2004
33PK194	1180	STP	540	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1.6	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1181	STP	540	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	7.6	1	1830-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1182	STP	540	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	25.6	1		
33PK194	1183	STP	540	475			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.16-2.23 mm thickness	3.6	2		
33PK194	1184	STP	540	475			A		Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	293.2	30		
33PK194	1185	STP	545	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Edge decorated, unscalloped, impressed rim	3.5	1	ca. 1840s-ca. 1870s	Miller and Hunter 1990
33PK194	1186	STP	545	475			A		Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Lead glazed exterior and interior	16.0	1		
33PK194	1187	STP	545	475			A		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “CAP FOR”, milkglass	5.7	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1188	STP	550	480			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	4.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1189	STP	550	480			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Molded decoration	5.9	1		
33PK194	1190	STP	550	480			A		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “E ZINC CAP”, melted, milkglass	4.0	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1191	STP	550	480			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Colorless	1.7	1		
33PK194	1192	STP	550	480			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.25 mm thickness	3.6	1		
33PK194	1193	STP	550	485			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK194	1194	STP	555	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Partial black transfer print maker’s mark	2.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1195	STP	555	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.2	1		
33PK194	1196	STP	555	475			A		Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	0.5	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1197	STP	555	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Caster wheel sherd	Undecorated	17.2	1		
33PK194	1198	STP	560	475			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	23.9	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1199	STP	560	475			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	5.2	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1200	STP	560	475			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.02-2.54 mm thickness	5.1	3		
33PK194	1201	STP	565	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Dark blue transfer print decoration	3.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1202	STP	565	475			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.1	1		
33PK194	1203	STP	570	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Semi-vitreous	Body sherd	Undecorated	9.3	1		
33PK194	1204	STP	570	475			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1205	STP	570	475			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	15.7	1		
33PK194	1206	STP	570	475			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.2	1		
33PK194	1207	STP	575	475			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	0.9	2		
33PK194	1208	STP	510	465			A	0-17	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Milkglass	2.9	4	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1209	STP	565	480			ML		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Dark blue transfer print decoration	0.7	2	ca. 1820-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1210	STP	565	480			ML		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.6	1		
33PK194	1211	STP	540	510			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	22.3	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1212	STP	540	510			A		Metal	Iron	Handle(?)	Fragment	None	49.2	1		
33PK194	1213	STP	550	500			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1214	STP	550	500			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, Albany slip interior	9.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1215	STP	550	500			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	41.3	8		
33PK194	1216	STP	550	500			A		Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	146.7	6		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1217	STP	555	510			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1218	STP	555	510			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	8.5	2		
33PK194	1219	STP	560	500			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.9	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1220	STP	560	500			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1221	STP	560	500			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Burnt(?), undecorated	11.7	2	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1222	STP	560	500			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	32.6	2	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1223	STP	560	500			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Impressed decoration, unglazed exterior and interior	45.0	1		
33PK194	1224	STP	560	500			A		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	1.3	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1225	STP	560	500			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.9	1		
33PK194	1226	STP	560	500			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Melted, colorless	0.9	1		
33PK194	1227	STP	560	500			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.22-2.24 mm thickness	9.0	7		
33PK194	1228	STP	560	500			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	13.4	4		
33PK194	1229	STP	565	500			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	7.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1230	STP	565	500			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	2.1	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1231	STP	565	500			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.06 mm thickness	1.6	1		
33PK194	1232	STP	565	500			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1.6	1		
33PK194	1233	STP	560	455			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Body sherd	Dendritic decoration	3.0	1	1840-1900	Magid 1984
33PK194	1234	STP	570	455			A	0-23	Glass	Electrical	Insulator	Mostly whole	Embossed “A1”, aqua tint	14.8	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1235	STP	580	480			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.8	1		
33PK194	1236	STP	580	480			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.6	1		
33PK194	1237	STP	580	480			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	9d	9.1	1		
33PK194	1238	STP	580	480			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.5	1		
33PK194	1239	STP	540	445			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.1	1		
33PK194	1240	STP	540	445			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	34.0	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1241	STP	540	445			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	10d	7.6	1		
33PK194	1242	STP	540	465			A	0-19	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior	4.2	1		
33PK194	1243	STP	540	465			A	0-19	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.4	2		
33PK194	1244	STP	540	465			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	4.4	1		
33PK194	1245	STP	540	460			A	0-20	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Flow blue transfer print decoration	1.5	1	1835-early 1900s	Snyder 1992
33PK194	1246	STP	540	460			A	0-20	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Annular decoration	0.7	1	ca. 1830-present	FLMNH 2004
33PK194	1247	STP	540	460			A	0-20	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK194	1248	STP	540	460			A	0-20	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.0	1		
33PK194	1249	STP	540	455			A	0-26	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1250	STP	540	455			A	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK194	1251	STP	545	460			A	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	6.2	1		
33PK194	1252	STP	565	470			A	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	4.2	1		
33PK194	1253	STP	565	455			A	0-20	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.26 mm thickness	2.4	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1254	STP	520	465			A	0-18	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Unglazed exterior, unglazed,brown slip interior	21.4	1		
33PK194	1255	STP	520	465			A	0-18	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, lead glazed interior	13.9	1		
33PK194	1256	STP	520	465			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	4.0	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1257	STP	520	465			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.9	1		
33PK194	1258	STP	520	475			A	0-22	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Milkglass	0.6	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1259	STP	520	475			A	0-22	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.79-2.61 mm thickness	5.9	4		
33PK194	1260	STP	520	475			A	0-22	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	35.4	6		
33PK194	1261	STP	500	475			A	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.3	1		
33PK194	1262	STP	520	490			A	0-7	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Clear glazed exterior, unglazed,brown slip interior	34.2	1		
33PK194	1263	STP	520	490			A	0-7	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	18.6	1		
33PK194	1264	STP	510	490			A	0-11	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1265	STP	510	490			A	0-11	Ceramic	Smoking pipe clay	Gray paste	Bowl sherd	Undecorated	5.4	2		
33PK194	1266	STP	510	490			A	0-11	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2.3	1		
33PK194	1267	STP	510	490			A	0-11	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.40 mm thickness	1.6	1		
33PK194	1268	STP	505	490			A	0-4	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Purplish brown glazed exterior and interior	1.2	1		
33PK194	1269	STP	505	490			A	0-4	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.2	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1270	STP	505	490			A	0-4	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.2	1		
33PK194	1271	STP	505	490			A	0-4	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.8	1		
33PK194	1272	STP	525	470			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1273	STP	525	470			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1.5	1		
33PK194	1274	STP	525	470			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed partial letters or numbers, light blue	2.6	1		
33PK194	1275	STP	525	470			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.2	1		
33PK194	1276	STP	525	470			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.31 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1277	STP	525	470			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK194	1278	STP	525	470			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	9.7	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1279	STP	525	465			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	3.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1280	STP	525	465			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	4.4	3	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1281	STP	525	465			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	26.1	2		
33PK194	1282	STP	525	465			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2.5	1		
33PK194	1283	STP	525	465			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.66-3.48 mm thickness	7.3	4		
33PK194	1284	STP	525	460			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Hand-painted polychrome exterior	1.4	1		
33PK194	1285	STP	525	460			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Molded decoration	3.0	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1286	STP	525	460			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.0	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1287	STP	525	460			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.9	1		
