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NOV 22 2010

David Snyder, Ph.D.
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PPPO-03-1025228-11

Dear Dr. Snyder:

PHASE II SITE EVALUATIONS OF 33PK212 AND 33PK213 FOR THE PORTSMOUTH GASEOUS DIFFUSION FACILITY, SEAL TOWNSHIP, PIKE COUNTY, OHIO

The purpose of this letter is to provide the *Phase II Site Evaluations of 33PK212 and 33PK213 for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Facility, Seal Township, Pike County, Ohio.*

The 33PK212 Railside Farmstead and 33PK213 Log Pen Farmstead sites are located on the northeastern portion of the DOE property that is being evaluated for potential transfer by DOE to third parties. The sites were initially identified during a Phase I survey conducted in the mid-1990s and the Phase II field investigations were completed in 2009 under the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

Both sites have been recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended.

If you have any questions, please contact Kristi Wiehle of my staff at (740) 897-5020.

Sincerely,

Vincent Adams
Portsmouth Site Lead
Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

Enclosure:
Phase II Site Evaluations of 33PK212 and 33PK213 for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Facility, Seal Township, Pike County, Ohio

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Phase II Site Evaluations of 33PK212 and 33PK213 for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Facility, Seal Township, Pike County, Ohio

By

David F. Klinge, MA

Phase II Site Evaluations of 33PK212 and 33PK213 for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Facility, Seal Township, Pike County, Ohio

By

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ABSTRACT

In March of 2009, ASC Group, Inc., was contracted by LATA/Parallax, LLC to conduct Phase II site evaluations at two archaeological sites in Pike County, Ohio. The two sites are 33PK212 and 33PK213, and both are located on the property of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, which is owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The sites are situated in a 340-ac (137.6-ha) parcel that is being evaluated for transfer from DOE. The Phase II investigations were completed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

Both sites were first identified during a Phase I survey completed by ASC Group, Inc. in 1997. They are located between 75 m (246 ft) and 140 m (459 ft) south of Schuster Road and approximately 1,500 m (4,920 ft) east of Shyville Road. Site 33PK212, also known as the Railside Farmstead, is adjacent to a mid-twentieth century railroad grade that was installed to service the nearby gaseous diffusion plant. Site 33PK213, the Log Pen Farmstead, is located approximately 80 m (262 ft) south of that rail line. During the Phase I survey, both sites were identified by visible, aboveground elements, including foundation remains, stone piers, and diffuse artifact scatters. They were recommended for further study as a part of a larger sample of 13 sites that may contain sufficient data to provide significant information regarding settlement and subsistence strategies in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Appalachian Ohio. This study was undertaken to evaluate their potential to yield important information and make a determination on their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Phase II field investigation consisted of two elements. The first was a close-interval shovel test pit survey across the site limits. Shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5-m (24.6-ft) intervals and were excavated to sterile subsoil. The goal of the shovel test pit survey was to recover data regarding the horizontal distribution of artifacts across the sites to assess or evaluate behavioral practices that may have affected the disposal of refuse at each site. A secondary goal of the shovel test pit survey was to evaluate the site-wide integrity of each site and identify areas of modern disturbance. The field investigation excavated a series of larger, 1-m (3.28-ft) by 1-m (3.28-ft) test units within and adjacent to structural remains to identify artifact concentrations. The goals of the test unit excavations were to discern the function of identified buildings and to recover a meaningful sample of artifacts contained within midden deposits.

The archaeological field investigation and historic research identified both sites as farms that date from between 1919 and 1952. Two buildings were identified at both sites and included the farm house and a barn for each site. A comparable artifact assemblage was recovered from each, suggesting that local material consumption patterns were largely homogenized in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The historic documentation suggests that the sites varied in ownership status; however, with 33PK212 being owner occupied and 33PK213 being tenant occupied. The difference in ownership status is reflected in the investment in construction materials and techniques employed at each site. The two sites contain evidence that connects each with the rise of a national American culture in the middle of the twentieth century. This rise was largely the product of improved transportation networks, automation in the production of consumer goods, and the development and acceptance of mass media like radio (Cabak et al. 1999). Viewed from this perspective, 33PK212 and 33PK213 provide baseline data from which

meaningful research questions that can be applied to twentieth-century archaeological sites in Ohio can be drawn.

As individual resources, the archaeological evidence at both sites lacks sufficient data to provide new or significant information regarding settlement and subsistence strategies in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Appalachian Ohio. Both are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 2009, ASC Group, Inc., was contracted by LATA/Parallax, LLC, to conduct Phase II site evaluations of archaeological sites 33PK212 and 33PK213 in Pike County, Ohio (Figure 1). Both sites are located on a 340-ac (137.6-ha) parcel owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). DOE requested completion of the study as part of the evaluation of a request for the transfer of the property; transfer is an undertaking under 36 CFR 800 and is subject to National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) review. The archaeological investigation was undertaken to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA (1966), as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1972, (as amended).

The Phase II field investigation was completed over 10 days between April 21 and April 30, 2009. The weather was generally dry and warm and did not impact the field investigations. The field crew consisted of Jeff White, Teara Jacoby, David Lamp, Jon Zevenbergen, and Ryan Jackson, under the direction of Chuck Mustain. Historic research was conducted by Samiran Chanchani, PhD, who collected property history and occupant biographical data from the Pike County Auditor's Office and the Pike County Public Library on June 6 and 7, 2009. Alan Tonetti collected historical map data from the Ohio State Library on June 4, 2009. David F. Klinge, MA, served as the principal investigator and Kevin Schwarz, PhD, RPA, served as the project manager.

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND REVIEW OF PHASE I DATA

Both sites were first identified during the *Phase I Survey for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility) in Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio* completed by ASC Group, Inc., in November of 1997 (Schweikart et al. 1997). They are located between 75 m (246 ft) and 140 m (459 ft) south of Schuster Road and approximately 1,500 m (4,920 ft) east of Shyville Road (Figures 1 and 2). Site 33PK212, also known as the Railside Farmstead, is adjacent to a mid-twentieth century railroad grade that was installed to service the nearby gaseous diffusion plant. Site 33PK213, the Log Pen Farmstead, is located approximately 80 m (262 ft) south of that rail line. During the Phase I survey, both sites were identified by visible aboveground elements, including foundation remains, stone piers, and diffuse artifacts scatters. They were recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a part of a larger sample of 13 sites that was thought to contain sufficient

important data regarding settlement and subsistence strategies from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Appalachian Ohio (Schweikart et al. 1997).

Site 33PK212 was documented as a 152-m (499-ft) by 76-m (249-ft) collection of five clusters of site components. Cluster 1 was a scatter of brick and limestone rubble that was assumed to be the remnants of a building (Building 2), Cluster 2 was identified as a concrete root cellar (Building 1), Cluster 3 was identified as a concrete capped well (cistern), Cluster 4 was identified as a concrete foundation and wooden boards (Building 3), and Cluster 5 was identified as a stone well at the southern limit of the site. Just 12 artifacts were collected from the ground surface within the site area, including a number of diagnostic bottle types. The artifacts indicated a median date of occupation of 1931, which fit well with the cartographic resources consulted for that report. The potential for buried features associated with the site was considered to be high.

Site 33PK213 was documented as much smaller site, with its maximum dimensions listed as 14 m (46 ft) by 9 m (29 ft). A single cluster of architectural elements, a house, was identified during the surface survey. A total of 35 artifacts was recovered from the ground surface; all but one were fragments of bottle or vessel glass. The single non-glass artifact was a zinc lid liner from a glass jar. The diagnostic artifacts indicated an occupation during the second quarter of the twentieth century, although the Phase I report assigns the site a broader occupation range beginning in 1820. However, the twentieth-century date suggested by the artifacts and the available historic cartographic sources all indicated that the site was twentieth-century in origin. Given the relatively constricted site area defined during the Phase I, the site was thought to consist of just a house with a high potential for buried features.

The two sites were considered potentially significant due to their relationship with 11 other sites identified during the Phase I survey. The 13 sites were believed to contain a representative sample of three farm/residence site 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 site types were single building/house sites, multiple building sites with a single residence, and multiple building sites with multiple residences. As a group, this collection of sites was recommended for further study based on the potential that they might contain significant information regarding changing settlement and land use patterns in Northern Appalachia over approximately 100 years. The potential significance

was partially based on the lack of documented resources of this type, or the lack of any intensive study of these site types, in Pike County or southeast Ohio in general. The Phase I recommendations did not put forward further testing at each site, but rather recommended that a representative from each of the three site types be investigated at the Phase II level.

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 two 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 established 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 both 33PK212 and 33PK213 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).

Within two generations of settlement, the majority of the land within Pike County was in private hands. A glance at the 1859 plat book—a copy of which was published anonymously and is found at the Pike County Recorder's Office—showing property owners in the vicinity of 33PK212 and 33PK213 reveals the extent of the property ownership (Figure 3). The two sites are located on property that belonged to William Holt at the time and it was one of 13 properties that constituted Section 5 of Seal Township. At the time that map was drafted, the region surrounding the two sites was entirely in private hands. Although the majority of the property was likely undeveloped and forested, it is clear that the county underwent substantial and rapid population growth during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1820, Pike County boasted 4,253 residents, but that number had grown to 13,643 by 1860 and 17,937 by 1880 (Howe 1902).

In response to the growing local population, Piketon was named as the county seat in 1846. The small community had slightly more than 500 permanent residents at the time and was situated along both sides of the Scioto River. As the county population grew, however, the county seat was moved to Waverly in 1861 (Howe 1902).

The first documented owner of the property that contains both sites studied here was William Holt. Holt was granted the property in 1821 in recognition of his service in the U.S. Army (Burks 2009). He was also listed as the property owner in the 1859 tax roles and on the 1859 plat map (Figure 3). Both the 1870 and 1880 population census list Holt as a farmer, and his approximately 85-ac (37.9-ha) property was valued between $1,000 and $2,000 (Federal Census 1870 and 1880). At some point, likely after Holt's death, the property was split into three adjacent parcels of varying size. These three parcels were combined with other properties into two larger tracts, Tracts 157 and 158, although the properties were still held as individual

lots. Portions of these two tracts hold the two archaeological sites. Part 1 of Tract 157 was a 21-ac (8.5-ha) lot that fronted Schuster Road along the western edge of William Holt's property. Part 3 of Tract 157 was a 41-ac (16.6-ha) parcel that fronted Schuster Road in the center of William Holt's farm. Interestingly, Part 2 of Tract 157 was an 8-ac (3.3-ha) parcel located immediately south of Parts 1 and 3, but it was not historically a part of the Holt Farm. Tract 158 was similarly made of several properties, but the only portion affected by this project was a 21-ac (8.5-ha) parcel that fronted Schuster Road and marked the eastern edge of William Holt's farm.

The division of these parcels is first documented on Overman's (1884) *Map of Pike County*, which hangs on the wall of the Pike County Courthouse. There are no available copies of this map, but the property divisions have been overlaid on a modern topographic quadrangle (Figure 4). That overlay reveals that 33PK212—the Railside Farmstead—stood on the easternmost 21-ac (8.5-ha) parcel, (Tract 158), while 33PK213—the Log Pen Farmstead—stood on the central 41-ac (16.6 ha) lot, Part 3 of Tract 157. Both of these parcels were originally parts of the William Holt farm.

It is interesting to note that the Overman (1884) map and the 1906 Waverly quadrangle (USGS topographic map) show a single building standing in the approximate location of 33PK213 on Part 3 of Tract 157 (Figure 4). It is possible that the two are one in the same, indicating that 33PK213 may date to the late nineteenth century. However, the aboveground structural evidence of the house and the recovered archaeological evidence suggest that the documented portion of the site dates from the first decades of the twentieth century and there was little evidence of any antecedents. Neither the Overman (1884) map nor the 1906 Waverly quadrangle shows a building in the location of 33PK212, although both depict a building located immediately adjacent to Schuster Road in the vicinity. However, the archaeological evidence discussed below indicates that the building depicted on those maps is not 33PK212. The property divisions depicted on that map held until they were once again consolidated by Daniel Farmer between 1920 and 1930. Deed histories for four portions of the affected Tracts are presented in Tables 1–5.

Part 1 of Tract 157 is the westernmost 21-ac (8.5-ha) property. At some point in its history, the property was transferred to Hugh Farmer, who also owned property on the north side of Schuster Road when the Pike County oil and gas resources map was compiled ca. 1912

(Figure 5). It is unclear how or when Farmer came into possession, as no deed records regarding that transaction are recorded at the County Courthouse. According to his obituary, Hugh Farmer died in 1921 and the property transferred to Arthur Farmer, his nephew (Republican Herald 1921). Arthur Farmer sold the property to Daniel Farmer in 1923 and Farmer held it until it was sold to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in 1952.

All of the deeds for this property exclude a 2-ac (0.8-ha) tract where a house stood as well as a 4.5-m (15-ft) access road and the water rights to a spring thereon. In each deed, this exclusion was granted to the seller, who retained the smaller lot and rights to an access road and the use of a small spring. The house referenced in the deeds may well be the building depicted in the middle of this property on the ca. 1912 oil and gas map of Pike County (Figure 5). This map was produced by the Pike County Map Department during a survey of energy resources between 1910 and 1915 and it is on file at the Pike County Public Library. It is unclear if Daniel Farmer lived at this location, but the 1952 deed between Farmer and the AEC guarantees his title to the house, the surrounding 2-acs (0.8 ha), the spring, and the access road.

Part 2 of Tract 157 is an 8-ac (3.3-ha) lot south of Part 1 that was not originally a part of William Holt's farm. The first recorded deed for this parcel that was found was between John Paril and Rebecca and Ralph Dailey in 1902. However, that deed makes mention of several previous transactions, and indicates that it was first owned by William Dyches, who sold it to Charles Dailey in 1864. Charles Dailey sold the lot to James Moon in 1867, who quickly sold it to Benjamin Violet in 1868. In 1870, Violet sold the land to Paril. It is unclear if any of these individuals resided on the property, but the speed at which it was turned over suggests they did not. By 1902, Paril was residing in Colorado and sold his property to Rebecca and Ralph Dailey. Just a few years later, the Dailey's sold the land to Lou Talbot in 1908. In 1917, they sold the lot to Raymond Dailey, again returning the land to the Dailey family. Ten years later, Dailey sold the land to John Gates who died just a few short years after the purchase. In 1929, the 8-acs (3.3 ha) was purchased by Daniel Farmer, who held it until it was sold to the AEC in 1952. None of the deeds surrounding this parcel mention improvements or buildings on the property.

Part 3 of Tract 157 is the largest of the parcels divided from William Holt's original farm. It totaled 41 acres (16.6 ha) and stood in the center of the old farm (Figure 5). As with the previous parcels, the mechanism through which this property was transferred from William Holt to the subsequent landowners is unclear as no records regarding that transaction were located.

The ca. 1912 oil and gas map of Pike County (Figure 5) identifies the early twentieth-century landowners as George and Marie Hunt, who appear to have acquired it directly from the Holt family. The Hunt's property, however, was auctioned in 1919 to settle a lawsuit brought by Daniel Farmer over money owed. Farmer was able to purchase the auctioned property for $475, clearing the debt. Farmer held the property until he sold it to the AEC in 1952. Although this is the property on which 33PK213 is located, there is no mention of property improvements or buildings in any of the deeds that were examined.

The final portion of William Holt's farm that is relevant to this study is a 21-ac (8.5-ha) parcel that was included in Tract 158 (Figure 4). This property fronted Schuster Road and stood at the eastern edge of the older Holt farm. As with the previous properties, extant deed records for this property extend only to the first years of the twentieth century. In 1912, it was transferred from S. and L. Rose to Brough Moore, who is depicted as the property owner on the ca. 1912 oil and gas map (Figure 4). Moore purchased the property from the county, as it had reverted to the county when the Rose family defaulted on their taxes. In 1920, Moore's daughter Annie Dawson sold the property to Daniel Farmer, after having apparently inherited it from her father. Unlike the other parcels in this study, Farmer sold this property in 1933 to William and Mary Tackett in 1933 and it was the Tackett's who finally transferred the property to the AEC in 1952. Although there is no mention of improvements or included buildings in the deeds, overlaying the location of 33PK212 and the historic property divisions on a modern topographic quadrangle reveals that it was located on this property (Figure 5).

In 1952, all the properties were purchased by the AEC and incorporated into the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion plant security area. When the AEC took possession of the land for the gaseous diffusion plant, they razed most of the standing structures and buildings within the bounds of the reservation (Schweikart and Coleman 2003). This demolition appears to have affected 33PK212. Also at that time, a small railroad spur was installed to provide rail service to the plant. This spur passes south of Schuster Road and immediately north of 33PK212. The northernmost portion of this site may have been impacted by that construction, but the disturbance appears to be minimal. Since 1952 access to the property has been restricted and both sites are substantially free of modern contamination.

Unfortunately, the historic cartographic information does not shed much light on the occupation of the two sites. While a building is depicted at the location of 33PK213 on both the

Overman (1884) map and 1906 Waverly quadrangle (USGS topographic map), the archaeological evidence of that site is associated with a later occupation and does not appear to represent the remains of that depicted building. The same holds true for 33PK212, which archaeological evidence dictates was built in the second quarter of the twentieth century and does not appear on any published cartographic resources.

As final note, there is one additional historic resource located on Part 3 of Tract 157: The Holt Cemetery. This graveyard is incorrectly mapped on the current USGS quadrangles and is actually located approximately 300 m (984 ft) south of 33PK213 (Burks 2009). The cemetery may date as early as October of 1821 and it appears to have been established by William Holt, himself. Many members of the locally numerous Farmer family are interred there, and historic documents suggest as many as fifteen individuals are buried in the 900 sq m (9,687.8 sq ft) property. It is interesting to note that no Holt family members are buried there according to the documentary record and the extant headstones. The results of a recent geophysical survey indicate that as many as 24 graves, 10 of which are entirely unmarked, may exist. It is possible that the Holt family monuments were moved, although this remains supposition. The most recent burial occurred in 1908, when Nancy Farmer was laid to rest.

METHODOLOGY

FIELD METHODS

The field methodology employed to evaluate these sites is in line with that devised for Phase II investigations developed by ASC for similar projects. This methodology has been well-received by OHPO project review staff. Prior to the start of excavation, a metric grid was established across both sites. The grids were built from two permanent off-site datums that were set at both sites. At 33PK212, the permanent datums were set near the railroad right-of-way on the northern margin of the site (Figure 6). Datum 1 was located at UTM Zone 17 N4323240.9 E328794.4 and an altitude of 196 m (642.9 ft) above mean sea level (MSL). Datum 2 was located at UTM Zone 17 N4323240.3 E328782.5 and an altitude of 194.2 m (636.9 ft) above MSL. At 33PK213, the off-site datums were established beyond the southern margin of the site (Figure 7). At that site, Datum 1 was located at UTM Zone 17 N4323068.4 E328682.9 and an altitude of 209.6 (687.5 ft) above MSL. Datum 2 was located at UTM Zone 17 N4323064.6 E328693.2 and an altitude of 213.2 m (699.3 ft) above MSL. After the grid was established, overgrown vegetation was cleared from the visible aboveground site components. At 33PK212, this included the five site elements identified during the Phase I investigation. At 33PK213, this included the previously identified house site, but also the remnants of a barn, which was located northwest of the house and on the opposite side of a small access road (Figure 7).

A series of close-interval shovel test pits were then completed across each site. Shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5-m (24.6-ft) intervals and each test was excavated at least 10 cm (4 in) into sterile subsoil. Each test was excavated by strata and all artifacts were assigned to the shovel test pit and stratum from which they were obtained. Field notes recorded relevant soil data like color, depth, texture, and inclusions and the location of each test was plotted on a project map. Shovel test pits were excavated in transects across the sites until two negative tests—tests that yielded no artifacts or other cultural data—were documented.

After the shovel test pit survey was completed, a series of larger, 1-m (3.28-ft) by 1-m (3.28-ft) test units was completed. Test units were located to investigate identified buildings, structures, or features that were either exposed above the ground surface or were documented during the shovel test pit survey. Test units were excavated stratigraphically and all were excavated at least 10 cm (4 in) into sterile subsoil. At least one wall of each test unit was drawn in profile and photographs of each unit were also taken.

A hand-drawn site schematic of each site was produced that recorded the location of structural remnants and relevant landscape features like roadways, test locations, grid points, and site datums. All phases of the field investigation were documented with digital photographs and a field journal that recorded daily observations, prevalent weather conditions, and preliminary interpretations of each site. The locations of identified site elements were 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 subjected to radiological examination by staff from LATA/Parallax, LLC. Once the materials were determined to be uncontaminated, they 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.

It should be noted that technical guidance from OHPO staff recommended that an analytical methodology that focused on the statistical analysis of artifact collections as a potential avenue for exploring these twentieth-century sites. However, sufficient or appropriate data for such analysis was not encountered. The artifact collections are relatively sparse, with the exception of the glass assemblages, and the small sample sizes of various artifacts by type and context are not numerous enough to be statistically valid. As such, statistical investigation does not play a role in the artifact analysis.

Ultimately, the two artifact collections consist of material that was largely generated and deposited in the second quarter of the twentieth century. As discussed in the following report sections, they largely consist of bottle glass recovered from single deposits at each site. Other artifact types make up significantly smaller portions of each collection. Neither the feature groups nor the artifact assemblages appear likely to yield information significant to Ohio's history and the collections are not recommended for curation. Currently, the artifacts remain with ASC Group. Inc.

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 redwares 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 red-paste 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.
>
> *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.