33PK194	1288	STP	525	455			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Rim sherd	Crenulated edge, colorless	0.7	1		
33PK194	1289	STP	525	455			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.94-2.74 mm thickness	1.2	2		
33PK194	1290	STP	570	470			A		Metal	Iron	Handle(?)	Fragment	None	40.0	1		
33PK194	1291	STP	585	480			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Green transfer print decoration	2.1	1	ca. 1828-present	Magid 1984

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1292	STP	520	470			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.4	1		
33PK194	1293	STP	520	470			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.73-4.96 mm thickness	11.0	2		
33PK194	1294	STP	510	470			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior	83.3	1		
33PK194	1295	STP	510	470			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, Bristol slip interior	2.8	1		
33PK194	1296	STP	510	470			A		Glass	Bottle glass	Medicine/extract bottle	Body sherd	Light blue	47.2	5		
33PK194	1297	STP	520	480			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Doll/figure sherd	Molded decoration, exterior glazed, interior unglazed	3.2	1		
33PK194	1298	STP	520	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	4.2	2	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1299	STP	520	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.4	1		
33PK194	1300	STP	520	480			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK194	1301	STP	515	480			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.82 mm thickness	0.8	1		
33PK194	1302	STP	510	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.9	1		
33PK194	1303	STP	510	480			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.95 mm thickness	0.6	1		
33PK194	1304	STP	505	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Molded decoration, melted, colorless	27.9	1		
33PK194	1305	STP	505	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Melted, colorless	12.6	1		
33PK194	1306	STP	505	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	4.0	1		
33PK194	1307	STP	505	480			A		Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Body sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	31.0	1		
33PK194	1308	STP	530	465			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1309	STP	530	465			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.4	1		
33PK194	1310	STP	530	465			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.62 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1311	STP	530	465			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	4.5	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1312	STP	530	460			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated	14.4	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1313	STP	530	460			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	3.2	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1314	STP	530	460			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1315	STP	530	460			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Clear glazed exterior, purplish brown glazed interior	5.0	1		
33PK194	1316	STP	530	460			1		Glass	Bottle glass	Patent medicine bottle	Body sherd	Slug plate embossed "PACKAR/NEW" (possibly Packard's Scrofula Remedy, Rome, New York) , light blue	5.9	1	ca. 1867-1910	Fike 1987 (2006 reprint)
33PK194	1317	STP	530	460			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.5	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1318	STP	530	460			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	1		
33PK194	1319	STP	530	460			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	1.2	1		
33PK194	1320	STP	530	460			1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.4	1		
33PK194	1321	STP	545	470			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.84-3.14 mm thickness	2.3	2		
33PK194	1322	STP	550	455			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.40 mm thickness	0.9	1		
33PK194	1323	STP	560	470			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1324	STP	560	465			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Red transfer print decoration	0.9	1	ca. 1828-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1325	STP	580	475			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Clear glazed exterior and interior	11.2	1		
33PK194	1326	STP	510	475			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	16.8	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1327	STP	510	475			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.29 mm thickness	1.4	1		
33PK194	1328	STP	500	470			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.7	1		
33PK194	1329	STP	520	485			1		Metal	Iron	Rod	Whole	None	25.7	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1330	STP	520	485			1		Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	6.4	2		
33PK194	1331	STP	510	485			1		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Purplish brown glazed exterior and interior	4.8	1		
33PK194	1332	STP	510	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	1		
33PK194	1333	STP	505	485			1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.4	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1334	STP	505	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.6	1		
33PK194	1335	STP	535	465			A	0-23	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	3.8	1		
33PK194	1336	STP	535	455			A	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Base sherd	Undecorated	8.1	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1337	STP	535	455			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2.4	1		
33PK194	1338	STP	545	465			A	0-21	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.73 mm thickness	0.9	1		
33PK194	1339	STP	555	455			A	0-31	Metal	Iron	Auto Exhaust Pipe	Fragment	Consists of pipe fragment with U-bolt	395.1	1		
33PK194	1340	STP	515	475			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	4.0	2	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1341	STP	515	475			A	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Rim sherd	Hand-painted(?) polychrome exterior, unglazed interior	3.1	1		
33PK194	1342	STP	515	475			A	0-18	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salted glazed exterior, clear glazed interior	80.6	1		
33PK194	1343	STP	515	475			A	0-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.2	1		
33PK194	1344	STP	515	475			A	0-18	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.02 mm thickness	1.4	1		
33PK194	1345	STP	515	475			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Coil spring	Fragment	None	13.1	1		
33PK194	1346	STP	515	475			A	0-18	Glass	Button glass	Clothing	Bead button	Milkglass, 3-hole	0.8	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1347	STP	510	500			A	0-23	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	17.1	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1348	STP	510	500			A	0-23	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.13 mm thickness	0.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1349	STP	505	500			A	0-21	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Milkglass	0.8	3	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1350	STP	490	480			A	0-14	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.89-3.32 mm thickness	5.8	3		
33PK194	1351	STP	490	490			A	0-23	Glass	Bottle glass	Medicine/extract bottle	Neck and finish	Machine-made finish with cork closure, colorless	16.6	1	1903-ca. 1915	Deiss 1981
33PK194	1352	STP	490	490			A	0-23	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	13.9	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1353	STP	490	490			A	0-23	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.04 mm thickness	1.2	1		
33PK194	1354	STP	490	490			B	23-32	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, purplish brown glazed interior	25.6	1		
33PK194	1355	STP	480	490			A	0-24	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	36.3	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1356	STP	480	490			A	0-24	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.24-2.50 mm thickness	2.1	1		
33PK194	1357	STP	480	490			A	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	11.2	2		
33PK194	1358	STP	475	490			A	0-15	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	44.3	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1359	STP	475	490			A	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Light blue	11.7	1		
33PK194	1360	STP	505	525			A	0-13	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Molded decoration	14.3	1		
33PK194	1361	STP	505	525			A	0-13	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	8.7	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1362	STP	505	525			A	0-13	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	8.5	4		
33PK194	1363	STP	505	525			A	0-13	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.58 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1364	STP	505	520			A	0-10	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	12.6	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1365	STP	505	520			A	0-10	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Off-white to light gray opaque	1.3	1		
33PK194	1366	STP	505	520			A	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	9.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1367	STP	510	525			A	0-26	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1368	STP	510	525			A	0-26	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	2.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1369	STP	510	525			A	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK194	1370	STP	520	530			A	0-17	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.71 mm thickness	5.2	1		
33PK194	1371	STP	520	535			A	0-22	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.28 mm thickness	1.6	1		
33PK194	1372	STP	520	545			A	0-21	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	10.1	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1373	STP	500	480			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	0.9	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1374	STP	500	480			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1375	STP	495	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	1		
33PK194	1376	STP	495	480			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.54 mm thickness	3.4	1		
33PK194	1377	STP	495	470			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	7.5	1		
33PK194	1378	STP	490	470			A		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machien-made, lug closure, solarized amethyst tint	13.9	1	1906-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1379	STP	490	470			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	2.6	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1380	STP	480	480			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	9.2	3		
33PK194	1381	STP	475	500			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Beer bottle	Whole	Machine-made with twist-off closure, embossed with Genesee Beer logo on side (4 times) and “NO DEPOSIT”, star, “NO REFILL DISPOSE OF PROPERLY” along base; base embossed “6222//753//E” with Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company maker’s mark, amber	131.0	1	1949-1985	Lockhart et al. 2007

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1382	STP	475	500			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Beer bottle	Whole	Machine-made with twist-off closure, embossed with Genesee Beer logo on side (4 times) and "NO DEPOSIT", star, "NO REFILL DISPOSE OF PROPERLY" along base; base embossed "6222//7719//E" with Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company maker's mark, amber	131.0	1	1949-1985	Lockhart et al. 2007
33PK194	1383	STP	475	500			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Beer bottle	Body and finish sherd	Machine-made with twist-off closure, embossed with Genesee Beer logo on side, amber	42.1	1		
33PK194	1384	STP	475	500			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Beer bottle	Body sherd	Embossed "NO DEPOSIT", star, "NO RE" along base; base embossed "6222", amber	26.7	1		
33PK194	1385	STP	475	500			Surface		Glass	Bottle glass	Beer bottle	Body sherd	Embossed "PROPER", amber	3.1	1		
33PK194	1386	STP	490	525			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.74 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1387	STP	475	515			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.69-3.22 mm thickness	12.4	4		
33PK194	1388	STP	475	515			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	10d	9.8	1		
33PK194	1389	STP	475	515			A		Metal	Iron	Horse tack(?)	Harness link(?)	None	61.9	1		
33PK194	1390	STP	500	485			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	0.8	1		
33PK194	1391	STP	495	465			1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.2	1		
33PK194	1392	STP	485	485			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.09 mm thickness	0.9	1		
33PK194	1393	STP	485	485			1		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, aqua tint	0.6	1		
33PK194	1394	STP	480	525			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	19.2	9		
33PK194	1395	STP	510	530			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	4.0	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1396	STP	510	530			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.03 mm thickness	2.8	1		
33PK194	1397	STP	500	495			A	0-6	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.28 mm thickness	1.2	1		
33PK194	1398	STP	495	495			A	0-16	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1399	STP	495	495			A	0-16	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4.5	2		
33PK194	1400	STP	495	495			A	0-16	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.90-2.56 mm thickness	7.2	6		
33PK194	1401	STP	495	495			A	0-16	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	6.9	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1402	STP	505	505			A	0-12	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	5.3	2	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1403	STP	505	505			A	0-12	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.92 mm thickness	1.3	1		
33PK194	1404	STP	505	505			A	0-12	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	2.9	2		
33PK194	1405	STP	505	505			A	0-12	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	17.1	3		
33PK194	1406	STP	515	505			A	0-10	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.5	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK194	1407	STP	515	505			A	0-10	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “AP”, colorless	0.8	1		
33PK194	1408	STP	515	505			A	0-10	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.15 mm thickness	0.5	1		
33PK194	1409	STP	515	505			A	0-10	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	33.4	2		
33PK194	1410	STP	515	510			A	0-26	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Screw thread closure, colorless	4.5	1		
33PK194	1411	STP	515	510			A	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.8	1		
33PK194	1412	STP	515	510			A	0-26	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.92-2.00 mm thickness	2.0	2		
33PK194	1413	STP	515	510			A	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	4.5	2		
33PK194	1414	STP	515	510			A	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	3.7	1		
33PK194	1415	STP	490	500			A	0-16	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1416	STP	490	500			A	0-16	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.69-5.57 mm thickness	4.2	3		
33PK194	1417	STP	490	500			A	0-16	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	22.0	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1418	STP	490	500			A	0-16	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1419	STP	490	505			A	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1420	STP	490	505			A	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	None	45.5	3		
33PK194	1421	STP	495	515			A	0-14	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.67 mm thickness	0.7	1		
33PK194	1422	STP	495	515			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	None	10.7	1		
33PK194	1423	STP	495	515			A	0-14	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	16.6	1		
33PK194	1424	STP	495	515			A	0-14	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	8.7	2		
33PK194	1425	STP	495	515			A	0-14	Synthetic	Asphalt	Shingle	Fragment	Pinkish exterior	20.4	10		
33PK194	1426	STP	495	515			A	0-14	Synthetic	Asphalt	Shingle	Fragment	None	3.5	3		
33PK194	1427	STP	495	520			A	0-12	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.9	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1428	STP	495	520			A	0-12	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.1	1		
33PK194	1429	STP	525	530			A	0-13	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1430	STP	525	530			A	0-13	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1431	STP	525	530			A	0-13	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	6.5	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1432	STP	495	505			A	0-27	Composite	Plastic and Iron	Ammunition shell	Whole	12 gauge shell, green plastic	10.4	1	1960-present	Standler 2006
33PK194	1433	STP	500	505			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	None	25.0	1		
33PK194	1434	STP	480	495			A	0-12	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	46.1	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1435	STP	500	520			A	0-40	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	8.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1436	STP	500	520			A	0-40	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	16.0	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1437	STP	500	520			A	0-40	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	1.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1438	STP	500	520			A	0-40	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	7.4	4		
33PK194	1439	STP	500	520			A	0-40	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	6.4	6		
33PK194	1440	STP	500	530			A	0-13	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Semi-vitreous	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.3	1		
33PK194	1441	STP	460	540			A	0-18	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	13.1	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1442	STP	475	555			A	0-14	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Even scalloped edge with embossed line running along and following rim	6.3	1		
33PK194	1443	STP	475	555			A	0-14	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1444	STP	480	560			A	0-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	6.0	1		
33PK194	1445	STP	470	525			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	2.3	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1446	STP	465	540			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	9.8	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1447	STP	470	550			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.3	1		
33PK194	1448	STP	480	565			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.2	1		
33PK194	1449	STP	485	565			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	27.6	5		
33PK194	1450	STP	445	555			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5.0	1		
33PK194	1451	STP	440	555			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2.6	1		
33PK194	1452	STP	425	555			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.21 mm thickness	1.1	1		
33PK194	1453	STP	435	535			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1.8	1		
33PK194	1454	STP	450	550			A	0-20	Composite	Cuprous	Ammunition shell	Fragment	12 gauge shell base, marked “WINCHESTER/No. 12/REPEATER”	5.3	1		
33PK194	1455	STP	450	550			A	0-20	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.46 mm thickness	1.2	1		
33PK194	1456	STP	450	535			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fence staple	None	7.2	1		
33PK194	1457	STP	450	535			A	0-17	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	16.8	9		
33PK194	1458	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hammer(?)	Whole	None	516.4	1		
33PK194	1459	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Rod/bolt	Whole	205 mm long	336.8	1		
33PK194	1460	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Bolt	Whole	120 mm long	227.6	1		
33PK194	1461	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Bolt with square nut	Whole	90 mm long	68.8	1		
33PK194	1462	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	40d	53.3	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1463	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Handle(?)	Fragment	None	97.3	1		
33PK194	1464	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	36.4	4		
33PK194	1465	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Ring	Whole	50 mm diameter	26.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1466	STP	465	520			A1, A2	0-24	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	80.7	2		
33PK194	1467	STP	460	520			A	0-8	Metal	Iron	Bolt with square nut	Fragment	None	91.0	1		
33PK194	1468	STP	460	530			A	0-20	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, Albany slip interior	61.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1469	STP	455	545			A	0-18	Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Rim sherd	None	158.1	2		
33PK194	1470	STP	455	545			A	0-18	Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Body sherd	None	1066.6	6		
33PK194	1471	STP	455	550			A	0-13	Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Rim sherd	None	203.0	2		
33PK194	1472	STP	470	560			A	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	6.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1473	STP	470	560			A	0-26	Mineral	Concrete	Drain pipe	Fragment	None	1218.0	22		
33PK194	1474	STP	470	565			A	0-24	Glass	Vessel glass	Vial glass(?)	Body sherd	Light blue	0.4	1		
33PK194	1475	STP	440	550			A	0-20	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.05-3.24 mm thickness	5.4	2		
33PK194	1476	STP	435	550			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5.7	1		
33PK194	1477	STP	440	540			A/A2	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	13.8	3		
33PK194	1478	STP	415	555			A	0-24	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.20-2.37 mm thickness	5.0	4		
33PK194	1479	STP	450	520			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.97-2.42 mm thickness	2.8	2		
33PK194	1480	STP	455	520			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.16 mm thickness	3.6	1		
33PK194	1481	STP	470	540			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5.4	1		
33PK194	1482	STP	450	595			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	9d	7.1	1		
33PK194	1483	STP	450	600			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	9.9	1		
33PK194	1484	STP	450	600			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	9.5	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1485	STP	435	575			A	0-14	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Bristol and Albany(?) slip exterior, Albany slip interior	10.2	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1486	STP	435	585			A	0-9	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	4.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1487	STP	445	590			A	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	4.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1488	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Bisque porcelain	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1.1	1		
33PK194	1489	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1490	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.18-2.55 mm thickness	5.4	7		
33PK194	1491	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	11.4	3	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1492	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	9.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1493	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	8.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1494	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	12.9	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1495	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	41.6	10	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1496	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	42.8	10		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1497	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Metal	Iron	Rod	Fragment	None	34.7	1		