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 1820 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. Overall, American yellow ware was produced ca. 1827–1940 most commonly occurring 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 (1971). 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

33PK212: THE RAILSIDE FARMSTEAD

The first site that was investigated was 33PK212, the Railside Farmstead. This site is located just south of the railroad tracks that were installed to provide service to the nearby gaseous diffusion plant and is approximately 30 m (98.4 ft) east of the farm access road that passes between the two sites and connects with Schuster Road (Figures 1 and 6). During the Phase I survey, five aboveground site elements were identified. They included a concrete building foundation (Building 1) that was identified as a root cellar, a scatter of rubble that was identified as a second building (Building 2), a concrete pad identified as Building 3, a concrete well, and a shape-selected limestone well (Schweikart et al. 1997). A total of 1,086 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation (Appendix A).

During the site clearing and preparation for the Phase II survey, it was possible to refine the identification of these site elements. Building 1, originally identified as a root cellar, is actually a residential cellar hole with a poured concrete bulkhead entrance and a set of collapsed concrete steps in the center of the depression (Plates 1 and 2). The slumping cellar hole is approximately 5 m (16.4 ft) square, obscuring the size of the original building. However, a berm of redeposited subsoil that was created when the cellar hole was excavated surrounds the building, suggesting that the original structure was approximately 5 m (16.4 ft) square (Plate 3). While this seems small, it is possible that the cellar served as a kitchen area and that the ground floor served as the living space. Excavation revealed that the building was constructed with a poured concrete floor, and that the foundation walls appear to have been made from cinder blocks, several dislodged samples of which were observed in the cellar hole fill.

This building is identified as a residence, largely based on the presence of the collapsed staircase, which appears to have slumped from a position to the right of the intact bulkhead entrance. The collapsed stairs provided access to a floor level above the cellar. It is likely that the overlying floor served as residential space while the cellar served as cold storage, or may have held a kitchen or other necessary facilities.

Building 2 was identified during the Phase I investigation by a scattering of bricks and structural stone. Rather than a separate building, this concentration of rubble appears to be redeposited elements of the residential structure at Building 1 (Plates 4 and 5). Although some small fragments of limestone were apparent, the Phase II investigation revealed that the scatter

remnants are predominantly blocks of articulated brick and concrete randomly distributed on the ground surface. These appear to represent the remnants of a brick chimney and dislodged concrete foundation elements deposited when the site was razed after the AEC took possession of the property. The rubble is located approximately 7 m (23 ft) northeast of Building 1 (Figure 6).

Building 3, identified by a large concrete pad during the Phase I survey, is the remnants of a small livestock barn that likely served as a small dairy barn (Plates 6 and 7). The concrete pad measured approximately 7.5 m (24.6 ft) by 3.5 m (11.5 ft) and included a cast concrete feed trough on its northern margin and a cast, sunken slop trough with a discharge along its southern margin. The concrete floor, feed trough, and slop trough indicate the barn served to house and feed cows. However, it is apparent that the barn was larger than the concrete feed and slop floor. A slightly raised berm surrounding a slight depression extended from the northern edge of the concrete pad and marked the location of a larger portion of the barn (Plate 8). Ultimately, the barn measured 7.5 m (24.6 ft) by 11.5 m (37.8 ft) in length and width. Construction details of the barn are not clear, but several large limestone blocks in the vicinity suggest that it may have stood on sills resting on piers, if not a completed stone foundation. The barn was located approximately 17.5 m (57.4 ft) southeast of Building 1, on the opposite side of an overgrown farm lane/driveway.

The two remaining site elements identified during the Phase I were initially identified as wells. The first was identified as a concrete well, near Building 1. The second was identified as a shape-selected limestone well at the southern margin of the site, near a small spring/seep (Schweikart et al. 1997). When these two features were relocated, it was clear that while the stone well was precisely that, the concrete well was actually the opening at the top of a poured concrete cistern (Plate 9).

The cistern was located just 5 m (16.4 ft) southeast of the Building 1, and likely served as the water supply for the house (Figure 6). It was probably fed through a system of gutters and drains that captured runoff from the roof of that building, but no evidence of this system remained. The cistern was slightly more than 1.8 m (6 ft) in diameter and was approximately 3 m (10 ft) deep. Although it remained full of water, there was little to no resistance to probes at the bottom of the feature, suggesting that it is largely free of refuse. The size of the cistern is impressive and it contains as many as 8,400 gallons (31,797 l) of water. The square access hole

on top likely held a wooden superstructure and iron pump to recover the water. No evidence of those elements remains.

The stone well was located at the southern margin of the site, on the south bank of a small seep or intermittent stream that flows downhill and largely defines the southern and eastern limit of the site. It was constructed of dry-laid, shape-selected limestone and has an interior diameter of 50 cm (19 in). Located so close to the seep/stream, it is likely that this well served as a livestock well designed to recover water from the nearby spring when the water table was low enough that the adjacent seep/stream was dry. The well was located 42.5 m (139.4 ft) south of Building 1 (Figure 6).

One interesting fact made clear by the structural remains is that the buildings on site were intentionally razed sometime after it was abandoned. This is clear as only trace evidence of either Building 1 or Building 3's superstructure remains. In fact, the only evidence of the superstructure of Building 1 is the redeposited rubble that was initially identified as Building 2. At some point it appears, the superstructures were removed and may have been transported off site.

In all, 66 shovel test pits were completed across the site area (Figure 6). Eighteen (27.3 percent) of those contained artifacts. The positive shovel test pits were largely constrained to the area surrounding Building 1 and between Buildings 1 and 3. This pattern is typical of the space surrounding residential buildings on historic sites as they were the focus of the majority of activity on site and such deposits may contain structural debris from the building as well. However, just 92 artifacts were recovered from the shovel test pits. This is a relatively low number of artifacts in an undisturbed sheet midden context when compared to earlier sites in southern Ohio like 33CN428, 33CN430, 33CN433, and 33CN460 in Clinton County, which contained several hundred items in broad sheet middens (Klinge et al. 2008a, 2008b). The relative dearth of sheet midden materials is likely the result of the brief period of occupation (ca. 1920–1952), and the twentieth century origins of the site.

Previous investigations have connected the evolving patterns in the density, quality, and location of sheet middens on historic sites in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with the rise of germ theory and social proscriptions against broadcast waste (Rafferty 2000; Versaggi 2000). Others have identified the lack of sheet midden material as an artifact or twentieth-century culture in and of itself (Cabak et al. 1999). In general, most accept that the sheet refuse seen on

colonial and early Federal period sites dramatically decreased in the second half of the nineteenth century and is largely absent from twentieth century occupations. Rather, waste disposal was concentrated in discrete disposal areas on sites, if not a central municipal trash dump. The greatly diminished sheet middens on twentieth-century sites are not without value, however, and recent studies have analyzed the contents of contemporary deposits to evaluate the change from traditional to modern farms in South Carolina (Cabak et al. 1999).

The shovel test pits revealed a largely uniform stratigraphy across the site, with just one test showing any indication of post-occupation disturbance. The shovel test pit at grid point N507.5 E515 was characterized by 25 cm (9.8 in) of dark (10YR 3/3) silt loam topsoil mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil overlying sterile subsoil. The agent of the disturbance was unclear, but it is possible that it occurred during the demolition and razing of the buildings on site, or it may have occurred during the construction of the adjacent railroad grade. The remainder of the shovel tests revealed a thin A horizon, typically between 10 cm (4 in) and 15 cm (5.9 in) thick overlying sterile subsoil. The topsoil was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam and the subsoil was yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam. The minor variation observed in the depth of the topsoil is related to colluvial action, as the site slopes from west to east. There was no evidence that the site has ever been under cultivation. In addition, no artifact concentrations or peaks in the distribution of items were identified that might indicate the presence of a subsurface feature or refuse deposit.

The artifacts recovered from the shovel test pits include 16 pieces of ceramic vessels, 25 pieces of bottle or unidentified vessel glass, 17 pieces of iron or iron alloy (steel), 16 zinc canning jar lid fragments, 16 pieces of coal, a single sample of mortar/cement, and the handle to a plastic mug (Appendix A). Of the ceramics identified in the shovel test pits, just four fragments are from storage or utilitarian vessels, while the remaining 11 are pieces of whiteware serving dishes. The four stoneware and redware utilitarian vessel fragments constitute just 4.3 percent of the shovel test pit and artifact assemblage, while glass storage vessels (bottle and vessel glass) accounted for 27.2 percent of the assemblage. Similar proportions of stoneware to glass storage vessels have been interpreted as evidence of the growing dominance of glass vessels and prepackaged foods in the twentieth century and the subsequent decline in the use of ceramic vessels for long-term food storage (Cabak et al. 1999).

Six 1-m (3.28-ft) by 1-m (3.28-ft) test units were completed to investigate various features. Three units were completed in or adjacent to Building 1, a single unit was excavated adjacent to Building 3, one unit was excavated to examine the rubble that was originally identified as Building 2, and a single unit was excavated in the vicinity of the stone well. The evidence from the units revealed additional construction details of the house, sampled a midden located behind the livestock barn, confirmed the non-structural nature of the rubble at Building 2, and investigated the potential for midden around the stone livestock well.

Unit 1 was excavated in the concentration of rubble that was originally identified as Building 2 (Figure 6). It was completed to confirm the non-structural nature of this surface deposit. The unit datum, its southwest corner, was located at grid point N507.5 E495. This unit was placed near the center of the rubble concentration in an effort to identify any subsurface structural remains like building supports or evidence of a floor or work surface. No such evidence was encountered, confirming the assumption that the aboveground rubble originated elsewhere.

Excavation of Unit 1 revealed stratigraphy nearly identical to that in nearby shovel test pits. The stratigraphy consisted of a maximum of 12 cm (4.7 in) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam overlying sterile subsoil (Figure 9). The surface of the subsoil interface was mottled with darker soil, which may have been caused during the deposition of the nearby rubble on the ground surface. A total of 46 artifacts were recovered from the topsoil in this unit (Appendix A). The recovered artifacts are similar in quality to those recovered in the shovel test pits and appear to represent domestic refuse that was deposited with the dislodged building rubble. They included one piece of buff-bodied stoneware, nine sherds of whiteware, one piece of ironstone, 20 fragments of bottle glass (including seven pieces of canning jar lid liners), 12 pieces of iron hardware, a single zinc lid liner, and a single sample of coal. The most telling diagnostic item from this assemblage was a complete glass lid liner manufactured by the Hazel-Atlas Company between 1920 and 1964 (Plate 10).

Units 2, 4, and 5 were excavated in and around Building 1 to confirm its function, recover construction details, and to investigate the potential that a dense sheet midden existed at the projected rear of the house (Figure 6). Unit 2 was excavated near the southwest corner of the house to investigate the berm of redeposited subsoil. Unit 4 was completed inside the cellar hole

to investigate construction details, and Unit 5 was excavated southwest of the building to search for associated artifact evidence at the rear of the house.

Excavation of Unit 2 revealed the berm surrounding the cellar hole consisted of redeposited subsoil that was deposited when the cellar hole was excavated (Figure 10; Plate 11). At least a portion of the excavated earth was piled at the edge of the excavation to raise the local ground surface. This provided two advantages: it served to raise the ground surface and therefore decrease the necessary depth of the excavation and it served to promote drainage by increasing the slope in the vicinity of the foundation. The stratigraphy consisted of three strata. The first was a maximum of 13 cm (5.1 in) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam. The second stratum was the redeposited subsoil, which was excavated in two arbitrary levels and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay loam. This stratum was a maximum of 34 cm (13.4 in) thick and had slumped toward the center of the adjacent cellar hole. The third stratum was the underlying sterile subsoil.

Just 36 artifacts were recovered from Unit 2, including 32 pieces of window glass (Appendix A). The remaining four artifacts were two pieces of iron hardware and two pieces of non-diagnostic vessel glass. This is informative in that there is none of the typical domestic debris, like the ceramic fragments or vessel glass fragments so often encountered in the vicinity of earlier house sites. Rather, all of the artifacts recovered here are attributable to the house itself, although a large piece of iron hardware is too corroded to identify properly. The window glass may even have come from a single window pane that had broken, although none of the recovered pieces mended. If this is true, we can project the location of at least one window, which was located in the eastern half of the southern wall.

Unit 4 was excavated in the center of the Building 1 cellar hole to investigate construction details. Excavation revealed two strata, including a thin layer of modern topsoil, overlying a poured concrete floor (Figure 11). The topsoil consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam that was a maximum of 13 cm (5.1 in) thick. The second stratum was a maximum of 38 cm (14.9 in) thick and consisted of gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay. Inclusions in the second stratum consisted of a number of displaced modern cinder blocks. These blocks appear to have been dislodged from the adjacent foundations, although the foundation walls were not observed. The use of poured

Portland cement/concrete for the floor and staircases and the use cinder blocks for the foundation walls strongly suggests that Building 1 was built sometime after ca. 1920 when such materials became common in residential architecture (Kreh 2003; Miller et al. 2000).

In all, 305 artifacts were recovered from two excavated levels in Unit 4 (Appendix A). The first soil stratum consisted of modern topsoil and soil and recent soil slump. The second stratum, which contained the majority of the observed but not recovered cinder block fragments, appears to represent an older slump episode, in which portions of the surrounding walls tumbled into the cellar. The majority of the artifacts (n = 221) consist of fragments of barbed wire fence that were undoubtedly deposited in the cellar hole after the site was abandoned and it had been buried by the slumping walls. The remaining artifacts included a single piece of a leather shoe upper, 60 pieces of bottle glass that provide the best date range for the material in Unit 4, a single glass electrical insulator, four pieces of crown cap bottle caps, a toy police badge, one piece of charred wood/charcoal, 18 fragments of mortar/cement, and two plastic clothing buttons (Appendix A). While many of these artifact types can be positively ascribed to the twentieth century, it is the bottle glass and the plastic buttons that serve to most positively connect this material with the second quarter of that century.

The bottle glass contained five datable examples. These included two Coca-Cola bottles that were manufactured between 1938 and 1951 (Plate 12), an Owens-Illinois Glass Company jar fragment that was manufactured in 1933, a screw-threaded Mason jar fragment that was manufactured after 1919, and a Supreme Mason jar fragment (Plate 13) that was manufactured between 1929 and 1946 (Deiss 1981; Toulouse 1971). The two buttons are modern thermoplastics, which were not prevalent consumer items until after the Second World War.

Unit 5 was completed approximately 4 m (13.1 ft) southeast of Building 1 (Figure 6). Based on the collapsed concrete steps in the cellar hole and their presumed point of origin, this area was likely the back of the building. Often, minor middens accumulate in the rear of residential structures as either the product of casual waste disposal or refuse and cast offs from various activities that occur in the vicinity of a house site.

The stratigraphy in this unit was similar to that detected in nearby shovel test pits and consisted of 19 cm (7.5 in) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sterile subsoil (Figure 12). In all, 62 artifacts were recovered from this unit. They include 51 fragments of vessel glass, including two screw-threaded Mason jar

fragments that post-date 1919 (Deiss 1981), four fragments of modern terra-cotta redware, four pieces of corroded iron wire or wire nails, two fragments of slag, and a single piece of an asphalt roofing shingle.

Unit 3 was excavated along the eastern margin of the dairy barn to investigate construction methods in the portion of the building north of the concrete slop and feed pad (Figure 6). While there was no structural information detected in Unit 3, excavation did identify a midden and bottle dump along the rear wall of the barn. The stratigraphy consisted of two strata: a 16-cm (6.3-in) thick topsoil that was characterized by dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam that overlay sterile subsoil (Figure 13).

The midden deposit was entirely contained within the topsoil and does not appear to have been placed within a pit or other containing feature. Rather, it was refuse that was intentionally deposited on the ground surface at the rear of the barn, out of sight of Building 1. Half of the artifacts recovered from this site were found within this midden deposit. In all, 540 artifacts were found on the surface or within the first soil stratum of Unit 3 (Appendix A).

The midden deposit contained just four samples of ceramic, including three pieces of whiteware and a single fragment of Rockingham-glazed yellowware. Other materials include a single spark plug from an internal combustion engine, a piece of a leather shoe upper, one piece of window glass, 41 pieces of iron or steel hardware, the carbon rod from a car battery, six coal fragments, a single unidentified plastic fragment, and a single rubber electrical insulator. The majority of the midden deposit was composed of vessel glass (n = 483).

All of the diagnostic vessel glass fragments and whole vessels belong to types that were manufactured between 1919 and 1964 (Appendix A). Sixty-three pieces were positively identified as bottle glass used to store and consume liquids, 35 pieces were positively identified as jar fragments most likely used to store canned or pickled foodstuffs, and 385 were unidentified vessel glass that could belong to either group, or may be from drinking or serving dishes. The diagnostic vessel glass is presented in Table 6 and photos of several examples are presented in Plates 14–16.

The final unit excavated at 33PK212 was completed in the vicinity of the stone livestock well at the southern margin of the site (Figure 6). Unit 6 was located approximately 5 m (16.4 ft) west of the well. This unit revealed stratigraphy similar to that discovered in the nearby shovel test pits with approximately 20 cm (7.9 in) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam topsoil

overlying dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay loam sterile subsoil. Just five artifacts were recovered from this unit, including three nail fragments, a single piece of ironstone, and one fragment of non-diagnostic vessel glass.

Site Summary

Site 33PK212, the Railside Farmstead, is the remnants of a small livestock-oriented farm. It consists of four features including the primary residence, the foundation and stairs to the cellar, which were built of poured concrete and cinder blocks. The house was approximately 5 m (16.4 ft) by 5 m (16.4 ft) in dimension and stood over a full cellar. The architectural evidence of the house suggests the house was built after ca. 1920, when poured concrete and cinder blocks were becoming widely used in residential construction. A small barn with a concrete livestock feed and slop floor stood just 17.5 m (57.4 ft) southwest of the house on the opposite side of a small farm lane that connected the site to the access road that passes between Schuster Road and 33PK213. The barn was 7.5 m (24.6 ft) wide and 11.5 m (37.8 ft) long and the 3.5-m (11.5-ft) concrete floor spanned the southern third of the structure. Two ancillary features include a large concrete cistern, which stood just 5 m (16.4 ft) southeast of the house site and held as much as 8,400 gallons (31,797 l) of water, and a stone well located 42.5 m (139.4 ft) south of the house site. Located some distance from the house, the well likely served as a water source for livestock, possibly during periods when a nearby seep/intermittent stream was not flowing. At the conclusion of the Phase I study, this site was assigned to the highest of three ranks for farm sites in the Upland South settlement pattern. It was determined to be a residential site with multiple buildings/structures that was occupied by people of a high socio-economic status (Schweikart et al. 1997).

It was clear from the documented site evidence that at some point after the ca. 1952 abandonment of the site, the building on the property was intentionally dismantled. Unlike 33PK213, which collapsed in place, there was only trace evidence on site of the superstructure of either the house or the barn at 33PK212. The only indication of the superstructure at all was a scattering of articulated brick rubble located northeast of the house site, which appears to be the remnants of a brick chimney and dislocated foundations elements from the house.

The distribution of positive shovel test pits excavated on a 7.5-m (24.6-ft) grid across the site limits revealed that there was little in the way of accumulated sheet midden as is often documented on historic sites from earlier periods. Just 92 artifacts were recovered from 18

positive shovel test pits over an area of approximately 625 sq m (6,728 sq ft) between the house and the barn (Figure 6), for a rate of 5.1 artifacts per positive test. This rate of recovery is attributed to the relatively short duration of occupation on site, which necessarily occurred between ca. 1920 and 1952, but also to twentieth-century proscriptions on broadcast waste in domestic or residential settings. In comparison, 33CN428, 33CN430, and 33CN433, a series of nineteenth century farmsteads in Clinton County that were occupied for longer periods of time, had a rate of recovery of between four and six artifacts per positive shovel test pit, but over significantly broader areas (1,750 sq m [18,837 sq ft], 900 sq m [9,688 sq ft], and 975 sq m [10,495 sq ft], respectively) [Klinge et al. 2008a, 2008b]. Those sites are currently under cultivation, and the broadcast waste had been thoroughly mixed and moderately dispersed demolition and grading activities. There is little doubt they originally marked a more intensive depositional event than that represented by the artifacts found in the few centimeters of topsoil at 33PK212. Rather, refuse disposal was a more focused endeavor at 33PK212. Nearly 50 percent (n = 540) of the 1,086 artifacts that were recovered from the site were found in a concentrated surface midden located behind the eastern or rear wall of the barn, opposite the house.

Broadly, the artifact collection consists of 36 ceramic items, three "composite" items composed of two material types, 672 glass artifacts, 323 metal artifacts, 46 mineral samples, and six synthetic items. Fully 95 percent (n = 639) of the glass assemblage is bottle glass, Mason jar fragments, or other unidentifiable vessel glass. The second largest material type in the collection, metal, consists primarily of construction hardware (i.e., nails), tools and engine parts, and fragments of barbed wire. All of the artifacts, with the exception of those recovered from redeposited or slumped subsoil deposits in Units 2 and 4, were recovered from surface or the thin topsoil that covered the site.