33PK194	1498	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Synthetic	Rubber(?)	Power Belt(?)	Fragment	None	25.2	4		
33PK194	1499	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		1		Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	174.4	19		
33PK194	1500	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Blown-in mold decoration, light blue	2.5	1		
33PK194	1501	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	3.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1502	Unit	526.201	484.168	2		2		Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	13.4	1		
33PK194	1503	STP	440	575			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.5	1		
33PK194	1504	STP	440	585			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	4d	1.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1505	STP	455	595			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	6.0	1		
33PK194	1506	Unit			1		1	3-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Light blue transfer print decoration	1.4	1		
33PK194	1507	Unit			1		1	3-21	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, lead glazed interior	5.6	1		
33PK194	1508	Unit			1		1	3-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2.1	2		
33PK194	1509	Unit			1		1	3-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.4	1		
33PK194	1510	Unit			1		1	3-21	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.91-2.71 mm thickness	1.8	2		
33PK194	1511	Unit			1		1	3-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	23.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1512	Unit			1		1	3-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	6.0	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1513	Unit			1		1	3-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5.3	1		
33PK194	1514	Unit			1		1	3-21	Ceramic	Architectural	Tile block	Sherd	None	224.2	6		
33PK194	1515	Unit			1		1	3-21	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	26.2	7		
33PK194	1516	Unit			1		1	3-21	Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	None	0.8	1		
33PK194	1517	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	33.4	6	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1518	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	5.4	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1519	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	5d	11.4	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1520	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	6.7	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1521	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	2.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1522	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	12.2	3		
33PK194	1523	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	None	37.0	1		
33PK194	1524	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Ceramic	Architectural	Tile block	Half block	Marked “NATCO TEX DRYWALL LOAD BEARING/PATS 1771275 2301672”	5000.0	1	post 1942	US Patent Office web site (http://patft.uspto.gov/)
33PK194	1525	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Ceramic	Architectural	Tile block	Sherd	None	802.9	12		
33PK194	1526	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal bone	Unidentified fragment	0.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1527	Unit			1		2A	21-34	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	1560.0	98		
33PK194	1528	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Edge decorated, unscalloped, impressed rim	5.4	1	ca. 1840s-ca. 1870s	Miller and Hunter 1990
33PK194	1529	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.18 mm thickness	0.6	1		
33PK194	1530	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal bone	Medium size mammal (pig?) long bone, sawed at both ends (meat cut)	3.3	1		
33PK194	1531	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	26.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1532	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	16.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1533	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	5d	8.2	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1534	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	9.7	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1535	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	14.0	3	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1536	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	None	21.3	1		
33PK194	1537	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	12.7	1		
33PK194	1538	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Ceramic	Architectural	Tile block	Sherd	None	875.2	8		
33PK194	1539	Unit			1		2B	21-34	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	1752.5	117		
33PK194	1540	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	28.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1541	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	45.0	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1542	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	11.6	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1543	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	15.6	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1544	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	5d	3.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1545	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	2.0	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1546	Unit			1		3	34-56	Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	None	29.0	11		
33PK194	1547	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1.7	1		
33PK194	1548	Unit			1		3	34-56	Metal	Iron	Sheet	Fragment	None	97.6	1		
33PK194	1549	Unit			1		3	34-56	Mineral	Slate	Roofing shingle	Fragment	None	676.3	32		
33PK194	1550	Unit			4		1	9-27	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.4	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1551	Unit			4		1	9-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.9	1		
33PK194	1552	Unit			4		1	9-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.1	1		
33PK194	1553	Unit			4		1	9-27	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “BOYD’S GENUINE PORCELAIN” with “4” in center, mends with sherd from Level 2, milkglass	22.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1554	Unit			4		1	9-27	Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	8.3	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1555	Unit			4		1	9-27	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1556	Unit			4		1	9-27	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	4d	1.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1557	Unit			4		1	9-27	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	1.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1558	Unit			4		2	27-32	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	3.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1559	Unit			4		2	27-32	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	23.1	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1560	Unit			4		2	27-32	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Whole	Milkglass	25.1	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1561	Unit			4		2	27-32	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “LINED CAP”, mends with sherd from Level 1, milkglass	5.2	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1562	Unit			4		2	27-32	Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	11.7	3		
33PK194	1563	Unit			4		2	27-32	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.20 mm thickness	1.6	1		
33PK194	1564	Unit			4		2	27-32	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	6.8	1		
33PK194	1565	Unit			4		2	27-32	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	3.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1566	Unit			4		2	27-32	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.7	1		
33PK194	1567	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	28.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1568	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior	15.1	1		
33PK194	1569	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	6.6	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1570	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Glass	Vessel glass	unidentified	Rim sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	2.6	1		
33PK194	1571	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Glass	Vessel glass	unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.2	1		
33PK194	1572	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Glass	Vessel glass	unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.7	2		
33PK194	1573	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Glass	Vessel glass	unidentified	Body sherd	Press-molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	6.7	1		
33PK194	1574	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Glass	Vessel glass	unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	3.3	3		
33PK194	1575	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.30 mm thickness	1.5	1		
33PK194	1576	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Eroded(?), light blue	0.4	1		
33PK194	1577	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	0.3	1		
33PK194	1578	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	60d	44.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1579	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	30d	19.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1580	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	6.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1581	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	8.6	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1582	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	2.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1583	Feature			4	1	1	32-54	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	5.6	3		
33PK194	1584	Unit			3		1	14-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Partial black transfer print maker's mark	1.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1585	Unit			3		1	14-23	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.1	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1586	Unit			3		1	14-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d, with white metal washer(?)	5.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1587	Unit			3		1	14-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	4.5	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1588	Unit			3		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	2.2	1		
33PK194	1589	Unit			3		2		Ceramic	Architectural	Tile block	Sherd	None	36.2	2		
33PK194	1590	Unit			3		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	6d	9.2	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1591	Unit			3		2		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Holed, generally flat	15.6	1		
33PK194	1592	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	1		
33PK194	1593	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.35-2.65 mm thickness	3.7	3		
33PK194	1594	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, aqua tint	22.7	5		
33PK194	1595	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	U-bolt	Whole	None	181.7	1		
33PK194	1596	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	10d	12.8	1		
33PK194	1597	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	43.3	6	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1598	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	7d	3.8	1		
33PK194	1599	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	5.7	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1600	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	6.4	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1601	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	32.2	9		
33PK194	1602	Unit	544.499	492.556	3		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	14.9	5		
33PK194	1603	Feature	544.499	492.556	3	2	1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	12.2	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1604	Unit			5		1	0-21	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Brown glazed exterior and interior	4.6	1		
33PK194	1605	Unit			5		1	0-21	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior	7.6	1		
33PK194	1606	Unit			5		1	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	1		
33PK194	1607	Unit			5		1	0-21	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.43-2.58 mm thickness	17.3	11		
33PK194	1608	Unit			5		1	0-21	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, milkglass	0.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1609	Unit			5		1	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	15.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1610	Unit			5		2	21-32	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	3.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1611	Unit			5		2	21-32	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Bisque porcelain	Figure sherd	None	4.9	1		
33PK194	1612	Unit			5		2	21-32	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	7.3	3		
33PK194	1613	Unit			5		2	21-32	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1.5	1		
33PK194	1614	Unit			5		2	21-32	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.31-1.97 mm thickness	1.1	2		
33PK194	1615	Unit			5		2	21-32	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	16.7	4		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1616	STP	430	620			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	30d	20.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1617	STP	430	625			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	5.7	1		
33PK194	1618	STP	430	625			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	11.6	2		
33PK194	1619	STP	430	625			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	None	7.8	2		
33PK194	1620	STP	435	615			A	0-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	10.0	2		
33PK194	1621	STP	435	620			A1, A2	0-45	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	8.3	2		
33PK194	1622	STP	405	625			A	0-32	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.10 mm thickness	1.3	1		
33PK194	1623	STP	405	625			A	0-32	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	None	7.4	1		
33PK194	1624	STP	455	610			A	0-20	Metal	Iron	Rod	Whole	240 mm long	117.9	1		
33PK194	1625	STP	425	625			A	0-27	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	9.9	1		
33PK194	1626	STP	415	625			A	0-24	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer(?)	Rim sherd	Machine-made, crown closure, amber	16.4	1	1903-present	Deiss 1981
33PK194	1627	STP	415	625			A	0-24	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	8.5	3		
33PK194	1628	STP	410	630			A	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	2.8	1		
33PK194	1629	STP	445	605			A	0-15	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	10.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1630	STP	445	605			A	0-15	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	9d	4.8	1		
33PK194	1631	STP	445	605			A	0-15	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.2	1		
33PK194	1632	STP	445	630			A	0-26	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	7.5	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1633	STP	420	620			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	10d	13.4	1		
33PK194	1634	STP	420	620			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	10.8	1		
33PK194	1635	Unit			7		1	11-35	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2.9	1		
33PK194	1636	Unit			7		1	11-35	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	16d	20.4	1		
33PK194	1637	Unit			7		1	11-35	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	22.8	6		
33PK194	1638	Unit			11		1	0-15	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.0	1		
33PK194	1639	Unit			11		1	0-15	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.35 mm thickness	1.1	2		
33PK194	1640	Unit			11		1	0-15	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	17.9	3		
33PK194	1641	Unit			8		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Molded decoration	1.5	1		
33PK194	1642	Unit			8		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1643	Unit			8		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK194	1644	Unit			8		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.68 mm thickness	0.4	1		
33PK194	1645	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	15.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1646	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	8.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1647	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	4.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1648	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	14.8	6	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1649	Unit			8		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	2.0	1		
33PK194	1650	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	3.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1651	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.7	2	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1652	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Body sherd	Banded decoration	1.1	1	1840-1900	Magid 1984
33PK194	1653	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, light blue	43.2	1		
33PK194	1654	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Melted, milkglass	3.3	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1655	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.56-1.81 mm thickness	13.8	8		
33PK194	1656	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	10d	21.5	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1657	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	4.0	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1658	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	7.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1659	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	4.3	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1660	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	4.2	4		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1661	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2A		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	14.2	3		
33PK194	1662	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1663	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Glass	Vessel glass	unidentified	Rim sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.4	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1664	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Glass	Vessel glass	unidentified	Body sherd	Milkglass	3.1	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1665	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	0.9	1		
33PK194	1666	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot rim sherd	Unglazed exterior and interior	5.0	1		
33PK194	1667	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Ceramic	Architectural	Tile block	Sherd	None	5.5	1		
33PK194	1668	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	Clear glazed	4.6	1		
33PK194	1669	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	30d	14.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1670	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	17.3	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1671	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	12.9	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1672	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	3.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1673	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	4d	7.4	4	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1674	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	10.4	6	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1675	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	14.6	8	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1676	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		2B		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	9.0	2		
33PK194	1677	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.9	3	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1678	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	0.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1679	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot rim sherd	Unglazed exterior and interior	8.9	1		
33PK194	1680	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, mortar attached (melted/fused?), solarized amethyst tint	15.1	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1681	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	1.2	1		
33PK194	1682	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	3		
33PK194	1683	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.1	2		
33PK194	1684	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.97-2.43 mm thickness	0.6	2		
33PK194	1685	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Glass	Button glass	Clothing	Button	Milkglass, 4-hole	0.9	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1686	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Bolt with square nut	Whole	None	63.3	1		
33PK194	1687	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	14.8	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1688	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	10.3	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1689	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	11.7	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1690	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	4d	6.4	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1691	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	2.6	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1692	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	10.3	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1693	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	58.6	16		
33PK194	1694	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	11.7	8		
33PK194	1695	Unit	544.015	493.866	8		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	3.8	1		
33PK194	1696	Unit			12		1	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	2.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1697	Unit			12		1	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1698	Unit			12		1	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Hand-painted decoration	3.8	1	ca. 1850-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1699	Unit			12		1	0-21	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	American yellowware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	17.7	1	1830-present	Magid 1984
33PK194	1700	Unit			12		1	0-21	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, Albany slip interior	45.3	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1701	Unit			12		1	0-21	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	2.8	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1702	Unit			12		1	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	5.6	1		
33PK194	1703	Unit			12		1	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	5.1	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1704	Unit			12		1	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	5.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1705	Unit			12		1	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.6	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1706	Unit			12		1	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	12.1	6	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1707	Unit			12		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	22.2	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1708	Unit			12		2		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.01-2.56 mm thickness	2.4	2		
33PK194	1709	Unit			12		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	Roofing	2.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1710	Unit			12		2		Metal	Iron	Hook(?)	Whole	None	7.2	1		