The diagnostic artifacts types indicate that the site was most likely occupied during the second quarter of the twentieth century, which is in line with the structural evidence. Although small portions of the collection consist of items that could have been produced at many points throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it is the diagnostic elements of the glass assemblage that provide the most reliable dates for the site. All of the datable glass vessels were produced after 1919, as indicated by the presence of screw-threaded Mason jars, and the majority of the datable bottles were produced after 1920. The median date of production for the datable bottle glass is 1940.6. Although the majority of the bottle and vessel glass was recovered from

the midden deposit found in Unit 3, fragments were recovered from all contexts on site indicating that the archaeological record of the house is associated with an occupation in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The historic documentation surrounding the occupants of Site 33PK212 is slim. While the property owners were easy to trace, there is little in the way of cartographic evidence of the site. The site is located on a 21-ac parcel of Tract 158, which was split from William Holt's farm. Although it is unclear when Holt divested the property, it appears to have occurred after his death when his farm was subdivided sometime in the late nineteenth century. During the period of occupation dictated by the construction materials and artifact record, the property was owned by two families. In 1920, Daniel Farmer purchased the land from Brough Moore. Farmer was a locally prominent landowner who purchased the neighboring parcels between about 1920 and 1930, but lived elsewhere. In 1933, Farmer sold the property to William and Mary Tackett, who held it until 1952. It is possible that the Tackett's resided on the site and constructed the small farmstead in 1933. Thus, the period of occupation on site would have been just 19 years, extending between 1933 and 1952.

33PK213: THE LOG PEN FARMSTEAD

The second site in this study is 33PK213, the Log Pen Farmstead. It is located approximately 80 m (262 ft) south of the Railside Farmstead and is bisected by the access road that connects the two sites with Schuster Road (Figures 1 and 2). During the Phase I survey, just a single feature element was documented. At that time, the remains of a collapsed house were encountered and a handful of artifacts were collected. Based on the presence of relatively undiagnostic artifacts, the site was assigned a broad potential date range covering much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Schweikart et al. 1997). A total of 1,961 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Phase II investigation (Appendix A).

During the site clearing and preparation it was determined that the Log Pen Farmstead was most likely contemporary with 33PK212 and was constructed in the twentieth century. This was made clear by the materials used in the construction of the house (Plates 17–19). The house was manufactured of milled beams and modern dimensional lumber held together with wire nails. The roof was made of rolled, standing seam steel sheets. Both the wire nails and the steel roof indicate that the building post dates ca. 1890, when each became widely available (Miller et

al. 2000). However, the modern dimensional lumber strongly suggests that the site was constructed in the twentieth century.

The building was approximately 6 m (19.7 ft) square and stood on a series of stone piers that supported the sills above the ground surface (Plate 20). It was not built with a cellar, nor was there clear indication of nogging—material used to fill the space between supporting members of a building—between the piers to create an enclosed crawlspace. Rather it appears that this building stood exposed on the support piers, a construction method that has been documented in other portions of northern Appalachia in the twentieth century (Klinge 2006). It is clear from the collapsed roof, that the gabled ends of the building faced east and west. Traces of a porch foundation were documented on the northern face of the house, suggesting the location of the primary entryway (Figure 8).

The Phase II clearing also revealed a second aboveground feature that was not identified during the Phase I investigation. A series of three pairs of stone support piers (Plates 21 and 22) were documented approximately 32 m (105 ft) northeast of the house site, across the farm access road (Figure 7). The piers were arranged in two rows running from northwest to southeast separated by 7 m (23 ft). Each row consisted of three piers at roughly 4-m (13.1-ft) intervals. This building appears to have served as a barn positioned on the slope overlooking 33PK212. However, there was no evidence of the barn superstructure preserved on site.

In all, 60 shovel test pits were excavated across the site area (Figure 7). Twenty-nine of those tests (49 percent) contained artifacts. A total of 224 artifacts were recovered from the shovel test pits, primarily in the vicinity of the house (Appendix A). Interestingly, the sheet midden surrounding this site was considerably larger and denser than that documented at 33PK212. This suggests that either this site was occupied for a greater duration and material had a greater chance to enter the archaeological record, or this may reflect behavioral differences among the occupants of the two sites.

As with the previous site, the shovel test pits revealed uniform stratigraphy across the site limits. In general, the stratigraphy consisted of 15 cm (5.9 in) to 20 cm (7.9 in) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sterile clay loam subsoil. There were minor variations in the depth of the topsoil, which tended to be thinnest in the vicinity of the barn due to colluvial slope wash. There was no indication of post-occupation disturbance and there was no evidence that the site had been plowed at any time in the past.

The artifacts recovered from the shovel test pits included 29 pieces of ceramic (five pieces of brick, two pieces of utilitarian redware, two pieces of ironstone, one piece of porcelain, 13 pieces of whiteware, nine pieces of stoneware, and one unidentified fragment). Other artifacts include a single .410 gauge plastic shotgun shell, 28 pieces of bottle and vessel glass (including canning jar lid liners), 15 pieces of window glass, 118 pieces of iron hardware (one automotive jack part, four fragments of barbed wire, three threaded bolts or threaded nuts, 73 nails or nail fragments, one horseshoe or sickle part, 16 pieces of wire, one toy airplane, and four unidentified objects), 14 pieces of cinder or slag, seven pieces of coal, two fragments of an unidentified bivalve shell, 14 pieces of iron cans, two unidentified glass fragments, one piece of furniture glass, and the rubber sole to a shoe (Appendix A).

Diagnostics among the shovel test pit artifact assemblage include Albany and Bristol Slipped stonewares, which were manufactured for much of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. In general, American stoneware crocks served as food and liquid storage vessels before the advent of automatically-produced, standardized size glass vessels in the twentieth century (Cabak et al. 1999). Other diagnostic items include several bottle and glass types such as two fragments of Pepsi-Cola bottles with applied color labels that were manufactured after 1934, fragments of screw-top threaded Mason jars that were manufactured after 1919, a fragment of an Alexander H. Kerr and Company bottle manufactured after 1943, and a Hazel-Atlas Mason jar fragment that was made between 1920 and 1964 (Deiss 1981; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Toulouse 1971). The diagnostic glass collection also contains two pieces of manganese solarized vessel glass, which was manufactured between ca. 1880 and ca. 1918 (Deiss 1981).

Four 1-m (3.28-ft) by 1-m (3.28-ft) test units were completed at 33PK213. The first unit was excavated in the center of Building 2, the barn that was identified northeast of the house site. Units 2 and 4 were excavated within or adjacent to the house (Building 1), and Unit 3 was excavated through a bottle dump/surface midden southeast of the house site (Figure 7).

Unit 1, excavated in the center of the pier-supported barn, revealed little in the way of subsurface evidence for this structure. The stratigraphy was consistent with the nearby shovel test pits and consisted of 9 cm (3.5 in) of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam overlying sterile subsoil (Plate 23). There was no indication of a floor surface, suggesting that the barn contained a simple earthen floor that has likely degraded through colluvial action as the barn stood on a

rather steep slope to 33PK212. Twelve artifacts were recovered from Unit 1. They include 11 iron wire nails and unidentifiable nail fragments and two unidentified iron rods that were cataloged as a single piece of miscellaneous hardware.

Units 2 and 4 were excavated within or adjacent to the house at 33PK213 (Figure 8). Unit 2 was excavated so that it bisected the projected northern terminus of the front porch of the house. Unit 4 was excavated within the exposed interior of the building on its west side. Both units yielded artifacts associated with the house, but provided little in the way of structural information.

Unit 2 revealed stratigraphy consistent with nearby shovel test pits. The thin topsoil consisted of just 6 cm (2.4 in) of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam (Plate 24). There was no distinction, either in the soil quality or artifact distribution, between the space projected to fall beneath the front porch and the space not beneath that presumed structure. This suggests that either the proposed porch did not exist, or that it may simply have been a lean-to roof without the benefit of a floor. It is also possible that the porch was not extant long enough to impact the underlying soil and allow for the differential accumulation of artifacts in its vicinity.

In all, 209 artifacts were recovered from the topsoil in Unit 2 (Appendix A). These included 13 ceramic fragments (three pieces of ironstone, one piece of porcelain, and nine fragments of whiteware), two shards of light bulb or lamp chimney glass, 14 shards of vessel glass, 161 pieces of window glass, three pieces of miscellaneous iron hardware, 14 pieces of nails or possible nail fragments, a single prehistoric projectile point fragment, and a single piece of black, vulcanized rubber that may have come from a tire inner tube. The high proportion of the window glass in this area may indicate the location of a window in the north-facing wall of the house, which would suggest the porch was enclosed. However, the observed house ruins appear to have collapsed and fallen to the north and it is possible that this collapse distributed the glass several feet to the north of the actual window location in the north wall of the house proper (Figure 8).

Chronologically diagnostic items from the single artifact-bearing stratum in this unit suggest that the surface contains items from the range of occupations spanning the late nineteenth century and extending into the second quarter of the twentieth century. This includes the ceramic assemblage, made up of types that first entered into production in the first half of the

nineteenth century but remained in the marketplace until at least the last decade of the 1800s, a fragment of a threaded Mason jar manufactured after 1919, a piece of manganese solarized bottle glass manufactured between 1880 and ca. 1918, as well as two cut and two wire nails (Deiss 1981; Miller and Hunter 1990; Miller et al. 2000; Munsey 1970; Stelle et al. 2001). Cut nails were the dominant nail from approximately 1790 to 1890, when wire nails overtook them in popularity and availability (Gillio et al. 1980; Nelson 1968).

Unit 4 revealed that bioturbation has moderately impacted the soil stratigraphy beneath the house. This is common on pier-supported structures with underlying crawlspaces, as the above structure provided shelter for burrowing rodents. Although it is possible that the bioturbation, in this case a collapsed rodent burrow or krotovina, occurred during the active life of the house, it is also likely that it occurred between the time that the house was abandoned and it finally collapsed.

Interestingly, the topsoil within the house was substantially thicker than that found in Unit 2 just a few m to the north. In Unit 4, the very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam topsoil was 20 cm (7.9 in) thick. As with the previous unit, the topsoil directly overlay sterile subsoil, which had been affected by a large rodent burrow (Figure 14). There was no indication of the overlying floor surface, although a dislodged stone from a nearby support pier was encountered within the topsoil.

One hundred and seventy-two artifacts were recovered from the topsoil in Unit 4 (Appendix A). The artifacts included two sherds of modern terra-cotta redware, a single sherd of undecorated whiteware, 17 brick fragments, the remnant of a cardboard 12-gauge shotgun shell, three pieces of light bulb or lamp chimney glass, 19 pieces of vessel glass (three of which are portions of canning jars), 48 pieces of window glass, 31 pieces of unidentified iron scrap which are likely portions of the deteriorated iron roof, and 50 nails or possible nail fragments. Eleven of the nails could positively be identified as wire nails. Diagnostic items include the wire nails, which were most likely produced after ca. 1890, a screw-threaded jar fragment produced after 1919, a piece of glass with a blow valve mark that was manufactured between ca. 1930 and ca. 1950, and a piece of manganese solarized glass that was made between 1880 and ca. 1918 (Deiss 1981; Gillio et al. 1980; Munsey 1970).

The final test unit at 33PK213 was Unit 3, which was excavated within a midden deposit that was identified during the close-interval shovel test pit survey. The midden was located

between 5 m (16.4 ft) and 7 m (23 ft) east of the house and it was slightly more than 3 m (9.8 ft) long (Figure 7). Unit 3 was completed in the central portion of the midden and the majority of artifacts from this site were found on the ground surface and within the thin topsoil here. This deposit appears to be a surface midden placed behind the house and likely opposite the "yard" or primary activity areas outside the house itself. In all, 1,344 artifacts were recovered from Unit 3 (Appendix A). The stratigraphy in Unit 3 was similar to that observed across the site and consisted of approximately 22 cm (8.7 in) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam (Figure 15). The artifacts recovered from the midden deposit consist primarily of vessel glass and miscellaneous iron scrap and hardware.

Despite the significant number of items recovered from this deposit, just 28 of them were ceramic fragments (Appendix A). The ceramic assemblage from this unit consisted of seven pieces of brick, two sherds of utilitarian redware, 10 fragments of ironstone, five pieces of whiteware, and four pieces of buff-bodied stoneware treated with an Albany slip. The ceramics are all of a type that could have been produced during the historically documented occupation of the site from the last years of the nineteenth century to the second quarter of the twentieth. Other artifact types recovered from the midden deposit include a single 20-gauge plastic shotgun shell, three dry cell batteries, 13 pieces of lamp chimney or light bulb glass, 67 pieces of window glass, two aluminum can or bottle parts, one copper spoon, 121 pieces of iron hardware—including 53 pieces of iron cans, 40 fragments of iron coil furniture springs, one fork tine and one knife blade, 77 nails or nails fragments (only one of which was positively identified as a cut nail), one lead and one iron plumbing element, one Plymouth brand automotive insignia (1928–2001), 93 pieces of cinder or slag, eight coal samples, three faunal bone fragments, five pieces of asphalt roofing shingles (1903-present), five pieces of untyped plastic (including a toy dart and comb fragments), four pieces of a black rubber inner tube, and eight pieces of vinyl, including three fragments of a pressed record album (1930-present).

The largest portion of the assemblage from this deposit, however, consists of 901 pieces of bottle and vessel glass. Two hundred and ten of these items were positively identified as bottle glass and contain many diagnostic types and elements. All of the diagnostic bottle glass was manufactured after 1919 and several of the items were manufactured between 1945 and 1960 (Table 7; Plates 25–27). Ninety-six pieces of the vessel glass assemblage consisted of broad-bodied jar fragments or possible jar fragments. Several of these bore diagnostic markers

as well, and all appear to be manufactured between 1920 and 1964 (Appendix A). The remaining 591 fragments of vessel glass include six fragments that may have been drinking glasses, but the majority was too small to identify further (Appendix A).

Site Summary

Site 33PK213, the Log Pen Farmstead, is the remnants of a small farm whose function remains unclear. It consists of two site elements, including the primary residence, which stood on stone piers without the benefit of a full cellar or foundation. The house was approximately 6 m (19.7 ft) by 6 m (19.7 ft) in dimension and a small (1.5 m [4.9 ft] x 4 m [13.1 ft]) porch may have stood on its north side. The architectural evidence of the house suggests a connection between the builder and other areas of northern Appalachia as pier-supported houses were common in the region into the mid-twentieth century (Klinge 2006). A small, pier-supported barn that did not have a formal floor stood 32 m (105 ft) northeast of the house. The barn measured 7 m (23 ft) by 12 m (39.4 ft) and its long axis was aligned northwest to southeast. At the conclusion of the Phase I study, this site was assigned to the lowest rank of the three site types based on the Upland South Settlement Pattern. To wit, it was erroneously identified as a solitary structure/residence with no evidence of dependent or associated buildings or landscape features (Schweikart et al. 1997).

Unlike 33PK212, the superstructure of this house was left intact when the site was abandoned, although it has long since collapsed. Interestingly, there was no evidence for the superstructure of the barn, suggesting that it was removed or salvaged at the 1952 transfer of the site to the AEC. Architectural evidence of the house, including the standing seam iron roof, the modern dimensional lumber used in the framing, and the extruded wire nails holding it all together suggest that the superstructure at least was constructed in the twentieth century. A single projectile point fragment also constitutes a prehistoric component, but that sole artifact is insufficient to assign either a cultural or chronological association, and the prehistoric component of the site is not considered further.

The distribution of positive shovel test pits that were excavated across the site limits on a 7.5-m (24.6-ft) grid reveals a moderately dense sheet midden surrounds the site (Figure 7). The midden is concentrated in the area surrounding the house, and a total of 59 shovel test pits were completed and 29 were positive. Two hundred and twenty-four artifacts were recovered from those tests for a rate of recovery of 7.7 artifacts per positive test. This is greater than that

documented at 33PK212, and also greater than that documented at three sites in Clinton County that contained substantial and interpretable sheet middens (33CN428, 33CN430, and 33CN433). At those sites, rates of recovery for close-interval shovel test pits were between four and six items per test. Each of those sites was occupied for several decades and their periods of occupation run from the mid-nineteenth to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The sheet midden at 33PK213 was distributed across approximately 900 square m (9,688 sq ft) surrounding the house, which is in line with the size of the sheet midden documented on those three sites. In Clinton County, the sheet middens covered approximately 1,750 sq m (18,837 sq ft), 900 sq m (9,688 sq ft), and 975 sq m (10,495 sq ft), respectively (Klinge et al. 2008a, 2008b). The relatively dense sheet midden at 33PK213 may suggest a longer occupation than found at 33PK212, or it may be the result of differing behavioral practices of refuse disposal among contemporaries as suggested by the architectural elements of the site.

Whereas the sheet midden was denser at 33PK213 than at 33PK212, evidence suggests that refuse disposal practices were largely similar. As with the previous site, a large bottle dump/refuse midden was encountered on the ground surface approximately 5 m east of the southeastern corner of the house (Figure 7). Assuming the proposed porch represents the primary entryway, the midden deposit would have been behind the house. The midden was broader than that documented at 33PK212, and was approximately 2 m (6.56 ft) wide and 3 m (9.8 ft) wide. It also contained significantly more artifacts than the smaller deposit at 33PK212. Fully 68.5 percent of the artifacts recovered from this site (n = 1,344) were recovered from a single 1-m (3.28 ft) by 1-m (3.28 ft) test unit excavated through the midden (Appendix A).

In all, 1,961 artifacts were recovered from the site. Ninety-four of those were ceramic (including brick fragments), six were composite artifacts made of two or more material types, 1,276 were fragments of glass, 433 were metal objects, 123 were mineral samples, and 24 were synthetic (Appendix A). The ceramic collection consists of types that were widely available during much of the nineteenth and into the second quarter of the twentieth century. Beyond brick fragments, which constitute nearly 31 percent of the ceramic collection, the most common ceramic type was whiteware (n = 28). Whiteware was readily available in American markets beginning about 1820 and, with minor variations, is still produced today (Miller et al. 2000). However, some of the decorative patterns and motifs identified in this collection can be used to refine the range of possible production dates. A single fragment of red transfer-printed

whiteware from this assemblage was likely manufactured between 1829 and 1900 (Magid 1984; Stelle et al. 2001). Other major ceramic types include 15 pieces of ironstone that was manufactured between 1842 and 1930 (Miller et al. 2000), and 13 pieces of buff- or gray-bodied American stoneware. Many of the stonewares were treated with Albany slip, a surface decoration that was invented in 1825 but had begun to decline in popularity by the end of nineteenth century and was largely gone from the marketplace by ca. 1920 (Miller et al. 2000). These potentially older types may have been produced in the twentieth century, or they may have entered the archaeological record of the site long after they had passed from production. However, they introduce the possibility of a potential nineteenth-century occupation of the site in contradiction to the observed architectural remnants.

This potential earlier occupation is reinforced by the presence of a few other artifacts on site. Most prominent of those are some of the iron artifacts. Of the 433 metal artifacts, 234 are nails or possible nail fragments. The overwhelming majority of these are extruded wire nails, but five were positively identified as cut nails. Cut nails were the dominant nail form from approximately 1790 to 1890, but at that point they were largely supplanted by wire nails (Gillio et al. 1980; Nelson 1968). While some types of specialty nails remain cut today, their presence is normally taken as evidence of a nineteenth-century construction episode on site.

As with 33PK212, the most ubiquitous category of artifacts on site is glass. Slightly less than 65 percent of the assemblage is composed of glass. Three hundred and nineteen pieces were positively identified as bottles, jars, or pieces of canning jar lid liners, 19 were identified as furniture glass typically associated with lighting, 291 pieces were window glass, and 645 pieces were unidentified vessel glass. With the exception of pieces of manganese solarized glass, which was produced between 1880 and ca. 1918, all of the diagnostic bottle and vessel glass was manufactured after 1919 and much was manufactured after 1930. Many of the non-diagnostic glass elements certainly came from these same vessels, but the shards simply do not bear evidence to make that statement conclusively. As the vessel glass assemblage was recovered from all contexts on site, it is difficult to assign the archaeological deposits to an occupation that predates ca. 1920. This is equally true of the synthetic artifacts, rubber, vinyl, and plastics, at least one sample of which was recovered from within the house, in the shovel test pits, and within the midden around Unit 3. However, the presence of earlier artifact types does hint at an earlier occupation, perhaps in the last decades of the nineteenth century.

This range of potential occupation dates fits well with the documentary record of the site. Located on Part 3 of Tract 157, the property was acquired by George and Marie Hunt after it was subdivided from the William Holt farm. As with the previous site, it is unclear when this occurred, but the Overman (1884) map indicates that the property had been divided by that point (Figure 4). That map also depicts a building in the vicinity of 33PK213, and it may be that the Hunts built a house on site and occupied the area as early as that time. However, the Hunts sold the property to Daniel Farmer at an auction in 1919. If the Hunts had occupied the site for closer to 40 years, one would anticipate a greater expression of nineteenth-century material culture than the relatively small nineteenth-century component of the artifact collection that was identified during the survey.

In contrast to the cartographic evidence, it seems more likely that 33PK213 was constructed after Daniel Farmer acquired the property in 1919. The occupants may have brought with them curated items of some vintage, or perhaps they purchased and used outdated items for socio-economic reasons. George and Marie Hunt may also have occupied a different part of their farm, or the superstructure of their house may have been removed and a newer building constructed in its place. Again, this seems unlikely given the relative dearth of nineteenth-century materials. It is more likely that the relatively low investment in the design and construction of the home's foundation, as well as the presence of older and outdated materials, suggests a difference in economic status or cultural backgrounds between contemporary inhabitants of this site and 33PK212. As Daniel Farmer was the property owner of record between 1919 and 1952, the site appears to have been occupied by a tenant farmer who leased the property rights and perhaps George and Marie Hunt's old house site from Farmer.

DISCUSSION

The primary goal of any Phase II site evaluation is to determine the NRHP-eligibility of a site. Few sites of this vintage and type have been excavated or documented in southeastern Ohio, however, and the lack of comparative data makes such evaluation a challenge. To date, the most intensive evaluation of sites of this kind in Pike County has been the Phase I study completed by the ASC Group, Inc., in 1997 (Schweikart et al. 1997). A review of the OHPO site file reveals that 10 historic sites with twentieth-century components have been recorded for Pike County in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory. Of those 10, only four are solely twentieth-century sites with no earlier components. All are residential sites, but none have been subjected to work beyond the Phase I level.