33PK194	1711	Unit			12		2		Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	7.6	1		
33PK194	1712	Unit			12		2		Mineral	Chert	Tool	Projectile point, Adena Stemmed type	Unidentified chert	36.4	1	Early Woodland/ Adena	Justice 1987
33PK194	1713	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	1.5	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1714	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	35.0	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1715	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	9.5	2	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1716	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, Albany slip interior	74.1	2	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1717	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Unglazed exterior, Albany slip interior	4.9	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1718	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	410.3	5	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1719	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Off-white to light gray glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	29.4	2		
33PK194	1720	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Bristol slip exterior, Albany slip interior	20.1	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1721	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior, exfoliated interior	1.7	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK194	1722	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Base sherd	Exfoliated exterior, clear glazed interior	1.2	1		
33PK194	1723	Unit			10		1	10-33	Ceramic	Architectural	Drain tile	Body sherd	Purple/manganese glazed exterior and interior	22.1	1		
33PK194	1724	Unit			10		1	10-33	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1.1	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1725	Unit			10		1	10-33	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.7	1		
33PK194	1726	Unit			10		1	10-33	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	60d	38.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1727	Unit			10		1	10-33	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	30d	16.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1728	Unit			10		1	10-33	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	5.5	1		
33PK194	1729	Unit			13		1	2-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	2.4	1		
33PK194	1730	Unit			13		1	2-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	1		
33PK194	1731	Unit			13		1	2-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Light blue	15.4	1		
33PK194	1732	Unit			13		1	2-27	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	5.5	1		
33PK194	1733	Bucket Auger				Cistern 1	2	9-85	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.4	1		
33PK194	1734	Bucket Auger				Cistern 1	2	9-85	Glass	Furniture Glass	Lamp chimney glass	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1735	Bucket Auger				Cistern 1	2	9-85	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.09 mm thickness	0.8	2		
33PK194	1736	Bucket Auger				Septic	1	0-15	Metal	Iron	Sheet	Fragment	None	5.8	1		
33PK194	1737	Bucket Auger				Septic	2	15-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1.0	1		
33PK194	1738	Bucket Auger				Septic	3	23-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	3.3	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1739	Bucket Auger				Septic	3	23-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	2.0	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1740	Bucket Auger				Septic	3	23-50	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.8	4		
33PK194	1741	Unit			14		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.6	1		
33PK194	1742	Unit			14		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	0.2	1		
33PK194	1743	Unit			14		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	5.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1744	Unit			14		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	8d	8.6	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1745	Unit			14		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	6d	3.5	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1746	Unit			14		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1.7	1		
33PK194	1747	Unit	487.516	494.618	14		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	15.1	3		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1748	Unit			15		1	3-20	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	7.2	1		
33PK194	1749	Unit			15		2	20-29	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	13.5	1		
33PK194	1750	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	0.6	1	1880-ca. 1918	Deiss 1981, Munsey 1970
33PK194	1751	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	30d	20.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1752	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	34.2	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1753	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	75.8	10	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1754	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	9.7	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1755	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	8.9	4	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1756	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	2d	3.4	6	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1757	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	White paint(?)	83.4	6		
33PK194	1758	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		1		Mineral	Plaster	Plaster	Fragment	None	7.3	1		
33PK194	1759	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1760	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	16.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1761	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	12.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1762	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	64.6	9	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1763	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	9.7	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1764	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	2.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1765	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	0.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1766	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	2d	37.4	67	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1767	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.3	3		
33PK194	1768	Unit	477.468	578.09	16		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	11.0	8		
33PK194	1769	Unit			17		1	13-35	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK194	1770	Unit			17		1	13-35	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.31 mm thickness	1.2	1		
33PK194	1771	Unit			17		1	13-35	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	2.0	1		
33PK194	1772	Unit			17		1	13-35	Synthetic	Plastic	Electrical outlet cover	Fragment	Brown, molded decoration	6.8	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK194	1773	Unit			17		1	13-35	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	3.5	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1774	Unit			17		1	13-35	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	4.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK194	1775	Unit			17		1	13-35	Metal	Iron	Tool?	Chisel? Spud bar fragment?	Approximately 390 mm long with shaft 22.24 mm in diameter, head flared	1016.4	1		
33PK194	1776	Feature			17	3	1	35-44	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	None	6.2	1		
33PK195	20	STP	505	500			Ap	9-22	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	4.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	21	STP	500	505			Ap	11-22	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	15.0	7		
33PK195	22	STP	500	505			Ap	11-22	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	None	25.3	3		
33PK195	23	STP	500	505			Ap	11-22	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Rod(?)	None	61.6	1		
33PK195	24	STP	505	505			Ap	8-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Burnt, undecorated	1.4	1		
33PK195	25	STP	505	505			Ap	8-18	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.5	1		
33PK195	26	STP	505	505			Ap	8-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Coil spring fragment	None	11.6	2		
33PK195	27	STP	505	510			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.2	1		
33PK195	28	STP	515	510			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.60 mm thickness	1.2	1		
33PK195	29	STP	520	510			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.3	1		
33PK195	30	STP	500	515				13-21	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “GENUIN”, melted, milkglass	4.8	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	31	STP	500	515				13-21	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	21.0	5		
33PK195	32	STP	485	495			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed texture, colorless	5.1	4		
33PK195	33	STP	485	495			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4.2	2		
33PK195	34	STP	485	500			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	6.3	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	35	STP	485	500			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	11.8	2		
33PK195	36	STP	490	495			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	68.7	2	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK195	37	STP	490	495			A		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Brown glazed exterior and interior, incised decorative pattern exterior	126.8	1		
33PK195	38	STP	490	495			A		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed “ED CAP”, melted, milkglass	8.2	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	39	STP	490	495			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded floral decoration, colorless	4.4	1		
33PK195	40	STP	490	495			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	1		
33PK195	41	STP	490	495			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1.9	1		
33PK195	42	STP	490	500			A	0-11	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated	4.8	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK195	43	STP	490	500			A	0-11	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	10.9	2		
33PK195	44	STP	490	500			A	0-11	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	7.6	4		
33PK195	45	STP	490	510			Ap	0-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Ring/washer	None	0.5	1		
33PK195	46	STP	490	510			Ap	0-25	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	4.76 mm thickness	8.4	1		
33PK195	47	STP	490	520			Ap	0-23	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Molded decoration	2.0	1		
33PK195	48	STP	490	520			Ap	0-23	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Flat glass	Water worn?	1.5	1		
33PK195	49	STP	495	495			A	0-31	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Dark pink glazed exterior and interior	9.1	1		
33PK195	50	STP	495	495			A	0-31	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Rectangular shaped wire loop	None	15.8	1		
33PK195	51	STP	495	500			A	0-10	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	24.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	52	STP	495	500			A	0-10	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Press molded floral decoration, light green	9.2	1		
33PK195	53	STP	495	500			Ap	10-36	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Rim sherd	Molded and decalcomania floral decoration interior	32.6	1	1890-present	Magid 1984

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	54	STP	495	500			Ap	10-36	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	7.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	55	STP	495	500			Ap	10-36	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	0.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	56	STP	495	500			Ap	10-36	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	3.9	4		
33PK195	57	STP	495	505			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.6	1		
33PK195	58	STP	495	505			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	4.3	1		
33PK195	59	STP	495	510			Ap	0-26	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.90-3.03 mm thickness	21.1	4		
33PK195	60	STP	495	515			Ap		Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	2.9	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK195	61	STP	495	515			Ap		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1.9	1		
33PK195	62	STP	495	520			Ap	0-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.6	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	63	STP	495	520			Ap	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	31.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	64	STP	495	520			Ap	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Water pipe fragment	None	46.9	1		
33PK195	65	STP	495	530			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2.0	1		
33PK195	66	STP	495	535			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Applied color label decoration, colorless	2.5	1	1934-present	Jones and Sullivan 1989
33PK195	67	STP	495	535			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.5	1		
33PK195	68	STP	495	535			A		Mineral	Chert	Debitage	Flake, secondary	Upper Mercer	2.7	1		
33PK195	69	STP	500	525			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Semi-vitreous	Rim sherd	Interior screw thread(?), colorless	7.0	1		
33PK195	70	STP	500	530			A	0-10	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK195	71	STP	500	530			A	0-10	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	19.3	4		
33PK195	72	STP	500	530			A	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	39.6	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	73	STP	500	530			A	0-10	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	25.9	9		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	74	STP	505	495			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated	2.3	1	1842-present	Miller et al. 2000, Magid 1984
33PK195	75	STP	505	525					Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	2.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	76	STP	505	525					Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	4.0	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	77	STP	510	515			A	0-10	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.5	1		
33PK195	78	STP	510	515			A	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Ring	82.54 mm diameter, no decoration	100.1	1		
33PK195	79	STP	510	515			A	0-10	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	7.3	1		
33PK195	80	STP	510	545			A		Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot body sherd	Unglazed, exfoliated surfaces	2.1	3		
33PK195	81	STP	510	545			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	68.1	3		
33PK195	82	STP	510	525			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	26.1	1	1890-present	Magid 1984
33PK195	83	STP	510	525			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	11.4	1	1890-present	Magid 1984
33PK195	84	STP	510	525			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	2.0	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	85	STP	510	525			A		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	9.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	86	STP	510	535			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “OF THIS BO” (probably “FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE”) over “NS” (lightly embossed, barely visible), amber	6.9	1	1933-1964	Deiss 1981
33PK195	87	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	134.2	19		
33PK195	88	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4.3	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	89	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange skin texture with Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "9" to the left (plant number) and "682130" below (year date and mold detail numbers on missing fragment), amber	39.5	1	ca. 1930-1971	Lockhart 2004
33PK195	90	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	3.9	4		
33PK195	91	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.35 mm thickness	11.9	4		
33PK195	92	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Metal	Steel?	Automotive engine	Valve	None	83.4	1		
33PK195	93	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	58.7	5		
33PK195	94	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.5	2		
33PK195	95	STP	510	530			A	0-21	Synthetic	Rubber	Gasket?	Fragment	None	0.5	1		
33PK195	96	STP	515	485			Ap		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	22.7	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	97	STP	515	485			Ap		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1.9	2		
33PK195	98	STP	515	495			A	0-26	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	6.3	1		
33PK195	99	STP	515	515			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.52 mm thickness	1.8	1		
33PK195	100	STP	515	535			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	34.1	6		
33PK195	101	STP	515	535			A		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.35-2.37 mm thickness	140.7	30		
33PK195	102	STP	515	535			A		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.5	2		
33PK195	103	STP	515	530			A		Glass	Automotive	Headlight	Fragment	Colorless	48.4	10		
33PK195	104	STP	515	530			A		Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	53.2	1		
33PK195	105	STP	520	495			A	0-27	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Neck sherd	Amber	47.5	1		
33PK195	106	STP	520	495			A	0-27	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	10.9	2		
33PK195	107	STP	520	495			A	0-27	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1.5	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	108	STP	520	500			A	0-21	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	10.9	3		
33PK195	109	STP	520	505			A	0-14	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “R - 8/72”, “H” in square (possibly Hemingray Glass Company maker’s mark), “7”, colorless	64.5	1	possibly ca.1924-1935	http://www.myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks2.html
33PK195	110	STP	520	515			A	0-13	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.51 mm thickness	29.2	12		
33PK195	111	STP	520	515			A	0-13	Metal	Iron	Tool	Ratchet wrench	None	189.8	1		
33PK195	112	STP	520	515			A	0-13	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	36.4	2		
33PK195	113	STP	520	535			Ap	0-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.8	1		
33PK195	114	STP	525	490			A	0-16	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base to rim sherd	Probably mixing bowl, molded exterior annular-like decoration with pink and blue glazed bands	533.6	1		
33PK195	115	Bucket Auger				Structure 1	1	0-92	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	10.0	1	1890-present	Magid 1984
33PK195	116	Bucket Auger				Structure 1	1	0-92	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2.8	3		
33PK195	117	Bucket Auger				Structure 1	1	0-92	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2.1	2		
33PK195	118	Bucket Auger				Structure 1	1	0-92	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.2	1		
33PK195	119	Bucket Auger				Structure 1	1	0-92	Composite	Copper, carbon, and manganese dioxide	Dry cell battery	Fragment	Consists of carbon rod, copper ring, and MnO_2 with 4 fragments of MnO_2, from D size battery	28.5	1	1898-present	
33PK195	120	Bucket Auger				Structure 1	1	0-92	Metal	Iron	Wire	Fragment	Twisted wire	0.9	1		
33PK195	121	Feature	493.606	513.289	1	1			Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	4.74 mm thickness	38.7	13		
33PK195	122	Feature	493.606	513.289	1	1			Metal	Iron	Hardware	Screw	None	3.2	2		
33PK195	123	Feature	493.606	513.289	1	1			Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.8	2		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	124	Feature	493.606	513.289	1	1			Metal	Cuprous	Electrical(?)	Rivet-like	None	0.5	1		
33PK195	125	Unit	426.107	506.959	2		1	10-33	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.5	1		
33PK195	126	Unit	426.107	506.959	2		1	10-33	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	6.0	1		
33PK195	127	Unit	426.107	506.959	2		1	10-33	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	31.4	4		
33PK195	128	Unit	426.107	506.959	2		2	33-46	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	Colorless	0.2	1		
33PK195	129	Unit	426.107	506.959	2		2	33-46	Synthetic	Plastic	Unidentified	Fragment	White	0.0	1		
33PK195	130	Unit	426.107	506.959	2		2	33-46	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	105.7	4		
33PK195	131	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Glass	Bottle glass	Ketchup(?)	Whole	Machine-made, threadless (cork?) closure, base embossed with orange skin texture and script “Ball” marker’s mark, with “210-12” above the mark, “H” to the left, and “A6” below, colorless	270.1	1		
33PK195	132	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange skin texture and script “Ball” (very faint) maker’s mark, with “180-8” above the mark and “93” or ,,98” below, colorless	57.1	1		
33PK195	133	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	3.9	1		
33PK195	134	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.46-2.48 mm thickness	10.3	2		
33PK195	135	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Composite	Zinc and glass	Canning jar lid	Fragment	Zinc lid with milkglass liner, liner embossed “GENUINE BOYD’S CAP FOR MASON JAR 20” with Hazel Atlas maker’s mark in center	47.3	1	ca.1915-1920	Toulouse 1977

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	136	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	6.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	137	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5.5	1		
33PK195	138	Unit	500.075	510.047	4		1	10-25	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Collar(?)	U-shaped	233.3	1		
33PK195	139	Unit			3		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	5.1	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	140	Unit			3		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Handle base	Undecorated	1.3	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	141	Unit			3		1		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3.2	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	142	Unit			3		1		Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “7”, light blue	120.2	1		
33PK195	143	Unit			3		1		Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	7.0	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	144	Unit			3		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Press molded floral decoration, light green	20.9	1		
33PK195	145	Unit			3		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	12.1	4		
33PK195	146	Unit			3		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Green	21.3	8		
33PK195	147	Unit			3		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	47.5	17		
33PK195	148	Unit			3		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Press molded floral decoration, light pink	5.9	5		
33PK195	149	Unit			3		1		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	0.3	1		
33PK195	150	Unit			3		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Aqua tint	0.2	1		
33PK195	151	Unit			3		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.15 mm thickness	0.5	1		
33PK195	152	Unit			3		1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	29.4	13		
33PK195	153	Unit			3		1		Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Neck sherd	Machine-made finish, crown closure, amber	8.4	2	1903-present	Deiss 1981
33PK195	154	Unit			3		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	22.2	3		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	155	Unit			3		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	39.0	5		
33PK195	156	Unit			3		1		Metal	Iron	Can?	Fragment	None	52.7	7		
33PK195	157	Unit			3		1		Metal	Cuprous	Cap?	Fragment	None	0.8	1		