To provide comparative data sets and evaluate the potential significance of these two 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). However, that research theme falls short of providing an appropriate context through which to interpret these sites, and they 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).

The Phase I study (Schweikart et al. 1997) and a later article by report authors Schweikart and Coleman (2003) stress the potential significance of the two sites as portions of a collective resource defined by 13 sites within the DOE property at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant property. This recommendation was based on the potential for the sites to contain important information regarding settlement patterns in Pike County and about the influence of the Upland South settlement pattern. During the Phase I study, the two sites were placed into one of three broad categories based on the Upland South pattern, and 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 two sites have been selected by virtue of the land transfer that prompted this study, rather than by any overarching research design.

In a 2003 article based on the 1997 study, Schweikart and Coleman determined that 33PK212 belonged to a group of "large, high socio-economic status farmsteads, situated on broad and level upland hill/ridge tops, often in relatively close proximity to transportation routes

and an unincorporated hamlet such as Sargents or Shyville" (Schweikart and Coleman 2003:183). In contrast, 33PK213 was classified as a type of site consisting of "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 current study reveals that these two sites do not fit well with their positioning in the original classifications. Both sites are individual farmsteads, but both consisted of at least two buildings and both appear to be of moderate to low socio-economic status. At 33PK212, the Railside Farmstead, few of the classic markers of status—items like high-end ceramics or glass tableware—were recovered, and similarities between the artifact collections at both sites suggest they shared a common socio-economic background. The sites are best understood as multiple structure, isolated residential sites of modest means. This homogeneity of site type proscribes against the type of comparative analysis of different Upland South settlement types recommended at the conclusion of the Phase I.

When viewed through the lens of the Upland South settlement pattern as applied by Schweikart et al. (1997) and Schweikart and Coleman (2003), the two sites appear to diverge slightly from the categories of settlement type to which they were previously assigned. In those studies, 33PK212 represented the "highest" level of site type with multiple buildings and a high socio-economic status for its occupants, and 33PK213 represented the "lowest" level of site type with just a single building and presumably lower socio-economic status. While the sites fit in the physiographic settings defined for their respective categories, the current evidence suggests that the sites are most appropriately considered to be members of the middle rank. Both sites contained at least two major buildings and the artifact evidence pointed to a similar level of expenditure on material culture. Architectural evidence suggested a difference in capital investment on property development, but this appears to be connected to ownership status rather than socio-economic or ethnic variation.

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 or 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).

While the sites studied here certainly fit this pattern, it is lacking in explanatory power for the positioning of 33PK212 and 33PK213 within the landscape of twentieth-century Pike County, Ohio. Interpreting the influence of cultural background and ethnic identity on the basis 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 33PK212 and 33PK213 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. Such analysis is complicated by a lack of historic data regarding the occupants of 33PK213 and the relative dearth of such material surrounding the Tackett family at 33PK212. The validity or applicability of the Upland South settlement pattern is also problematic in that the region over which it is said to apply covers a vast territory from Pennsylvania to Texas and from Ohio to Florida, with few descriptions of local variants (Smith 1993).

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, 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, in many ways, is the transition from regional distinct cultures in which individuals produced many of their goods, 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. The two sites have numerous characteristics that make them comparable to successful studies of modernization in other parts of Appalachia and the southeast.

The Log Pen Farmstead (33PK213) appears to have been occupied by a tenant farmer. Constructed without the benefit of a full foundation but on stone pier supports, the physical remnants of 33PK213 reflect a lower investment in materials than the remnants of owner-occupied 33PK212. The difference in ownership status—owner-occupied versus tenant-occupied—and construction materials would suggest a difference in status or means between the two sites. But, the artifact collections bear striking similarities, particularly in the glass assemblages, which suggest the two sites were not only contemporary, but occupied by individuals of similar economic means. Modernization studies have shown that during the twentieth-century rise of a national "popular" culture and the consumption of mass-produced goods, socio-economic status played a greater role in consumption patterns than ethnic identity or cultural background (Cabak et al. 1999). Similarities within the artifact assemblages at these sites then can be interpreted as evidence of similar socio-economic standing regardless of the ownership status of two sites or other differences between the occupants.

Both artifact collections display roughly the same relative percentage of artifacts by material types (Table 8). By far the largest material type at each site was glass, which

constituted between 61.88 percent and 64.97 percent of the artifacts at each site. The next largest group was metal, which was mostly iron but also included some zinc canning pieces and fragments of lead plumbing, and constituted between 22.18 percent and 29.74 percent of the collection. The other artifact categories are similarly aligned, with the major exception being organic artifacts, which were not encountered at 33PK212 and represent just one quarter of a percent of the items from 33PK213.

Similarities persisted within each material type as well (Table 9). The glass assemblage from each site contained a substantial amount of vessel glass, a loosely defined category that encompasses bottles, storage vessels, serving dishes, and drinking glasses. When a piece could be positively assigned to one of those specific types it was, but the majority of the vessel glass at each site remains untyped. At both sites, bottle glass made up between 11 percent and 16.8 percent of the glass assemblage, while storage/canning jar fragments made up between 6.25 percent and 6.67 percent. Lid liners, which are associated with storage/canning jars, made up 0.08 percent to 2.21 percent of the collections, while untyped vessel glass accounted for between 50.16 percent and 74.55 percent. There was a substantial difference in the amount of window glass found at each site, with window shards representing just 4.91 percent of the collection at 33PK212 but fully 22.84 percent at 33PK213. This is a sampling issue and should not be taken as evidence of more windows at 33PK213. Rather, the excavation of two units within the house that encountered substantial amounts of window glass while little was found in the single unit excavated at the margin of 33PK212, has artificially inflated the proportion of window glass in that site. This error has skewed the percentages for other glass types at 33PK213 by inflating the total number of glass shards and they would be slightly greater if the window glass was not counted.

The dominance of vessel glass within each collection carries implications about the access and use of pre-packaged foods on both sites. Past studies have demonstrated that rise in pre-packaged foodstuffs accompanied the move toward modernization of contemporary sites in South Carolina and in Appalachian Tennessee (Cabak et al. 1999; Groover 2005). Increasingly, as rural sites became connected to markets through improved road networks, concurrent improvements in packaging and preservation made pre-packaged foodstuffs a more attractive choice and home production and consumption declined. Consuming nationally available

foodstuffs in favor self-produced or locally produced, goods is interpreted as participation in a national "popular culture" (Cabak et al. 1999).

Another marker of this transition 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). Modern farms, those participating in rising national markets and culture, 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. Neither 33PK212 nor 33PK213 contained a substantial stoneware collection. In fact, ceramic vessels are conspicuously under-represented at both sites.

Only five fragments of stoneware storage vessels were recovered from 33PK212 and 13 pieces were recovered from 33PK213, representing 0.46 percent and 0.66 percent of the collections, respectively (Appendix A). In light of the dominance of vessel glass and bottle glass on site, this data suggests that the occupants of both sites participated in popular culture in that they were integrated into regional and national mass-market consumption patterns. Participation in national market forces is evidenced by the recovery of national brands like Coca-Cola bottles from 33PK212 and Pepsi-Cola bottles at 33PK213. Viewed in this light, both farms can be seen as modern farms that participated in national markets and popular culture. Beyond the prevalence of bottle glass storage containers versus the dearth of stoneware counterparts and the consumption of regional/national brand foodstuffs, other archaeological markers that indicate participation in a National popular culture have been identified (Cabak et al. 1999; Groover 2005, 2008). Sheet middens on traditional, or non-modern, farms has been found to be twice as dense and contains a broader range of materials. The interpretation is that many of the activities that occurred within the work yard of traditional farms moved into specialized buildings or were conducted in special function areas removed from the house site on modern farms (Cabak et al. 1999).

During the Phase II investigations of 33PK212 and 33PK213, the sheet midden at 33PK213 contained nearly two-and-a-half times more artifacts in fewer shovel test pits than at 33PK212. This in itself might lead to the conclusion that 33PK213 was more traditional than 33PK212. However, the mixture of modern artifact types like national brand beverages, modern construction materials like the steel roof, and older construction methods like the pier-supported superstructure at 33PK213 suggest that site is actually a transitional farm in which modern

lifeways and past lifeways/technologies were blended. Transitional farms have elements of both modern and traditional patterning in their artifacts and structures, but are not necessarily precursors of modern farms. The development from traditional, to transitional, to modern is not a chronologically linear progression, but rather followed different trajectory paths as individuals embraced, rejected, or partially adopted new lifeways (Groover 2008).

There are other possible explanations for the variation in sheet midden density, however. Of primary note is the difference between owner- and tenant-occupied farms, which feature largely in the large scale study of modernization in rural South Carolina (Cabak et al. 1999). The sheet midden on tenant-occupied farms was actually smaller than that on owner-occupied properties. In the 1999 study, owner-occupied sites had 39 percent more material within the sheet midden. This does not fit with the evidence at 33PK212 and 33PK213, as the historic record suggests that 33PK213, with its dense sheet midden, was a tenant farm.

The differences between tenant- and owner-occupied sites can add depth to modernization studies. It has been argued that on twentieth-century sites tenure status was a more significant factor in terms of housing style and location and material consumption than ethnic background or other cultural influences (Cabak et al. 1999). However, it is difficult to archaeologically discern socio-economic or tenure status on twentieth-century sites due to the relatively homogenous universe of "modern" material culture. Exploring the archaeological signatures of sites with a known ownership status may offer the chance to explain what variations exist in that relatively homogenous record.

In these ways, the two sites discussed here diverge from similar, contemporary sites studied in South Carolina. The tenant-occupied site had a sheet midden that was significantly larger than the owner-occupied site. These differences may carry implications to the application of modernization-based studies on Ohio's twentieth-century sites in the future. Modernization followed many different developmental paths based on local, regional, and even individual acceptance and participation in national culture (Groover 2008).

Based on the Phase II investigation of these two sites, both appear to be modern farms—although 33PK213 can also be considered transitional—in that the occupants of both participated in national consumer trends by purchasing a greater amount of pre-packaged food goods than more traditional farms. The evidence for this is largely based on the amount and type of bottle glass found at each site, but additional evidence of pre-packaged foodstuffs was also

encountered. At 33PK212, one piece of an iron bottle or can cap, and four iron crown cap bottle closures point to the consumption of pre-packaged goods (Appendix A). At 33PK213, 67 fragments of iron food cans and an aluminum screw-threaded bottle cap point to the consumption of pre-packaged goods (Appendix A). Other evidence for participation in modernization and popular culture includes the use of modern construction materials like poured concrete and cinder blocks at 33PK212 and a single piece of a vinyl record album that reflects the consumption of widely distributed mass media at 33PK213.

The two sites here exhibit some variation from site modernization studies in other regions of the country (Cabak et al. 1999; Groover 2005). Rather than arguing against the applicability of modernization as a research focus for these sites, the variation indicates that the process of modernization followed regionally specific pathways. Unfortunately, it is impossible from the sample of two sites studied here to determine if these variations are culturally significant. They could easily be the result of individual agency in site formation rather than representing any regional pattern of the process of modernization. Processural studies by necessity demand a substantial data pool before solid conclusions can be reached. These two sites do not provide a sufficient sample to analyze modernization processes in Ohio, but they do highlight the potential for such studies in the future.

Applying modernization theory to these and contemporaneous sites can begin to bring realistic and meaningful research questions into focus for twentieth-century rural farm sites in southern Ohio. The concept of modernization and its impact on regional culture, plus the possibility of the process of modernization showing regionally distinctive variation, can provide a research framework through which to interpret archaeological sites from the early to mid-twentieth century. These sites may provide a base line to which a larger sample of sites can be added to evaluate the theme of modernization and the rise of national/popular culture in the region.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ultimately, the sites must be evaluated as individual entities under NRHP-eligibility criteria. Eligible sites are those that:

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).

The Phase II studies demonstrate that neither 33PK212 nor 33PK213 are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The archaeological evidence of each site consists of a series of architectural elements and between 1,000 and 1,900 artifacts associated with the second quarter of the twentieth century. Superficially, this data set would appear to contain sufficient information to provide information regarding past lifeways and in several ways they do. However, it is difficult to say that the information they contain is "important in prehistory or history," as specified under Criterion D.

The architectural evidence of each site is interesting in that there is variation between the two, although the occupants appear to have been contemporaries of similar economic means. Each was built according to methodologies that were extant and well-documented during the period of occupation. The foundation and remaining evidence of 33PK212 was constructed of cinder blocks, poured concrete, and brick, which are the dominant foundation materials in residential construction today. The foundation at 33PK213 was constructed of shape-selected fieldstone piers, an earlier construction technique that persisted into the mid-twentieth century in portions of northern Appalachia (Klinge 2006). Each site contained a single outbuilding, small barns that were situated within 32 m (105 ft) of the residence. Viewed as individual sites, there is little new or significant information regarding life in the first half the twentieth century to be gleaned from these facts.

Although numerous, the artifacts from the two sites are similarly uninformative. The majority of artifacts from each site consist of glass and metal refuse recovered from single

surface midden/bottle dumps. While the glass artifacts provide some information about consumption patterns, the metal artifacts largely consist of architectural elements like nails and roofing fragments at 33PK213 and nails and barbed wire fence fragments at 33PK212. The remainder of the metal artifacts at each site yields some information regarding foodways and activities in the form of iron can fragments, tools, and engine parts, but in general the collections are too small to make any but the broadest inferences about life at each site. The remainder of the artifact types with the collections suffers from the same dearth of information. Broader artifact categories like ceramic vessels, glass tableware, personal items, and even architectural items from the houses are under-represented, suggesting that each site was kept relatively clean while in use and that each was cleaned before being abandoned. 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. It has been suggested that this lack of artifactual evidence and sheet midden refuse on twentieth-century sites is itself an artifact of modernization, but this adds little to the research potential of the sites (Cabak et al. 1999).

There is some indication of activities at 33PK212, which produced a small sample of modern iron tools and engine/machine parts in and around the barn that connects the site to modern agricultural practices. However, this connection with modern agricultural practices is not of itself particularly informative. Likewise, 33PK213 contained some additional ceramic data that may suggest a connection with older lifeways, but this was offset by a greater percentage of synthetic materials recovered from the same contexts. In general, the artifact evidence for each site does not offer a chance to draw meaningful conclusions about life in Pike County during the second quarter of the twentieth century that will add to our understanding of Ohio's history in a significant way. As individual entities, both sites are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Both sites can be connected to the process of modernization through which the regionally distinct cultures found throughout the nation in the nineteenth century merged into today's national/popular culture, with all the implications for household organization, consumption patterns, agricultural and industrial practices, and economic concerns that such a transformation implies. If we consider modernization as a "broad patterns of our history" as specified under Criterion A, it is tempting to assign some unwarranted merit to the sites. However, despite the

relevance of modernization studies to understanding twentieth- and twenty-first century America, it is not possible to associate these sites with a particular event or moment in history that influenced that process.

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FIGURES

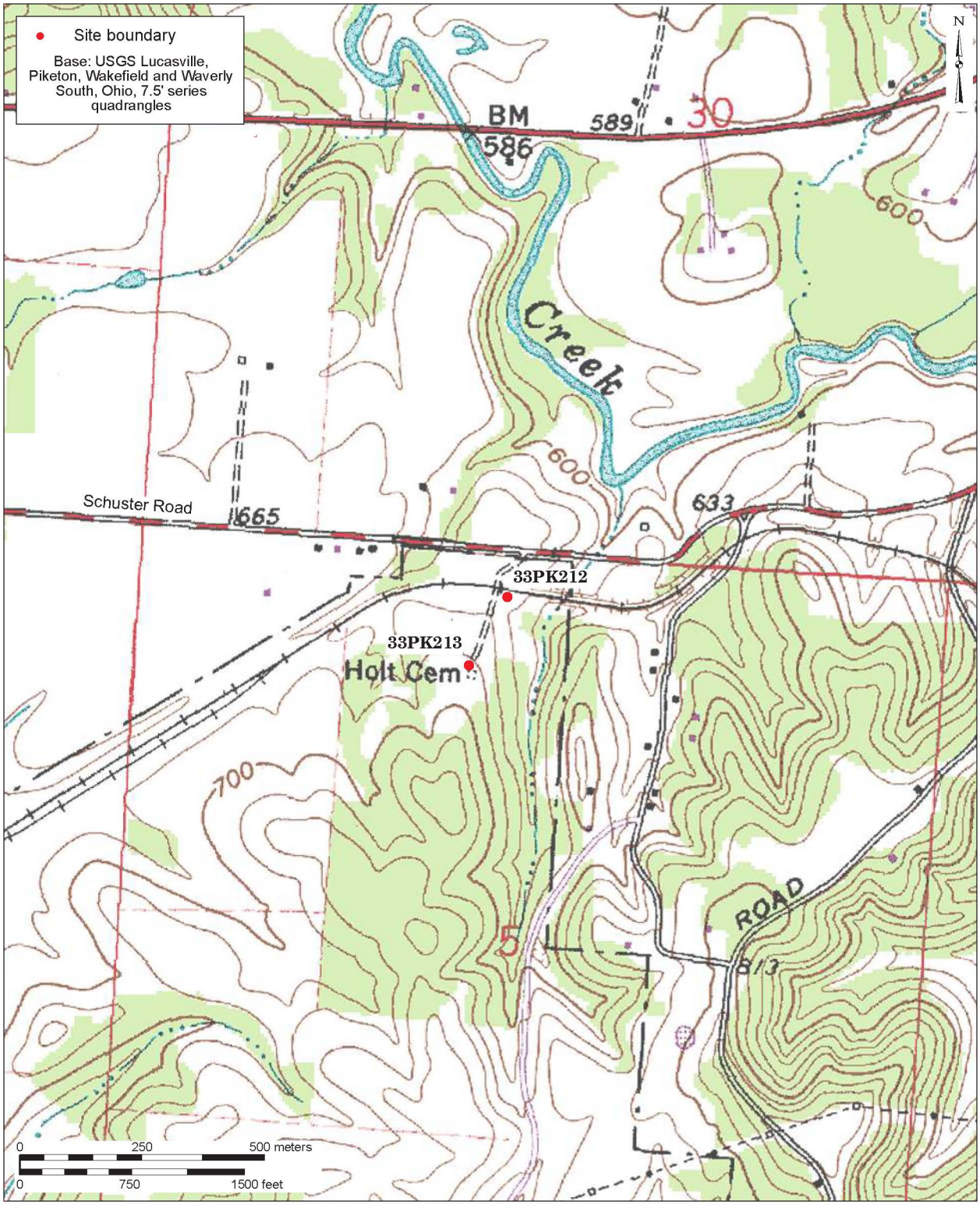

Figure 1. Portions of the 1961 (photorevised 1975) Lucasville, 1961 (photorevised 1974) Piketon, 1961 (photorevised 1986) Wakefield, and 1992 Waverly South quadrangles (USGS 7.5' topographic maps) showing the approximate location of 33PK212 and 33PK213.

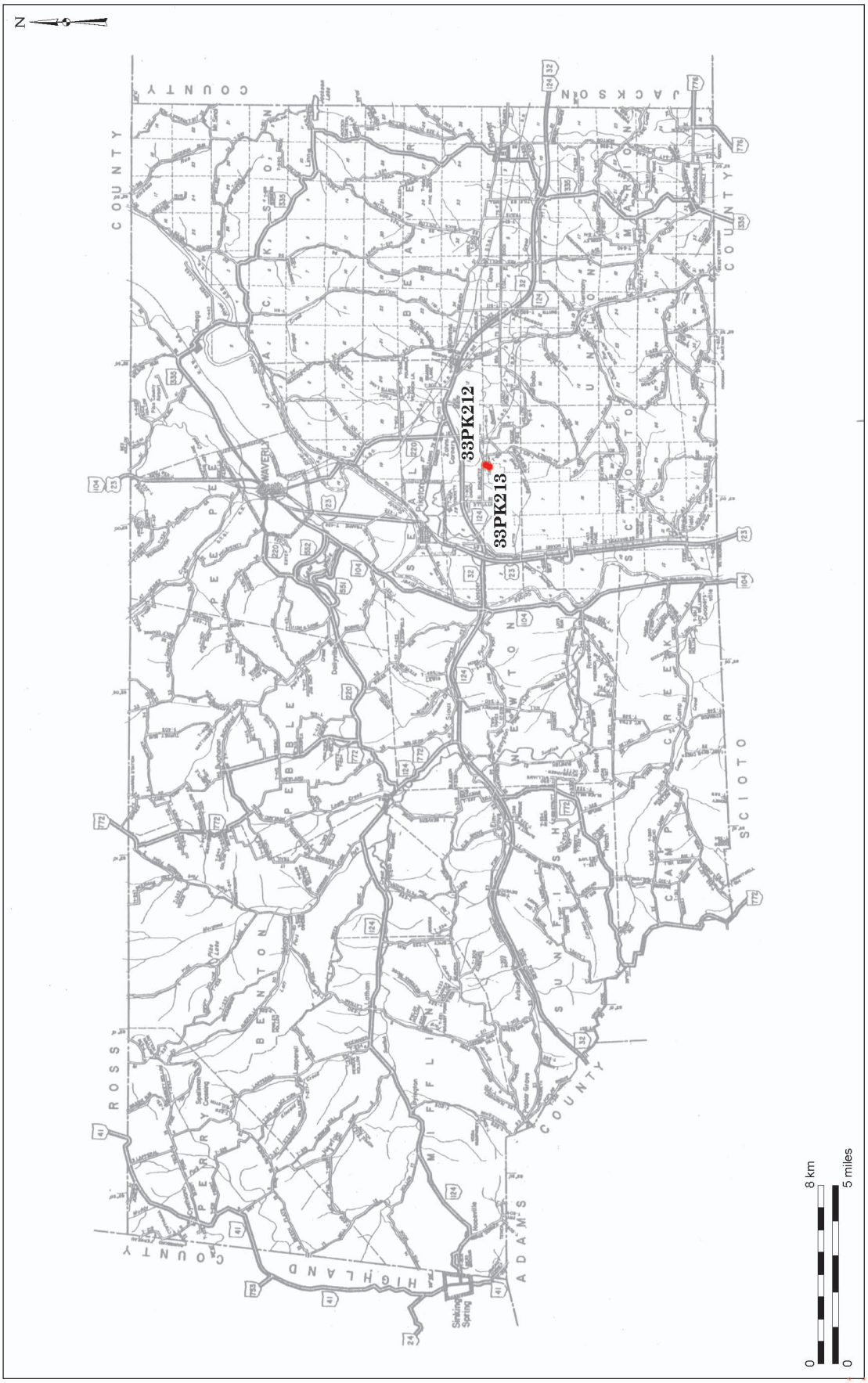

Figure 2. Portion of the Pike County Highway Map showing the location of 33PK212 and 33PK213.