33PK195	158	Unit			4		2	25-41	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, screw thread closure, standardized, base embossed with Oil City Glass Bottle Company maker's mark with "6" to the right, colorless	52.1	1	ca.1930-1952	http://www.myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks3.html
33PK195	159	Unit			4		2	25-41	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	9.0	5		
33PK195	160	Unit			4		2	25-41	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	6.97 mm thickness	7.1	1		
33PK195	161	Unit			4		2	25-41	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	7.2	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	162	Unit			4		2	25-41	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	5.4	1		
33PK195	163	Unit			4		2	25-41	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	41.5	10		
33PK195	164	Unit	504.757	502.584	5		A	8-32	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	2.5	4	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	165	Unit	504.757	502.584	5		A	8-32	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	13.2	8		
33PK195	166	Unit	504.757	502.584	5		A	8-32	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	0.9	2		
33PK195	167	Unit	504.757	502.584	5		A	8-32	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Milkglass	0.4	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	168	Unit	504.757	502.584	5		A	8-32	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.25 mm thickness	0.6	1		
33PK195	169	Unit			6		1	10-14	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2.5	1		
33PK195	170	Unit			6		1	10-14	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	5.4	2		
33PK195	171	Unit			6		1	10-14	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, milkglass	1.0	1	1869-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK195	172	Unit			6		1	10-14	Composite	Glass with embedded copper wire	Light bulb element base	Fragment	None	0.9	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	173	Unit			6		1	10-14	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	57.6	3		
33PK195	174	Unit			6		1	10-14	Synthetic	Nylon?	Strap	Fragment	Black	13.4	1		
33PK195	175	Unit	519.329	507.061	7		A	18-38	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	16.8	3		
33PK195	176	Unit	519.329	507.061	7		A	18-38	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	35.9	1		
33PK195	177	Unit			8		1	10-18	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Uneven scalloped edge, impressed decoration	40.4	1		
33PK195	178	Unit			9		1, 2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “FED/OR RE” (probably “FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE”), amber	1.6	1	1933-1964	Deiss 1981
33PK195	179	Unit			9		1, 2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed letters or numbers and pattern decoration, amber	31.7	7		
33PK195	180	Unit			9		1, 2		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2.8	3		
33PK195	181	Unit			9		1, 2		Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed orange skin texture with “190” and “5”, colorless	31.0	1		
33PK195	182	Unit			9		1, 2		Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed orange skin texture, colorless	11.7	7		
33PK195	183	Unit			9		1, 2		Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1.4	3		
33PK195	184	Unit			9		1, 2		Metal	Iron	Food can key	Whole	None	6.1	1		
33PK195	185	Unit			9		1, 2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	22.7	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	186	Unit			9		1, 2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	14.6	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	187	Unit			9		1, 2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	2.4	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK195	188	Unit			9		1, 2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	4.7	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	189	Unit			9		1, 2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	3.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK195	190	Unit			9		1, 2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	21.2	2		
33PK197	1777	STP	515	550			A	0-22	Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	None	7.9	1		
33PK197	1778	STP	515	545			1	0-10	Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	None	21.3	3		
33PK197	1779	STP	515	545			1	0-10	Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	Wire nail penetrating	33.2	3	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1780	STP	515	545			1	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	72.1	15	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1781	STP	515	545			1	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	6.5	5		
33PK197	1782	STP	515	540			1	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	12.8	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1783	STP	515	540			1	0-10	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	47.9	9	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1784	STP	510	545			A	0-19	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.08 mm thickness	0.9	1		
33PK197	1785	STP	510	545			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	12.7	8		
33PK197	1786	STP	525	525			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Wire fencing(?)	Fragment	None	36.2	2		
33PK197	1787	STP	525	525			A	0-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	4.8	1		
33PK197	1788	STP	525	525			A	0-19	Mineral	Chert	Tool	Drill, fragment	Columbus/Delaware	3.4	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK197	1789	STP	505	540			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	16.9	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1790	STP	505	540			A	0-18	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	4.8	1		
33PK197	1791	STP	520	550			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	0.8	1		
33PK197	1792	STP	520	550			A		Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	None	72.8	1		
33PK197	1793	STP	520	550			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	6d	5.1	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1794	STP	520	545			ML1,2		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.22 mm thickness	3.4	2		
33PK197	1795	STP	520	540			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	3.3	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1796	STP	520	535			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	6.9	1		
33PK197	1797	STP	520	535			A		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	3.3	1		
33PK197	1798	STP	500	545			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5.5	1		
33PK197	1799	STP	500	540			1		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	7.0	1		
33PK197	1800	STP	500	540			1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.29 mm thickness	0.8	1		
33PK197	1801	STP	495	545			ML1,2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	16d	12.9	1		
33PK197	1802	STP	495	545			ML1,2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.1	1		
33PK197	1803	STP	495	540			1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	5.7	1		
33PK197	1804	STP	480	535			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1.3	1		
33PK197	1805	STP	480	535			A		Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1.4	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK197	1806	STP	480	530			ML1,2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	21.6	4	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1807	STP	480	530			ML1,2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	3.4	1		
33PK197	1808	Unit			1		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	20d	83.8	3		
33PK197	1809	Unit			1		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	16d	16.0	1		
33PK197	1810	Unit			1		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	76.9	4		
33PK197	1811	Unit			1		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	147.9	25		
33PK197	1812	Unit			1		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fence staple	None	9.2	1		
33PK197	1813	Unit			1		1		Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.12-2.22 mm thickness	5.4	2		
33PK197	1814	Unit			2		1	10-19	Composite	Rubber, copper, and aluminum	Electrical wire with aluminum clamp(?) attached	Fragment	None	86.2	1		
33PK197	1815	Unit			2		1	10-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	30d	18.5	1		
33PK197	1816	Unit			2		1	10-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	16d	141.3	8		
33PK197	1817	Unit			2		1	10-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	486.4	65		
33PK197	1818	Unit			2		1	10-19	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	54.6	12		
33PK197	1819	Unit			2		1	10-19	Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	Unidentified type nail penetrating	19.5	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK197	1820	Unit			2		1	10-19	Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	None	21.4	3		
33PK197	1821	Unit			3		1	0-28	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, light blue	3.8	1		
33PK197	1822	Unit			3		1	0-28	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	6d	9.5	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1823	Unit			3		1	0-28	Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	Wire nail penetrating	13.1	1	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1824	Unit			3		1	0-28	Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	None	5.1	1		
33PK197	1825	Unit			3		1	0-28	Metal	Iron	Pipe?	Fragment	None	45.8	1		
33PK197	1826	Unit			3		1	0-28	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3.2	1		
33PK197	1827	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	54.7	5	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1828	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	147.4	11	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1829	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	138.7	29	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1830	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	17.2	5	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1831	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	4.4	2	1890s-present (predomin-ate)	Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1832	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2.6	1		

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Context	North-ing	East-ing	Unit	Feature	Level	Depth (cm)	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Weight (g)	Count	Date Range	Reference
33PK197	1833	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	1.5	1		
33PK197	1834	Unit			4		1		Metal	Iron	Chain link?	Whole	None	1.4	1		
33PK197	1835	Unit			4		2		Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1.8	1	ca. 1820-present	Miller et al. 2000
33PK197	1836	Unit			4		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	24.4	3		
33PK197	1837	Unit			4		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	6d	10.6	3		
33PK197	1838	Unit			4		2		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	12.8	2		
33PK197	1839	Unit			4		3		Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray paste	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	10.5	1	1825-ca. 1910	Stelle et al. 2001
33PK197	1840	Unit			4		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	6d	20.1	4		
33PK197	1841	Unit			4		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	9.6	3		
33PK197	1842	Unit			4		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	26.6	2	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)	Nelson 1968, Gillio et al. 1980
33PK197	1843	Unit			4		3		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	15.9	1		
33PK197	1844	Unit			4		3		Metal	Iron	Wagon hitch?	Fragment	None	359.4	1		
33PK197	1845	Unit			6		1	13-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	8.3	1		
33PK197	1846	Unit			6		1	13-23	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	15.6	4		
33PK197	1847	Unit	578.391	548.446	4		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	25.8	1		
33PK197	1848	Unit	578.391	548.446	4		1		Metal	Iron	Roof flashing?	Fragment	None	188.1	1		
33PK197	1849	Unit			7		1		Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “70”, colorless	9.3	1		
33PK197	1850	Unit			7		1		Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	5.9	3		