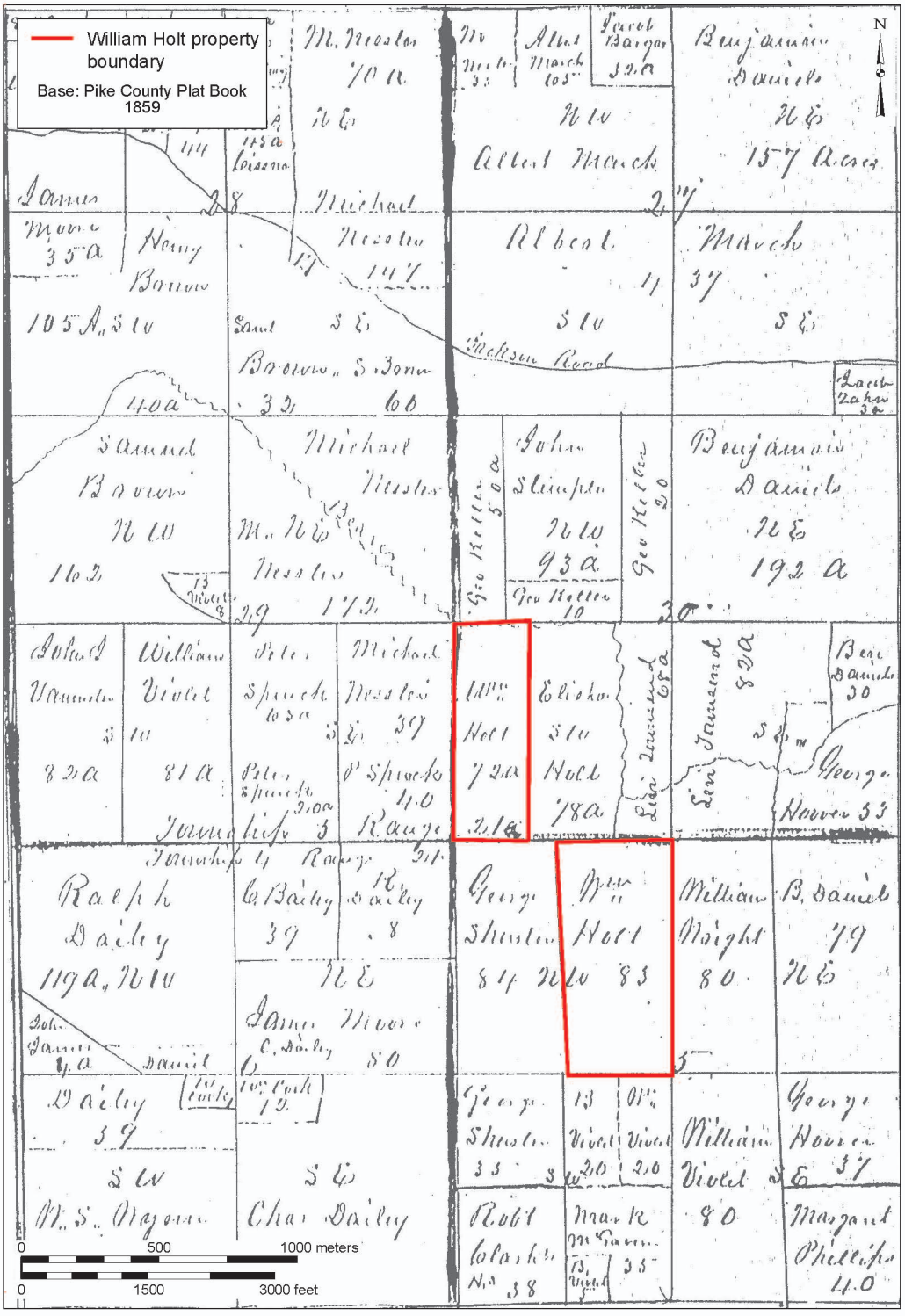

Figure 3. Portion of the 1859 plat book of Pike County showing the property of William Holt and the extent of private property ownership.

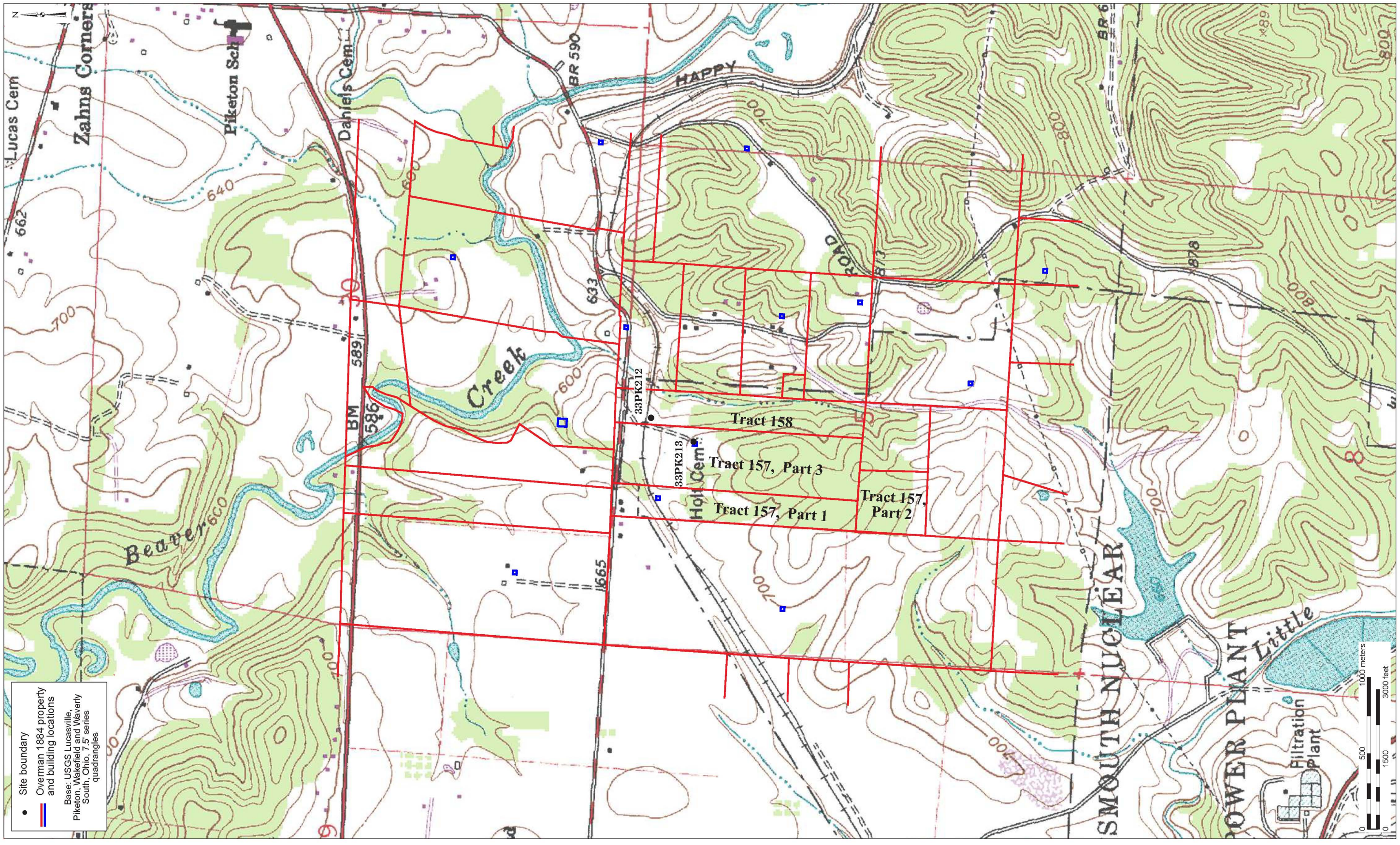

Figure 4. Portions of the 1961 (photorevised 1975) Lucasville, 1961 (photorevised 1974) Piketon, 1961 (photorevised 1986) Wakefield, and 1992 Waverly South quadrangles (USGS 7.5' topographic maps) with property divisions and building locations from Overman's (1884) Map of Pike County overlaid and the locations of 33PK212 and 33PK213 marked.

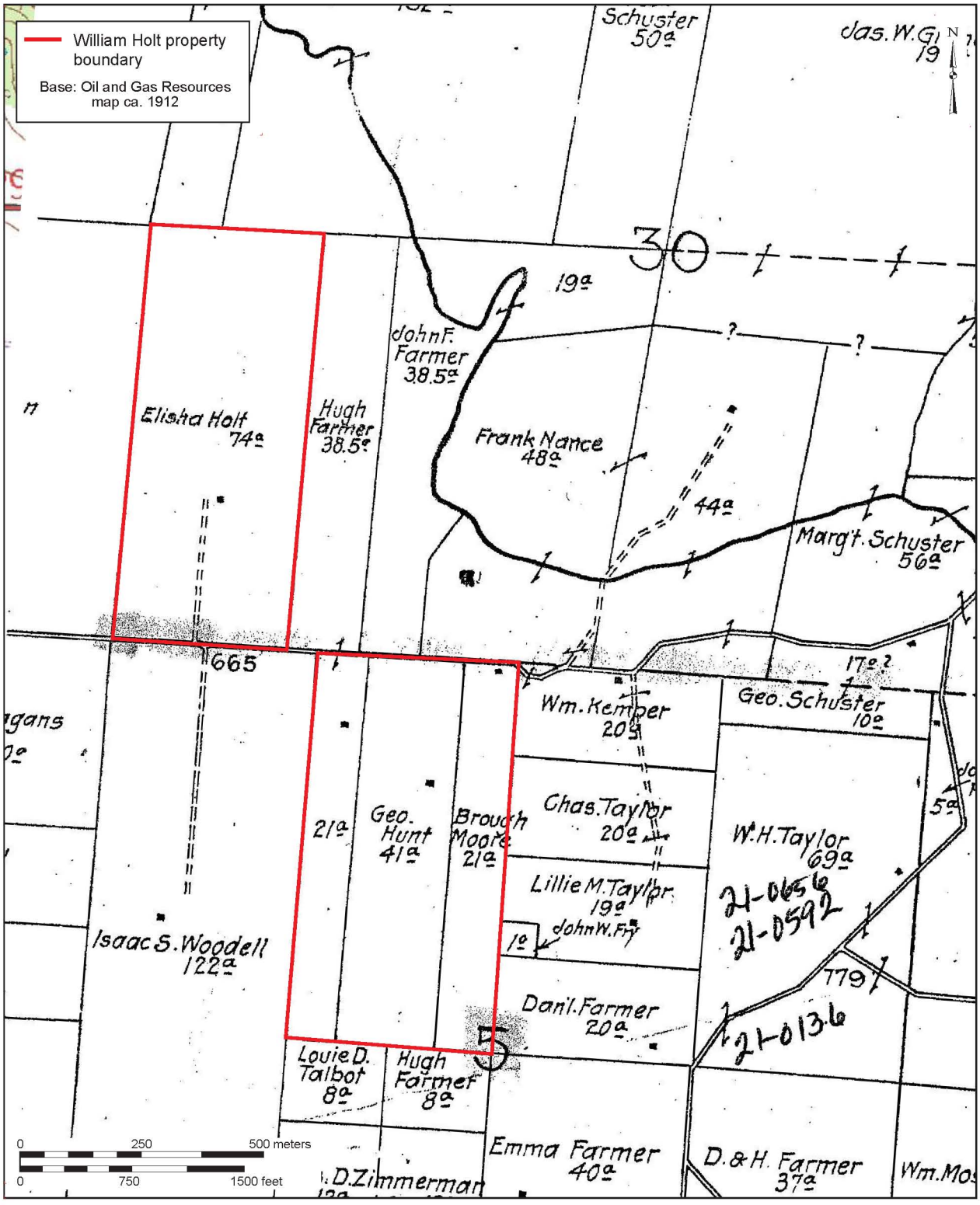

Figure 5. Portion of the Pike County ca. 1912 Oil and Gas Resources map showing William Holt's property divided into separate parcels with contemporary property owners and Tract and Part numbers identified.

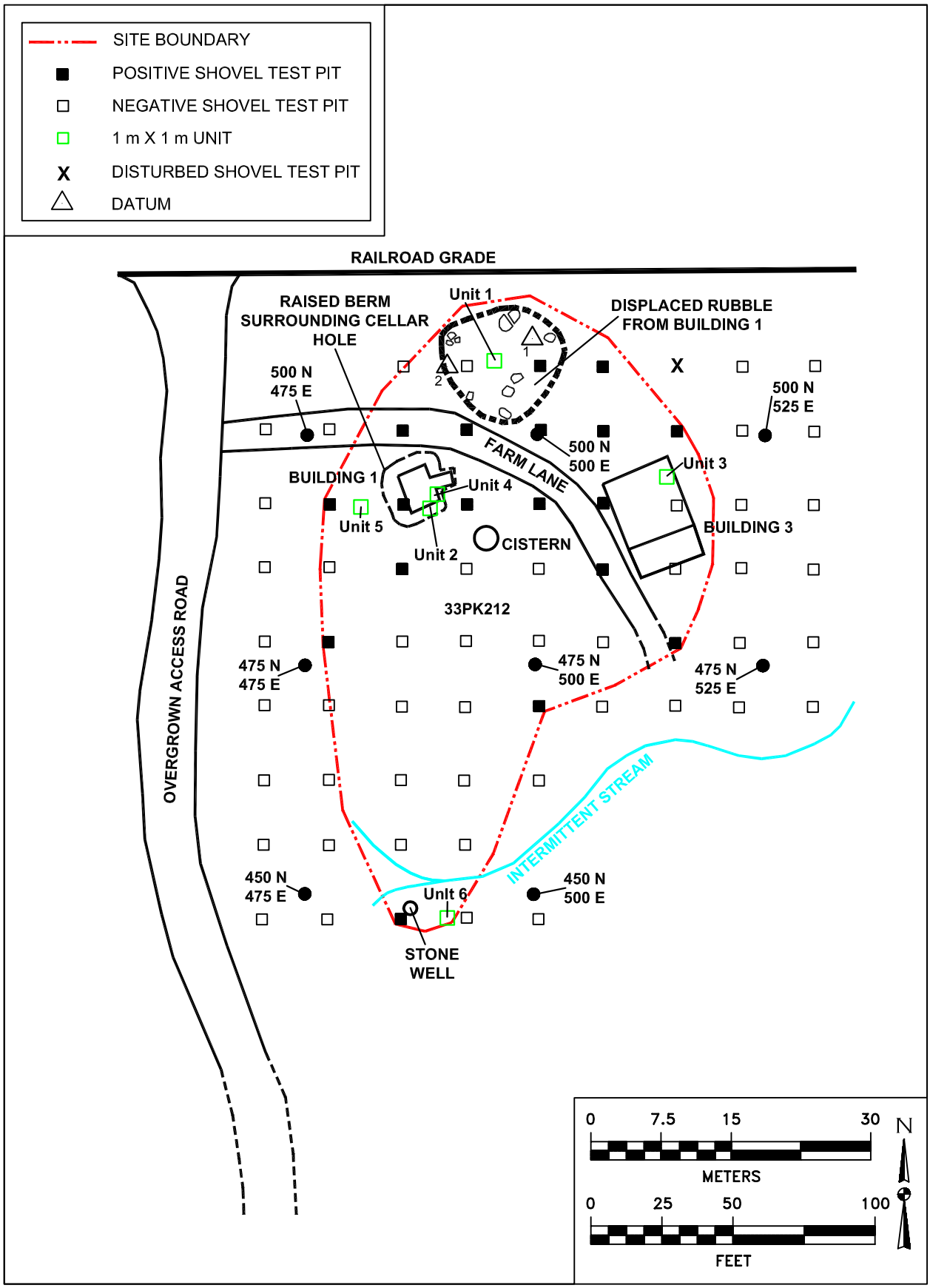

Figure 6. Schematic of Site 33PK212 showing datums, shovel test pit locations, and structure remnants.

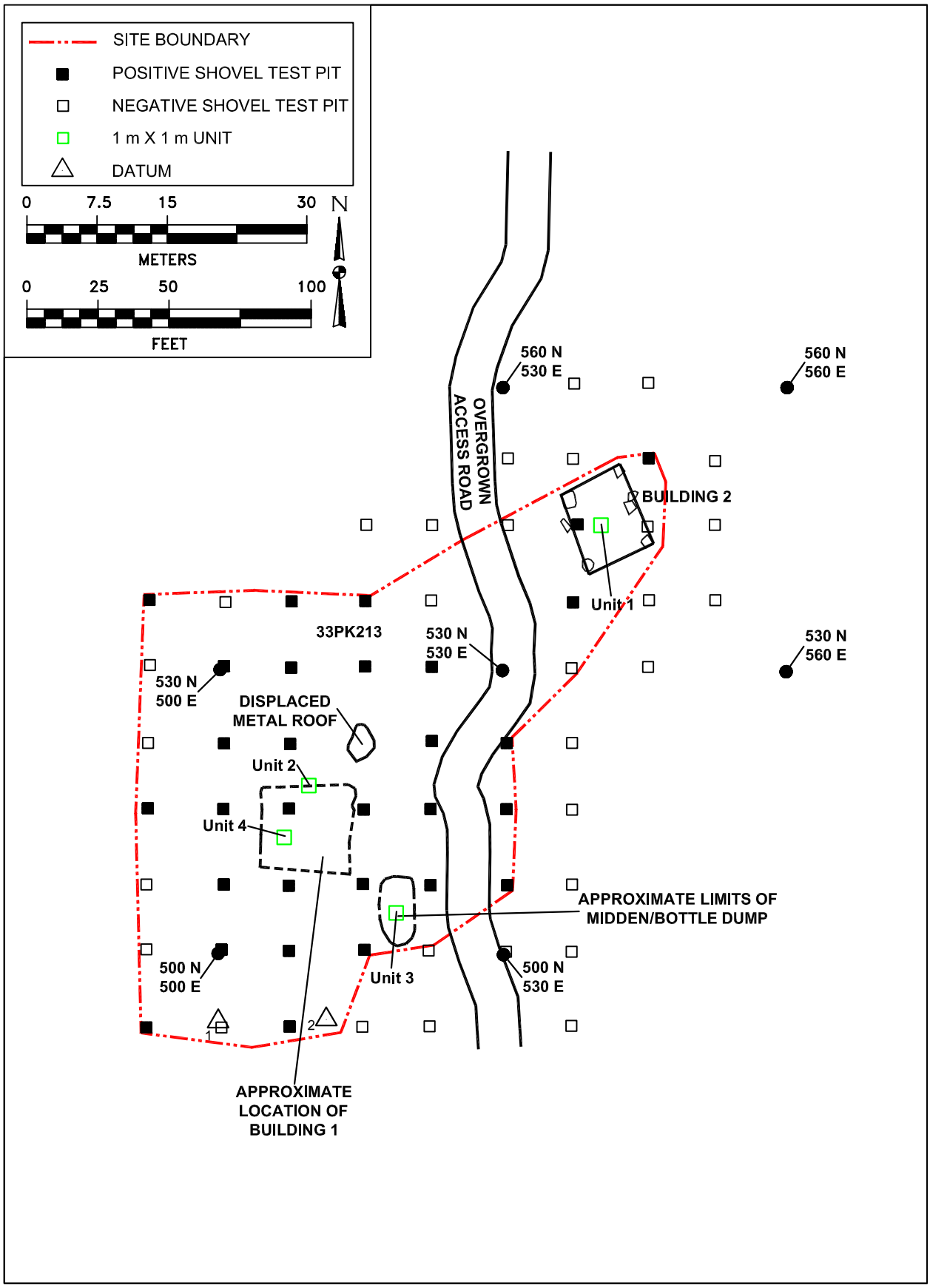

Figure 7. Schematic of Site 33PK213 showing datums, shovel test pit locations, and structure remnants.

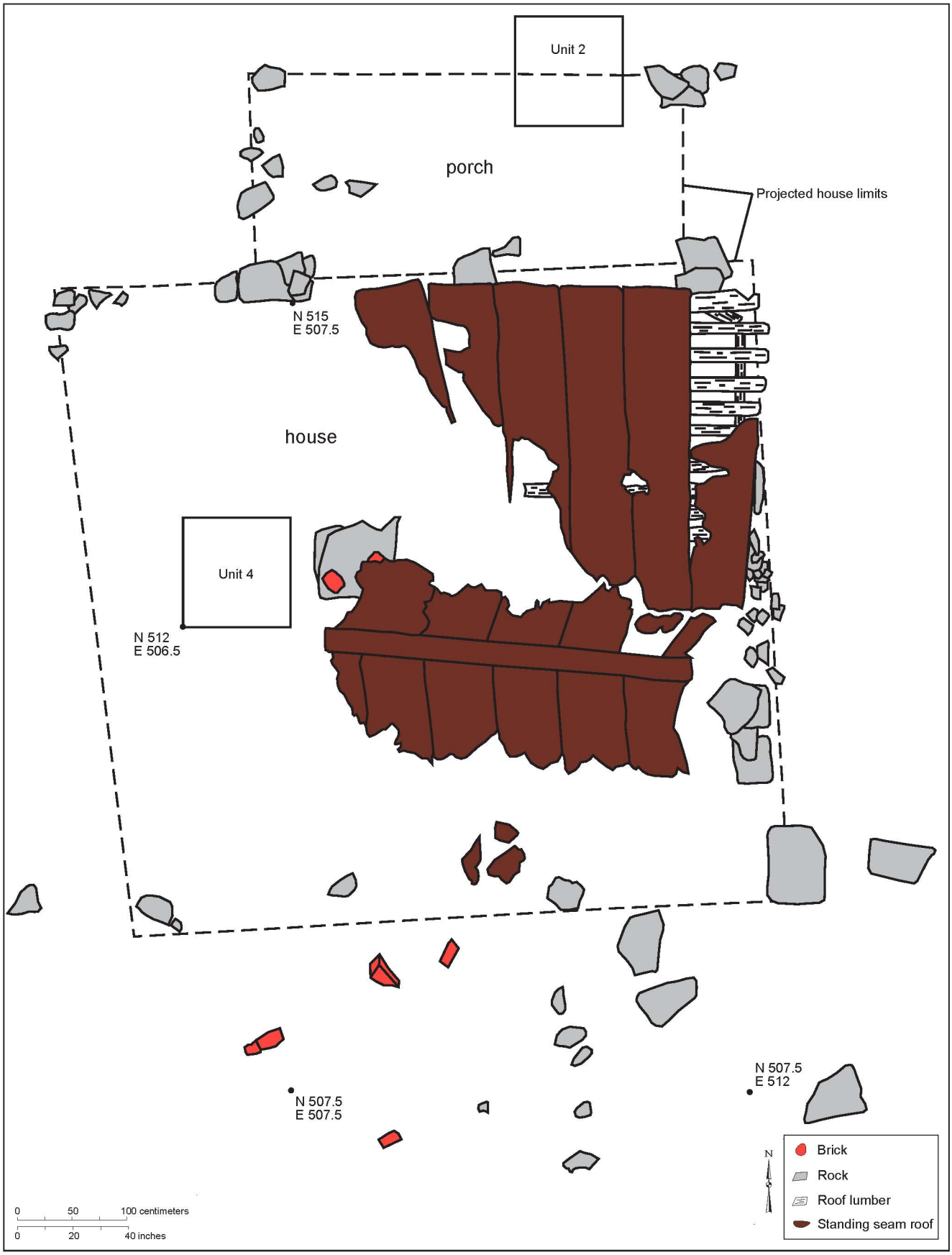

Figure 8. Plan view of the house at 33PK213.

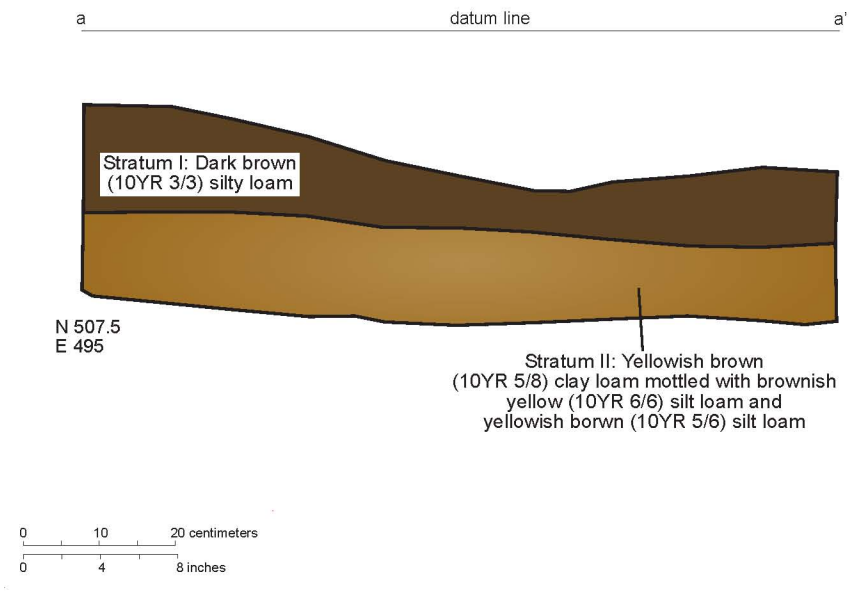

Figure 9. West wall profile of Unit 1 at 33PK212.

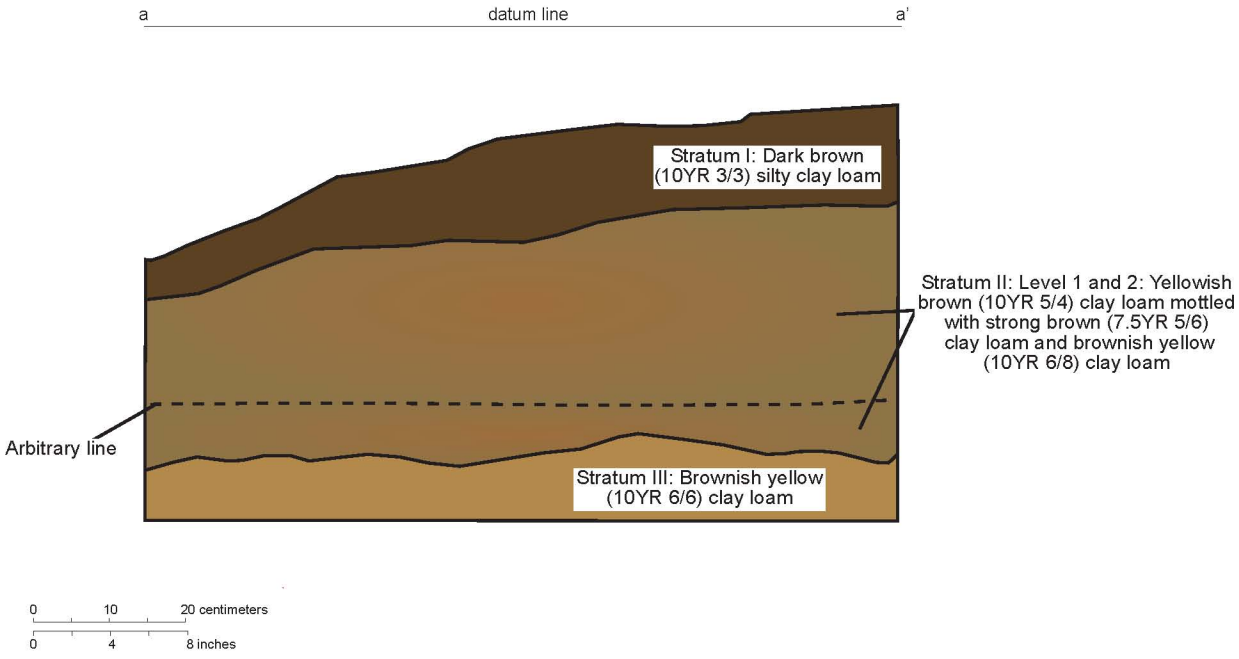

Figure 10. East wall profile of Unit 2 at 33PK212.

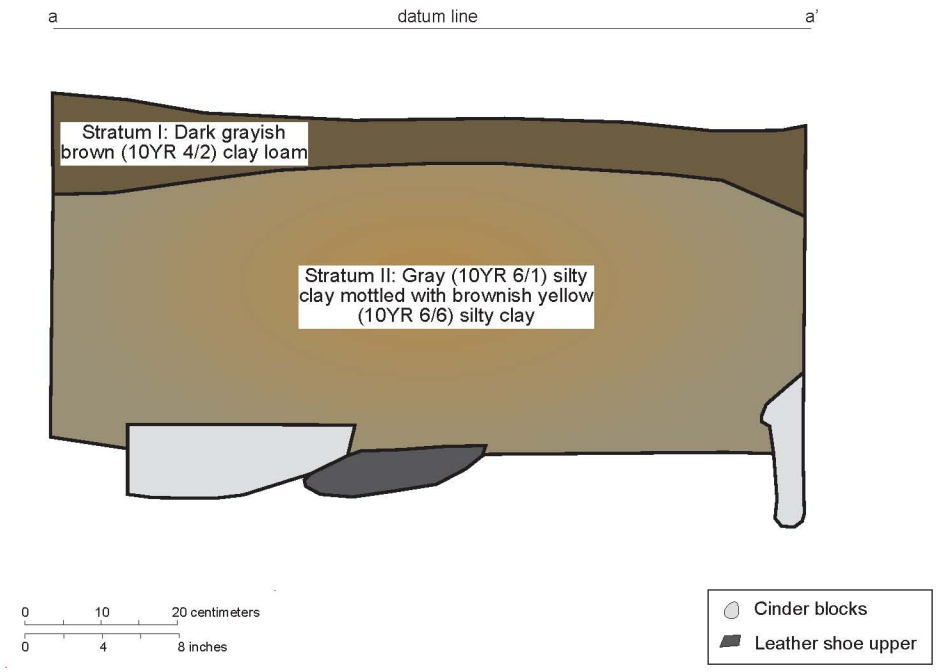

Figure 11. West wall profile of Unit 4 at 33PK212.

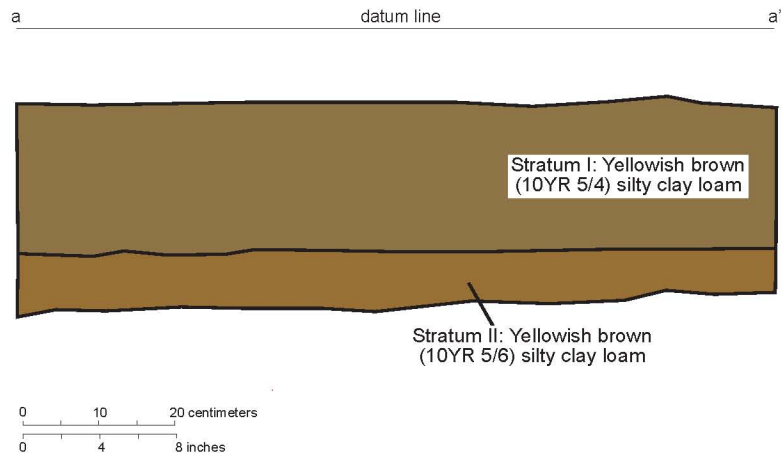

Figure 12. South wall profile of Unit 5 at 33PK212.

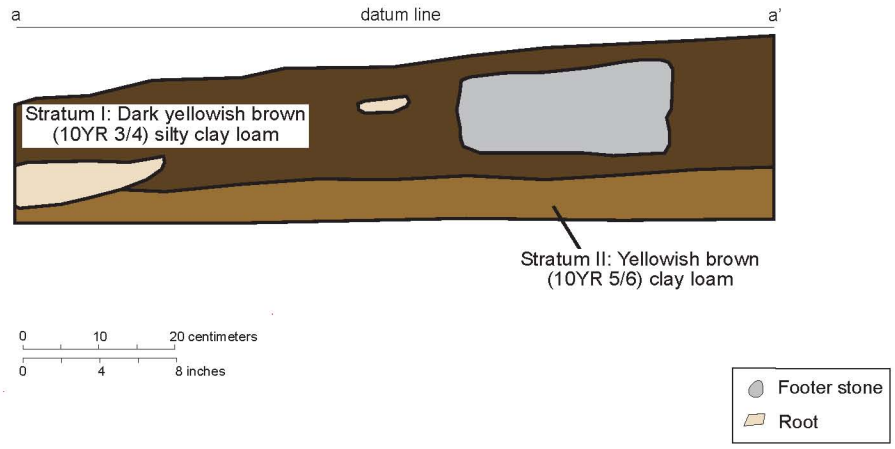

Figure 13. West wall profile of Unit 3 at 33PK212.

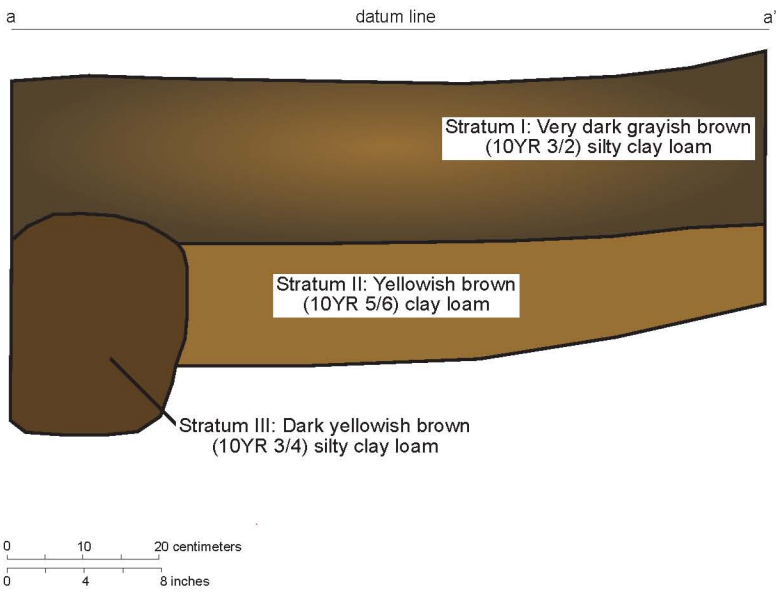

Figure 14. North wall profile of Unit 4 at 33PK213.

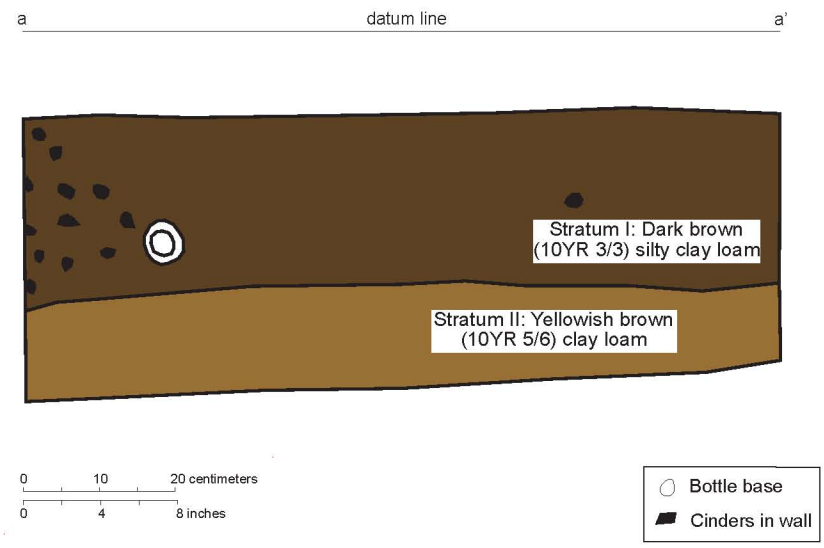

Figure 15. South wall profile of Unit 3 at 33PK213.

TABLES

Table 1. Deed History for Unified parts of Tract 157

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
AEC	D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	11/13/1952	107	162	Deed	Tract 157, comprising of three parts with acreages as follows: Part 1: 21 acres; Part 2: 8 acres; Part 3: 41 acres. Tract 157 is located in Seal Township, Sec 5, Twp 4, Range 21. The deed records for Part 1 are as below.
D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	Arthur Farmer (unmarried)	12/31/1923	73	469	Deed	Part 1 as described above: 21 acres; ARTHUR FARMER OBIT. FOUND AND COPIED
D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	Estate of John Gates	05/06/1929	80	120	Deed	Part 2 above
D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	Sherriff's Deed (for George and Marie Hunt)	05/28/1919	68	282	Deed	Part 3 above

Table 2. Deed History for Part 1 of Tract 157.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
AEC	D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	11/13/1952	107	162	Deed	Tract 157, comprising of three parts with acreages as follows: Part 1: 21 acres; Part 2: 8 acres; Part 3: 41 acres. Tract 157 is located in Seal Township, Sec 5, Twp 4, Range 21. The deed records for Part 1 are as below.
D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	Arthur Farmer (unmarried)	12/31/1923	73	469	Deed	Part 1 as described above: 21 acres; ARTHUR FARMER OBIT. FOUND AND COPIED
						No further deed records for this property were found. The c.1910-1915 Oil and Gas Map of Pike County (copied) showed that Hugh Farmer owned the 21 acre property at the time. The 1884 Map of Pike County showed that the entire tract was owned by William Holt at the time, and other deed records show that the property was likely known as Holt Farm (see copied deed records). OBITS OF HUGH FARMER AND WILLIAM HOLT FOUND AND COPIED. CENSUS RECORDS SHOW THAT HOLT WAS RESIDENT AND PROPERTY OWNER IN SEAL TWP AT LEAST SINCE 1950.

Table 3. Deed History for Part 2 of Tract 157.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
AEC	D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	11/13/1952	107	162	Deed	Tract 157, comprising of three parts with acreages as follows: Part 1: 21 acres; Part 2: 8 acres; Part 3: 41 acres. Tract 157 is located in Seal Township, Sec 5, Twp 4, Range 21. The deed records for Part 2 are as below.
D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	Estate of John Gates	05/06/1929	80	120	Deed	Part 2 as described above
John Gates	Raymond E. Dailey	07/22/1927	78	569	Deed	Part 2 as described above for $1.00
Raymond E. Dailey	Lou Talbott	04/12/1917	67	22	Deed	Apart from this parcel, the deed included two other parcels, 20 acres each, also located in the same Sec 5, Twp 4 Range 21 of Seal Township. The total acreage was thus 48 acres for $1.00
Louie D. Talbott (wife of Ben Talbott)	Rebecca J. and Ralph Dailey	07/29/1908	56	259	Deed	Same three parcels as above, totaling 48 acres, for $1000.
Rebecca J. Dailey	John F. Paril	10/25/1902	50	224	Deed	Same three parcels as above, totaling 48 acres, for $1000. No further deed records were found for Part 2. The 1884 Map of Pike County shows that the 8 acre property was owned by a J.F.P (assumed to be John F. Paril) at the time. Paril appears to have moved out of Ohio, and is identified as a resident of Colorado in the deed.

Table 4. Deed History for Part 3 of Tract 157.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
AEC	D. H. (Daniel H.) Farmer	11/13/1952	107	162	Deed	Tract 157, comprising of three parts with acreages as follows: Part 1: 21 acres; Part 2: 8 acres; Part 3: 41 acres. Tract 157 is located in Seal Township, Sec 5, Twp 4, Range 21. The deed records for Part 3 are as below.
D. H. (Daniel H) Farmer	Property owned by George and Marie Hunt, conveyed by Sherriff John Yahraus of Seal Township	05/28/1919	68	282	Deed	Note the errors regarding this record in the e-mail from AEC. 41 acres as described above; the Hunts had been sued by Farmer, and had lost the lawsuit. The land, valued at $475 was set for auction in order to pay Farmer, and subsequently, Farmer acquired the property, according to the deed record. No further records found. The 1910-1915 map shows that the 41 acre property was owned by George Hunt at the time, and was part of the William Holt property as indicated in the 1884 Map of Pike County.

Table 5. Deed History of Tract 158.

Buyer (Grantee)	Seller (Grantor)	Date (Mo/Da/Yr)	Book		Type of Document	Description/Acreage
			Vol.	Page		
AEC	William and Mary Tackett	11/13/1952	107	51	Deed	21 acres in Sec 5, Twp 4, Range 21 of Seal Twp sold to AEC for $6,200 (note errors in AEC records seen in the following records as emailed)
William and Mary Tackett	Daniel and Della Farmer	09/24/1933	85	47	Deed	As above; the deed indicates that the property was part of the land formally known as the Holt Farm
Daniel Farmer	Annie Moore Dawson	05/24/1920	69	511	Deed	Same as above
Brough Moore	County Auditor Waddell for tax delinquent property of S.J and L Rose	07/15/1912	61	321	Deed	Same property as above. No further records located. The 1910-1915 Map of Pike County shows the property owned by Brough Moore (the map is thus likely to be from after 1912); the property was part of the larger Holt property as shown in the 1884 Atlas.

Table 6. Diagnostic Bottle Glass from Unit 3 at 33PK212.

Description	Count	Date or Date Range
Machine-made, crown closure, base embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "6'' to the left (plant), "47" to the right (year date), and "2." below (mold details), with script "Duraglas" below and over "GX 2139," amber	1	1947
Embossed with Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark, "1050" etched(?) along base, 5 pieces mend, amber	1	1945–1960
Embossed "DES PAT" over Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left and "4" to the right, over "86565" (Design Patent 86565), colorless	1	post 1932
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left (plant), "5" to the right (year date), and "1." below (mold details), "E-1591" below that, colorless, with ferrous metal cap	1	1935
Embossed with Hazel-Atlas H-A mark with "MASON" below, 6 pieces mend, colorless	1	ca. 1920
Embossed "LA" (ATLAS) over Hazel-Atlas H-A mark with "MASON" below, 5 pieces mend, colorless	1	ca. 1920
Embossed italic "Presto" over "SUPREME/MASON" over script "Duraglas," 6 pieces mend, colorless	1	ca. 1944–1946
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, side embossed "ATLAS" over Hazel-Atlas H-A mark with "MASON" below, base embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas H-A maker's mark over "T7," colorless	1	ca. 1920
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed with orange-skin texture, "1272" over a circle and the Tygart Valley Glass Company maker's mark, over "84" , colorless	1	ca. 1940–1960
Machine-made, screw- thread closure, standardized, base embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "18" to the left (plant), "7" to the right (year date), and "16" below (mold details), script "Duraglas" two times and "CP2836" along base, colorless	1	1947
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark over "6752" over "F 18," colorless	1	1920–1964
Pry-top closure, base embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center and backwards "92" below the mark, band of vertical embossed line segments just below and along rim, colorless	1	1920–-964
Embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark over "P" over "5," colorless	1	1920–1964
Embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark over "M" over "8 4," colorless	1	1920–1964
Embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark over "J" over "7 2," colorless	1	1920–-964
Embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "7" to the left (plant), "3' to the right (year date), and "1" below (mold details), encircled by "OWENS-ILLINOIS/GLASS COMPANY," colorless	1	1933
Embossed "MANUFACTURED/OWENS-ILLINOIS/GLASS COMPANY," 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	1929–1966
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	16	1919-present
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "LA" (probably ATLAS), colorless	1	1919-present
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "923" between threads, colorless	1	1919-present

Table 6. Diagnostic Bottle Glass from Unit 3 at 33PK212.

Description	Count	Date or Date Range
Embossed with dots and "C2718" over Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "4" to the left (plant), "1." to the right (year date), and "5" below (mold details), with "PAT. PNDG." below, body has vertical embossed bands of short line segments, colorless	1	1941
Embossed with orange-skin texture and "10-48" in rectangle over "A" in circle (either American Glass Works or Armstrong Cork Company, Glass Division), colorless	1	1908–1935 or 1938–1969
Embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center and "3-10" above the mark and "K-7557" below, colorless	1	1920–1964
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	1	1919-present

Table 7. Diagnostic Bottle Glass from 33PK213.

Description	Count	Date or Date Range
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed "27" over a "P" within a circle over "5," aqua	1	1919-present
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, with ferrous metal cap and contents residue, base embossed with Knox Glass Bottle Company maker's mark ("K" inside a keystone) and "3," colorless	1	1924–1968
Embossed "DES. PAT. 120,277" over "14 A 47" over Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left and "13" to the right, over script "Duraglas" over "6 951," applied color label "Pepsi-Cola' and other text (red, white, and blue), 9 pieces mend, colorless	1	1947
Applied color label "Pepsi Cola" (hyphen between words worn away), 3 pieces mend, glass colorless	1	1934-present
Applied color label referring to Pepsi-Cola and bottling in Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 pieces mend, glass colorless	1	1934-present
Applied color label referring to Pepsi-Cola and bottling in Cincinnati, Ohio, glass colorless	1	1934-present
Applied color label "REFRESH" and "ND 194," glass colorless	1	1934-present
Embossed decorations and "CO" (Cola), colorless	2	
Embossed texture, applied color label "I-C," machine made, crown closure, 3 pieces mend, colorless	1	1934-present
Embossed texture, machine made, crown closure, colorless	1	1903-present
Embossed dots with "2" over the Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark over "3-680," amber	1	1945–1960
Embossed dots with "4" over the Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark over "3-680," amber	1	1945–1960
Embossed dots with "7" over the Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark over "3-680," amber	1	1945–1960
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, 2 pieces mend, amber	1	1919-present
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, 2 pieces mend, amber	1	1919-present
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, 2 pieces mend, amber	1	1919-present
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, amber	1	1919-present
Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, with ferrous metal cap, colorless	1	1919-present

Table 8. Percentage of Artifacts by Material at 33PK212 and 33PK213.

Material	33PK212	33PK213
Ceramic	3.31	4.79
Composite	0.28	0.31
Glass	61.88	64.97
Metal	29.74	22.18
Mineral	4.24	6.27
Organic	—	0.25
Synthetic	0.55	1.22
Total	100.00	100.00

Table 9. Percentage of Types within the Glass Assemblages at 33PK212 and 33PK213.

Glass Type	33PK212	33PK213
Bottle glass	11.00	16.80
Electrical	0.15	—
Furniture Glass	—	1.49
Jar glass	6.25	6.67
Jar/bottle glass	0.45	1.49
Jug glass	0.45	—
Lid liner glass	2.23	0.08
Unidentified	—	0.47
Vessel glass	74.55	50.16
Window glass	4.91	22.84
Total	100.00	100.00

PLATES

Plate 1. View facing northeast showing Building 1 at 33PK212.

Plate 2. View facing south showing Building 1 at 33PK212.

Plate 3. View facing southwest showing Building 1 at 33PK212. Note the berm of redeposited subsoil that marks the exterior of the building on the right side of the frame.

Plate 4. View facing northwest showing articulated brick rubble, likely from a chimney at Building 1, at 33PK212.

Plate 5. View facing southwest showing concrete rubble at 33PK212.

Plate 6. View facing northeast showing the concrete feed and slop floor at Building 3, a barn, at 33PK212.

Plate 7. View facing northwest showing the concrete feed and slop floor at Building 3, a barn, at 33PK212. The down slope discharge of the slop trough is visible in the center foreground.

Plate 8. View facing southeast showing the location of the barn at 33PK212. The concrete pad is visible in the background and the remainder of the structure is marked by the rectangular patch of green vegetation surrounded by mature trees and slight berm in the center frame.

Plate 9. View facing southwest showing the large concrete cistern near Building 1 at 33PK212.

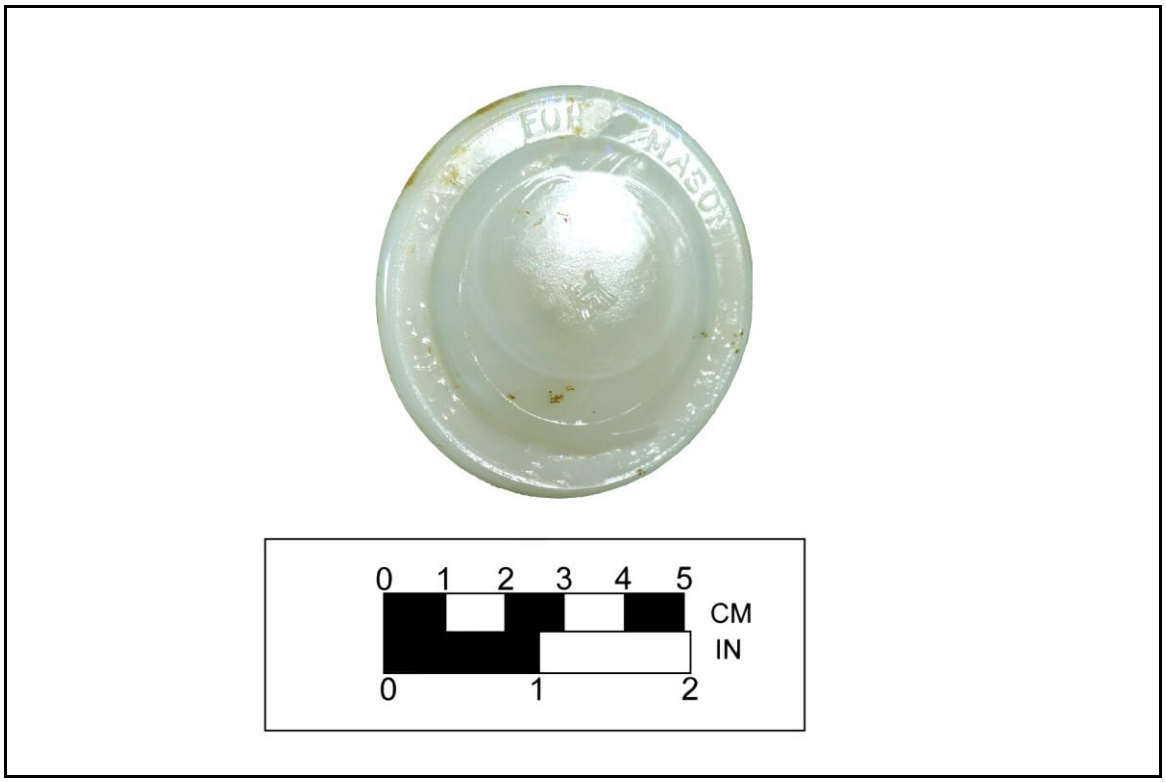

Plate 10. View of a Hazel-Atlas Company lid liner that dates from 1920–1964 and was recovered from Unit 1 at 33PK212.

Plate 11. View facing south showing Unit 2 at 33PK212.

Plate 12. View of Coca-Cola bottle fragments recovered from Unit 4 at 33PK212. These items were manufactured between 1938 and 1951.

Plate 13. View of datable jar fragments from Unit 4 at 33PK212. They included an Owens-Illinois jar from 1933, a fragment of a screw-threaded jar that post-dates 1919, and a Supreme Mason jar that was made between 1929 and 1946.

Plate 14. View of a complete Owens-Illinois Duraglas bottle that was manufactured in 1947 and recovered from Unit 3 at 33PK212.

Plate 15. View of a complete Tygart Valley Glass Company canning jar that was manufactured between 1940 and 1960 and recovered from Unit 3 at 33PK212.

Plate 16. View of a base sherd from a Hazel-Atlas Company one-gallon glass jug that was manufactured between 1920 and 1964 and was recovered from Unit 3 at 33PK212.

Plate 17. View facing south showing the house remains at 33PK213.

Plate 18. View facing west showing the house remains at 33K213.

Plate 19. Detail view of the roof construction at 33PK213, facing west.

Plate 20. Detail view of the northeast corner of the house remains at 33PK213, facing south.

Plate 21. View facing northwest of three of the support piers for the barn at 33PK213.

Plate 22. View facing south of the six support piers for the barn at 33PK213.

Plate 23. View facing south showing Unit 1 at 33PK213.

Plate 24. View facing south showing Unit 2 at 33PK213.

Plate 25. View of several fragments of Pepsi-Cola bottles that were manufactured after 1934 that were recovered from Unit 3 at 33PK213.

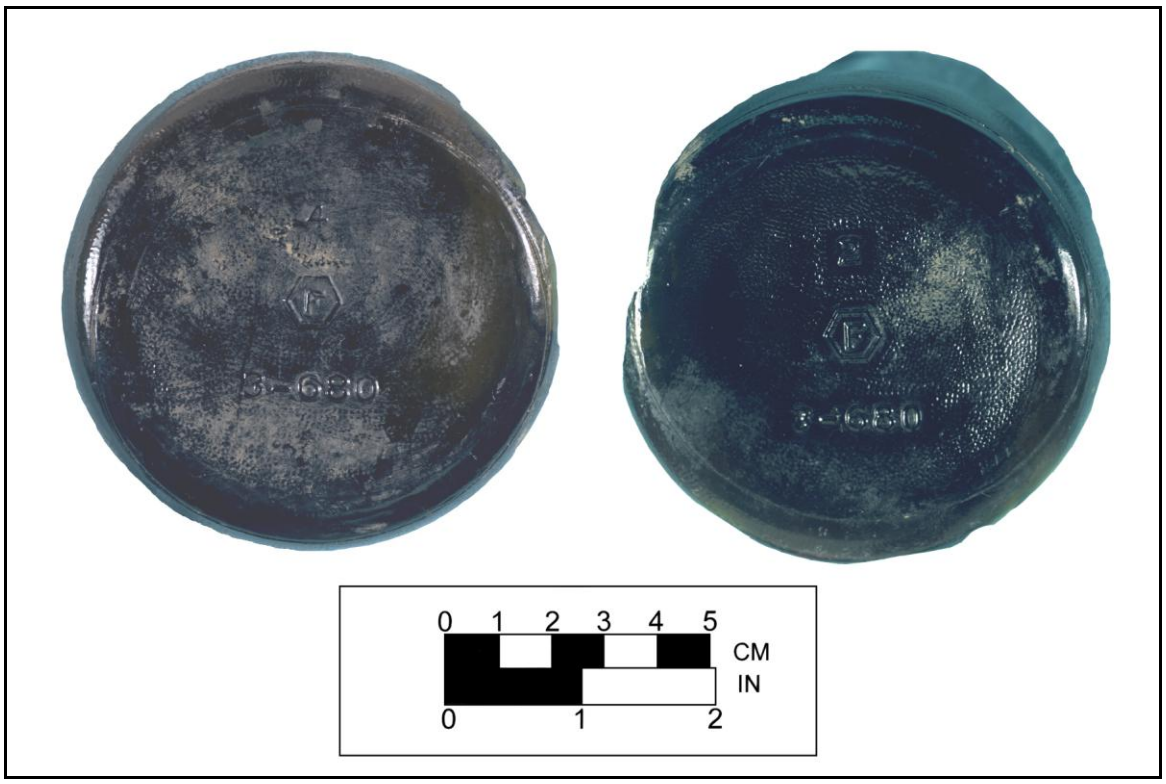

Plate 26. View of fragments of bottles made by the Fairmont Glass Works that were manufactured between 1945 and 1960 that were recovered from Unit 3 at 33PK213.

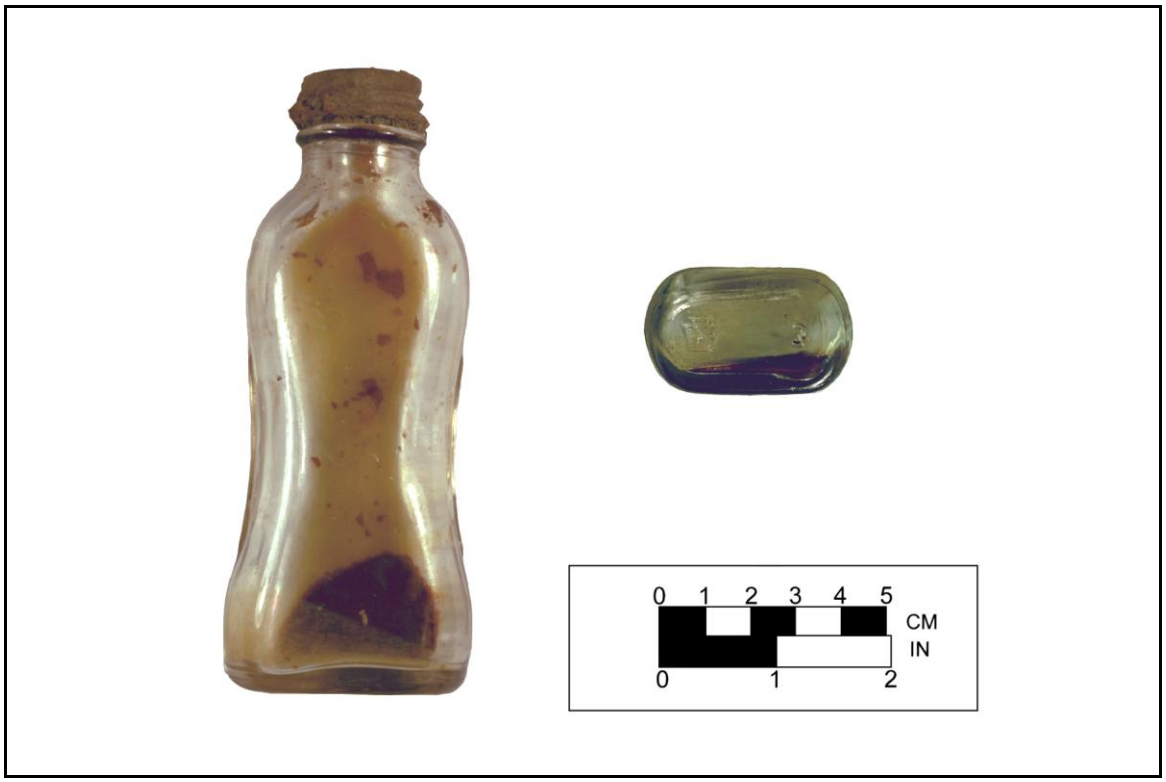

Plate 27. View of a Knox Bottle Company bottle fragment manufactured between 1924 and 1968 that was recovered from Unit 3 at 33PK213.

APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	1	500	500		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Flask	Base sherd	Embossed with what is probably the Knox Glass Bottle Company maker's mark (a "K" inside a keystone) and a "4" to the left of this mark, colorless	1	1924-1968
33PK212	2	500	500		A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	3	507.5	500		A1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	None	1	
33PK212	4	507.5	500		A1	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	5	507.5	500		A2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Handle sherd	None	1	
33PK212	6	507.5	500		A2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	None	2	
33PK212	7	507.5	500		A2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	None	1	
33PK212	8	507.5	500		A2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	None	2	
33PK212	9	507.5	500		A2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Impressed parallel lines on exterior with Bristol slip exterior and interior	2	
33PK212	10	507.5	500		A2	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed "JARS," milkglass	1	
33PK212	11	507.5	500		A2	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	2	
33PK212	12	507.5	500		A2	Synthetic	Plastic	Mug	Handle fragment	None	1	
33PK212	13	492.5	500		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Hand mixer fragment	None	1	
33PK212	14	492.5	500		A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	2	
33PK212	15	507.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	None	2	
33PK212	16	507.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	None	1	
33PK212	17	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	18	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	16	
33PK212	19	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center and "GENUINE BOYD'S CAP FOR MA JARS 2" along edge, 9 pieces mend, milkglass	1	1920-1964
33PK212	20	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center and " INE BOYD'S C FOR MA N JARS 9" along edge, 7 pieces mend, milkglass	1	1920-1964
33PK212	21	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed "YD C" (probably BOYD'S CAP), milkglass	1	
33PK212	22	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed "MA" (probably MASON), milkglass	1	
33PK212	23	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	2	
33PK212	24	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt	Square head, approximately 63.78 mm (2.51 in) long, with the head approximately 14.37 mm (0.57 in) wide and the shaft 8.19 mm (.32 in) wide	1	
33PK212	25	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Washer	Approximate outside diameter 42.76 mm (1.68 in), hole diameter 18.77 mm (0.74 in)	1	
33PK212	26	492.5	507.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1	
33PK212	27	492.5	507.5		A	Metal	Steel?	Flashlight	Case fragment	Flattened, distal end of flashlight with switch, parallel impressed lines running along long axis of case	1	
33PK212	28	500	515		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK212	29	500	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1	

Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	30	500	515		A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	31	500	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	None	1	
33PK212	32	500	507.5		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Exfoliated exterior, Albany slip interior	1	
33PK212	33	500	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK212	34	500	507.5		A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	8	
33PK212	35	485	507.5		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "6" to the left (plant), "49" to the right (year date), and "10" below (mold details), script "Duraglas" over "I-WAY" below, amber	1	1949
33PK212	36	485	507.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK212	37	477.5	515		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	None	1	
33PK212	38	477.5	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK212	39	477.5	515		A	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	2	
33PK212	40	477.5	515		A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	2	
33PK212	41	500	492.5		A	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot rim sherd	Unglazed exterior and interior	1	
33PK212	42	500	492.5		A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	43	492.5	492.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed with overlapping 5-point stars, colorless	1	
33PK212	44	485	485		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1	
33PK212	45	500	485		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	2	
33PK212	46	500	485		A	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	47	492.5	485		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Neck sherd	Embossed with 4 nested "V"s (chevron pattern), colorless	1	
33PK212	48	492.5	485		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded shape, colorless	1	
33PK212	49	492.5	485		A	Mineral	Mortar/Cement	Mortar	Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	50	470	500		A	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, based embossed "DES. PAT NO. 89403," colorless	1	post 1933
33PK212	51	492.5	477.5		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Flask	Base sherd	Embossed with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the lower left, and "3" to the lower right, colorless	1	1929-ca.1959
33PK212	52	477.5	477.5		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded shape, colorless	1	
33PK212	53	447.5	485		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	40d	1	
33PK212	54	447.5	485		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	2	
33PK212	55	447.5	485		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	2	
33PK212	56				Surface	Glass	Jug glass	1 gallon	Finish and handle sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK212	57				Surface	Glass	Jug glass	1 gallon	Base sherd	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center and "3-10" above the mark and "K-7557" below, colorless	1	1920-1964
33PK212	58				Surface	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left (plant), "5" to the right (year date), and "1." below (mold details), "E-1591" below that, colorless, with ferrous metal cap	1	1935

Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	59				Surface	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer?	Neck sherd	Vertical seams on opposite sides, amber	1	
33PK212	60				Surface	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK212	61				Surface	Synthetic	Rubber	Electrical insulator	Whole	Black	1	
33PK212	62				Surface	Mineral	Carbon	Automotive battery rod	Whole	None	1	
33PK212	63				Surface	Composite	Leather and metal	Clothing	Upper fragment	Shoe leather upper fragment with white metal lined eyelets	1	
33PK212	64				Surface	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Leaf-spring? Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	65				Surface	Composite	Ceramic and metal	Hardware	Sparkplug	Ceramic portion marked “AC” in green	1	
33PK212	66	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Half plate sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed line running along and following rim, there may be a factory defect along edge, 3 pieces mend	1	
33PK212	67	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed line running along and following rim	1	
33PK212	68	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	None	1	
33PK212	69	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Exfoliated surfaces, none	1	
33PK212	70	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Exfoliated surfaces, none, 5 pieces mend	1	
33PK212	71	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Exfoliated surfaces, none	3	
33PK212	72	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Handle base and rim sherd (cup?)	Gilded band just below the rim on exterior	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	73	507.5	495	1	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed(?) exterior and interior with exterior cobalt blue decoration	1	
33PK212	74	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Whole	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center and "GENUINE BOYD'S CAP FOR MASON JARS," milkglass	1	1920-1964
33PK212	75	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center, milkglass	1	
33PK212	76	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed "GENUINE ZI" (probably GENUINE ZINC), milkglass	1	
33PK212	77	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed "GEN" (probably GENUINE), milkglass	1	
33PK212	78	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed "E Z" (probably GENUINE ZINC), milkglass	1	
33PK212	79	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed with elongated diamond	1	
33PK212	80	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, colorless	4	
33PK212	81	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed letters or numbers, 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK212	82	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4	
33PK212	83	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	3	
33PK212	84	507.5	495	1	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1	
33PK212	85	507.5	495	1	1	Metal	Zinc	Canning jar lid	Fragment	None	2	
33PK212	86	507.5	495	1	1	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	87	507.5	495	1	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt	Square head, approximately 98.87 mm (3.89 in) long, with the head approximately 18.24 mm (0.72 in) wide and the shaft 15.45 mm (..61 in) wide	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	88	507.5	495	1	1	Metal	Iron	Tool?	Chisel?	Approximately 152.84 mm long and 24.53 mm in diameter	1	
33PK212	89	507.5	495	1	1	Metal	Iron	Tool	Wrench	Double open-ended, sizes not determined due to corrosion buildup (less than 18 mm)	1	
33PK212	90	507.5	495	1	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Unidentified	Metal sheet, quadrilateral outline, approximately 12 mm thick, sides measure approximately 190 mm and 210 mm (opposite sides) and 90 mm and 120 mm (opposite sides), rounded corners, rough parabolic notch approximately 70 mm wide and 50 mm deep cut into 190 mm side	1	
33PK212	91	507.5	495	1	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5	
33PK212	92	507.5	495	1	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Unidentified	None	2	
33PK212	93	507.5	495	1	2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	None	1	
33PK212	94	507.5	495	1	2	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Milkglass	1	
33PK212	95	507.5	495	1	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1	
33PK212	96	491.5	488	2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2	
33PK212	97	491.5	488	2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.10-2.19 mm thickness	2	
33PK212	98	491.5	488	2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.20-2.29 mm thickness	15	
33PK212	99	491.5	488	2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.30-2.39 mm thickness	12	
33PK212	100	491.5	488	2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Unidentified	Approximately 400 mm long, 40 mm wide, and 3.52 mm thick	1	
33PK212	101	491.5	488	2	2	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.30-2.39 mm thickness	3	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	102	491.5	488	2	3	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1	
33PK212	103	495	514	3	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer?	Body sherd	Amber	44	
33PK212	104	495	514	3	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer?	Body sherd	Seam present, amber	10	
33PK212	105	495	514	3	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer?	Neck sherd	Amber	1	
33PK212	106	495	514	3	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer?	Neck sherd	Seam present, amber	1	
33PK212	107	495	514	3	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer?	Base sherd	Embossed with Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark, "1050" etched(?) along base, 5 pieces mend, amber	1	1945-1960
33PK212	108	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	274	
33PK212	109	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Tool	Pliers	None	1	
33PK212	110	495	514	3	1	Metal	Steel?	Hardware	Large engine valve	None	1	
33PK212	111	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Jelly jar drinking glass?	Whole	Pry-top closure, base embossed with Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark in center and backwards "92" below the mark, band of vertical embossed line segments just below and along rim, colorless	1	1920-1964
33PK212	112	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, side embossed "ATLAS" over Hazel-Atlas H-A mark with "MASON" below, base embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas H-A maker's mark over "T7," colorless	1	ca. 1920

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	113	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Food jar	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed with orange-skin texture, “1272” over a circle and the Tygart Valley Glass Company maker’s mark, over “84” , colorless	1	ca. 1940-1960
33PK212	114	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Food jar	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker’s mark, with “18” to the left (plant), “7” to the right (year date), and “16” below (mold details), script “Duraglas” two times and “CP2836” along base, colorless	1	1947
33PK212	115	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Food jar	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas (“H” over “A”) maker’s mark over “6752” over “F 18,” colorless	1	1920-1964
33PK212	116	495	514	3	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Beer	Whole	Machine-made, crown closure, base embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker’s mark, with “6” to the left (plant), “47” to the right (year date), and “2.” below (mold details), with script “Duraglas” below and over “GX 2139,” amber	1	1947
33PK212	117	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	16	1919-present

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	118	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "LA" (probably ATLAS), colorless	1	1919-present
33PK212	119	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark over "P" over "5," colorless	1	1920-1964
33PK212	120	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark over "M" over "8 4," colorless	1	1920-1964
33PK212	121	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas ("H" over "A") maker's mark over "J" over "7 2," colorless	1	1920-1964
33PK212	122	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "7" to the left (plant), "3" to the right (year date), and "1" below (mold details), encircled by "OWENS-ILLINOIS/GLASS COMPANY," colorless	1	1933
33PK212	123	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with dots and "C2718" over Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "4" to the left (plant), "1." to the right (year date), and "5" below (mold details), with "PAT. PNDG." below, body has vertical embossed bands of short line segments, colorless	1	1941

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	124	495	514	3	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “DES PAT” over Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker’s mark, with “2” to the left and “4” to the right, over “86565” (Design Patent 86565), colorless	1	post 1932
33PK212	125	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and “10-48” in rectangle over “A” in circle (either American Glass Works or Armstrong Cork Company, Glass Division), colorless	1	1908-1935 or 1938-1969
33PK212	126	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and “5H” off center, colorless	1	
33PK212	127	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with indecipherable maker’s mark, letters, or numbers, colorless	1	
33PK212	128	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Seam present, colorless	18	
33PK212	129	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture, colorless	6	
33PK212	130	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed with lines, probably part of the vessel with design patent 86565	3	
33PK212	131	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and partial letter or number, colorless	1	
33PK212	132	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed “923” between threads, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK212	133	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas H-A mark with “MASON” below, 6 pieces mend, colorless	1	ca. 1920

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	134	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed “LA” (ATLAS) over Hazel-Atlas H-A mark with “MASON” below, 5 pieces mend, colorless	1	ca. 1920
33PK212	135	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed italic “Presto” over “SUPREME/MASON” over script “Duraglas,” 6 pieces mend, colorless	1	ca. 1944-1946
33PK212	136	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed “STRONG SHOULDER/MASON,” 3 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK212	137	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed “MANUFACTURED/OWENS-ILLINOIS/GLASS COMPANY,” 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	1929-1966
33PK212	138	495	514	3	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed “RFEC/ON,” (PERFECT MASON), colorless	1	
33PK212	139	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed line decoration (unidentified), colorless	29	
33PK212	140	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed with partial letters and/or number, colorless	10	
33PK212	141	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed bands of short line segments, colorless	16	
33PK212	142	495	514	3	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed with 1 to 3 letters, colorless	17	
33PK212	143	495	514	3	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	None	2	
33PK212	144	495	514	3	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.77 mm thickness	1	
33PK212	145	495	514	3	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Yellowware	Handle base and rim sherd (cup?)	Rockingham glaze, solid	1	1830-present
33PK212	146	495	514	3	1	Synthetic	Plastic	Unidentified	Fragment	White, partial circle	1	
33PK212	147	495	514	3	1	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	4	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	148	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nut	Square, approximately 32 mm (1.26 in) on a side with a 9.96 mm (0.39 in) hole diameter	1	
33PK212	149	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt?	Approximately 87.51 mm (3.45 in) long with a head diameter of 25.80 mm (1.02 in) and a shaft diameter of 13.58 mm (0.53 in)	1	
33PK212	150	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt?	Approximately 54.05 mm (2.13 in) long with a head diameter of 32.29 mm (1.27 in) and a shaft diameter of 22.09 mm (0.87 in)	1	
33PK212	151	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Cap?	Dome shaped, approximately 12.34 mm (0.49 in) high and 29.61 mm (1.17 in) in diameter	1	
33PK212	152	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	10d	1	
33PK212	153	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	9d	1	
33PK212	154	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	1	
33PK212	155	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	6d	1	
33PK212	156	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	2	
33PK212	157	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Handle?, fragment	None	1	
33PK212	158	495	514	3	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	25	
33PK212	159	495	514	3	2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	None	1	
33PK212	160	495	514	3	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	6	

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OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	161	495	514	3	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	1	
33PK212	162	495	514	3	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Pattern glass, colorless	1	
33PK212	163	495	514	3	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1	
33PK212	164	495	514	3	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Stove burner grate?, fragment	None	1	
33PK212	165	495	514	3	2	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	2	
33PK212	166	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK212	167	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, milkglass	3	1919-present
33PK212	168	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Patent medicine?	Body sherd	Colorless	2	
33PK212	169	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Ink well?	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK212	170	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Patent medicine?	Base sherd	Embossed orange-skin texture and “12,” colorless	1	
33PK212	171	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Patent medicine?	Base sherd	Embossed orange-skin texture, 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK212	172	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	36	
33PK212	173	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Milkglass	4	
33PK212	175	491.682	480.47	5	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Milkglass	1	
33PK212	176	491.682	480.47	5	1	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot rim sherd	Unglazed exterior and interior	1	
33PK212	177	491.682	480.47	5	1	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot body sherd	Unglazed exterior and interior	1	
33PK212	178	491.682	480.47	5	1	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot body sherd	Unglazed, exfoliated surfaces	2	
33PK212	179	491.682	480.47	5	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	4	
33PK212	180	491.682	480.47	5	1	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	2	

Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	181	491.682	480.47	5	1	Synthetic	Asphalt	Shingle	Fragment	Pinkish exterior	1	
33PK212	182			4	1	Glass	Bottle glass	Coca-cola	Base and body sherd	Side embossed with partial Coca-cola script logo and "ARK RE/PAT. D," base embossed "JAC/OHIO" (Jackson, Ohio), 2 pieces mend, mends with similar sherd from Level 2, aqua	1	1938-1951
33PK212	183			4	1	Glass	Jug glass	Gallon size	Finish and handle sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	1	
33PK212	184			4	1	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Possibly 6 to 8 sided, 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK212	185			4	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	21	
33PK212	186			4	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed with script "ll" (Ball), light blue	1	
33PK212	187			4	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1	
33PK212	188			4	1	Glass	Electrical	Insulator	Mostly whole	2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK212	189			4	1	Mineral	Charcoal?	Charcoal?	Fragment	None	1	
33PK212	190			4	1	Mineral	Mortar/Cement	Mortar	Fragment	None	6	
33PK212	191			4	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK212	192			4	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Fence staple	None	1	
33PK212	193			4	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Handle? fragment	Twisted wire loop	1	
33PK212	194			4	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	Possibly Glidden Large Square Strands	92	post 1873
33PK212	195			4	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	111	
33PK212	196	491.682	480.47	5	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK212	197	450	480	6	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	None	1	
33PK212	198	450	480	6	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	199	450	480	6	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	20d	1	
33PK212	200	450	480	6	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	2	
33PK212	201			4	2	Mineral	Mortar/Cement	Mortar	Fragment	None	12	
33PK212	202			4	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	Possibly Glidden Large Square Strands	10	post 1873
33PK212	203			4	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	4	
33PK212	204			4	2	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left (plant), "3" to the right (year date), and "15" below (mold details), encircled by "OWENS-ILLINOIS/GLASS COMPANY," colorless	1	1933
33PK212	205			4	2	Glass	Bottle glass	Coca-cola	Base and body sherd	Side embossed with partial Coca-cola script logo and "REGISTERED/3 6-FL. OZS," base embossed "KSON" (Jackson, Ohio), 2 pieces mend, mends with similar sherd from Level 1, aqua	1	1938-1951
33PK212	206			4	2	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, 3 pieces mend, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK212	207			4	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed decoration, unidentified, colorless	6	
33PK212	208			4	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed italic "es" (Presto) over "REM/SON" (SUPREME/MASON), colorless	1	ca. 1929-1946
33PK212	209			4	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	15	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK212	210			4	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Seam present, colorless	3	
33PK212	211			4	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2	
33PK212	212			4	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	1	
33PK212	213			4	2	Metal	Iron	Bottle cap	Fragment	Crown closure	4	
33PK212	214			4	2	Metal	Unidentified	Toy	Fragment	Toy police badge, marked "JUNIOR POLICE"	1	
33PK212	215			4	2	Composite	Leather and metal	Clothing	Upper fragment	Shoe leather upper fragment with white metal lined eyelets	1	
33PK212	216			4	2	Synthetic	Plastic	Clothing	Button	Black, plain rim with dotted interior, 2-hole	2	
33PK213	217	537.5	537.5		A	Composite	Metal and plastic	Arms	Shotgun shell case	.410 gauge, green plastic, base too corroded for manufacturer identification	1	
33PK213	218	545	537.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	10d	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)
33PK213	219	545	537.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut, fragment	None	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)
33PK213	220	545	537.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	221	545	537.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	2	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	222	545	537.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	10	
33PK213	223	530	522.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Unidentified	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	224	530	522.5		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Bristol slip exterior, Albany slip interior	1	
33PK213	225	530	522.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Possibly horseshoe or sickle blade fragment	None	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	226	552.5	545		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	Possibly Glidden Large Square Strands	2	post 1873
33PK213	227	552.5	545		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire fragment	None	1	
33PK213	228	522.5	522.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	229	522.5	522.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, solarized amethyst tint	1	1880-ca. 1918
33PK213	230	522.5	522.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1	
33PK213	231	522.5	522.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1	
33PK213	232	522.5	522.5		A	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	2	
33PK213	233	522.5	522.5		A	Organic	Faunal	Shell	Shell	Unidentified bi-valve	2	
33PK213	234	530	515		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Rim sherd	Blue glazed exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	235	530	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt?	Approximately 76.70 mm (3.02 in) long with a head diameter of 23.51 mm (0.93 in) and a shaft diameter of 10.83 mm (0.43 in)	1	
33PK213	236	515	522.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	237	515	522.5		A	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Base sherd	Side embossed “CT/ON” (PERFECT MASON), base embossed “3,” light blue	1	
33PK213	238	515	522.5		A	Glass	Lid liner glass	Canning jar lid liner	Sherd	Embossed with Hazel-Atlas (“H” over “A”) maker’s mark in center and “MASON,” milkglass	1	1920-1964
33PK213	239	515	522.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	240	522.5	530		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2	
33PK213	241	515	530		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	1	1890s-present (predominate)

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	242	515	530		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	1	
33PK213	243	515	530		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.95 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	244	515	530		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.37 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	245	515	530		A	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	10	
33PK213	246	507.5	522.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Base sherd	Partial green transfer print maker's mark ,"RRANT"	1	
33PK213	247	507.5	522.5		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	1	
33PK213	248	507.5	522.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Milkglass	1	
33PK213	249	507.5	522.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1	
33PK213	250	507.5	522.5		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.65 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	251	507.5	522.5		A	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Flat glass	Beveled edge, 4.79 mm thickness, aqua	1	
33PK213	252	507.5	522.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt and nut	Approximately 60.35 mm (2.38 in) long with a head diameter of 19.35 mm (0.76 in) and a shaft diameter of 9.22 mm (0.36 in), hex nut(?) 18.57 mm (0.73 in) across	1	
33PK213	253	507.5	522.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	254	507.5	522.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	5	
33PK213	255	507.5	522.5		A	Metal	Iron	Can?	Fragment	None	14	
33PK213	256	507.5	522.5		A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	7	
33PK213	257	515	515		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Base sherd	Bristol slip exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	258	515	515		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Drinking glass?	Rim sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1	1880-ca. 1918
33PK213	259	515	515		A	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Flat glass	4.9 mm thickness, colorless	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	260	515	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	261	515	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	6d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	262	515	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	2	
33PK213	263	515	515		A	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	1	
33PK213	264	530	507.5		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Bristol slip exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	265	530	507.5		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	266	530	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt	Approximately 59.68 mm (2.35 in) long with a head diameter of 19.33 mm (0.76 in) and a shaft diameter of 11.64 mm (0.46 in)	1	
33PK213	267	522.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Automotive bumber jack shaft	Fragment	None	1	
33PK213	268	522.5	507.5		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed “7f482,” “2 OZ.” embossed along base, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK213	269	522.5	507.5		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.30 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	270	522.5	507.5		A	Glass	Iron	Automotive tire lug wrench	Whole	None	1	
33PK213	271	522.5	507.5		A	Glass	Iron	Ring	Whole	Approximately 60.66 mm (2.39 in) overall diameter, 37.28 mm (1.47 in) interior diameter	1	
33PK213	272	507.5	550		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire, fragment	None	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	273	530	500		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Red transfer print floral decoration	1	
33PK213	274	530	500		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	275	530	500		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	276	530	500		A	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	277	530	500		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.87 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	278	530	500		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.95 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	279	530	500		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.23 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	280	530	500		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.43 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	281	530	500		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.60 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	282	500	515		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	283	500	515		A	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	2	
33PK213	284	500	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	285	500	515		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Barbed wire fragment	Possibly Glidden Large Square Strands	2	post 1873
33PK213	286	507.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Possibly teacup, undecorated	1	
33PK213	287	507.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	288	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed orange-skin texture and “AHK” (Alexander H. Kerr and Company maker’s mark), over “10” located to left of center over “506,” colorless	1	post 1943
33PK213	289	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Possibly 6 to 8 sided, colorless	2	
33PK213	290	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Thin (1.13 mm) with interior loop embossing, colorless	1	
33PK213	291	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	5	
33PK213	292	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.90 mm thickness	2	
33PK213	293	507.5	507.5		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.69 mm thickness	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	294	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	5	
33PK213	295	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	7d	5	
33PK213	296	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, roofing	2d	2	
33PK213	297	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, roofing, fragment	None	1	
33PK213	298	507.5	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	32	
33PK213	299	522.5	500		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	300	522.5	500		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	301	522.5	500		A	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Unglazed exterior, lead glazed interior	1	
33PK213	302	522.5	500		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Pepsi-cola	Body sherd	Embossed decoration, applied white color label “Pepsi” and “Ohio,” 2 pieces mend, glass colorless	1	1934-present
33PK213	303	522.5	500		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Pepsi-cola	Body sherd	Embossed decoration and “OLA,” applied white color label oval (part of Pepsi logo, 3 pieces mend, glass colorless	1	1934-present
33PK213	304	522.5	500		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1	
33PK213	305	522.5	500		A	Synthetic	Rubber	Shoe sole	Whole	Beige color	1	
33PK213	306	500	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	307	500	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	6	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	308	507.5	515		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Body sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	309	507.5	515		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	310	507.5	515		A	Metal	Iron	Toy	Whole	Airplane	1	
33PK213	311	507.5	515		A	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Handle fragment?	2 pieces mend, none	2	
33PK213	312	507.5	515		A	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Wire or nail fragment	None	1	
33PK213	313	515	507.5		A	Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	None	5	
33PK213	314	515	507.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	315	515	507.5		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.37 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	316	515	507.5		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.48 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	317	515	507.5		A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	3	
33PK213	318	515	500		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	319	515	500		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Bristol slip exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	320	515	500		A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, 3 pieces mend, amber	1	1919-present
33PK213	321	515	500		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Cobalt blue	1	
33PK213	322	507.5	500		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray-paste (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior, exfoliated interior	1	
33PK213	323	507.5	500		A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.24 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	324	492.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	325	492.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Base sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	326	492.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Lead glazed, exfoliated surfaces	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	327	492.5	492.5		A	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	None	1	
33PK213	328	515	492.5		A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	329	537.5	515		A	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	330	537.5	515		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	331	537.5	492.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	332	537.5	492.5		A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	1	
33PK213	333	537.5	507.5		A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	334	545	540.5	1	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	20d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	335	545	540.5	1	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	3	
33PK213	336	545	540.5	1	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	2	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	337	545	540.5	1	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	6d	1	
33PK213	338	545	540.5	1	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	4	
33PK213	339	545	540.5	1	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Whole	Two metal rods, each approximately 295 mm (11.61 in) long and 11.73 mm (0.46 in) in diameter, with bent hooks at either end, linked by said hooks	1	
33PK213	340			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Embossed vine(?) decoration running along rim interior, 2 pieces mend	1	
33PK213	341			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Scalloped edge, embossed linear decoration running along rim interior, 4 pieces mend	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	342			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Unidentified green exterior decoration	1	
33PK213	343			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	2	
33PK213	344			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated	2	
33PK213	345			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	3	
33PK213	346			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	2	
33PK213	347			2	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK213	348			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Drinking glass?	Rim sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	349			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Scalloped edge, embossed pattern glass decoration, colorless	1	
33PK213	350			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Interior molded decoration, colorless	2	
33PK213	351			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	352			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	2	
33PK213	353			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1	1880-ca. 1918
33PK213	354			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	2	
33PK213	355			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Green	1	
33PK213	356			2	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed decoration, light pink	1	
33PK213	357			2	1	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	358			2	1	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Light pink	1	
33PK213	359			2	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed “F,” light blue	1	
33PK213	360			2	1	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Porcelain	Body sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	361			2	1	Synthetic	Rubber	Unidentified	Fragment	Black (inner tube?)	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	362			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.90-1.99 mm thickness	3	
33PK213	363			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.00-2.09 mm thickness	2	
33PK213	364			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.10-2.19 mm thickness	7	
33PK213	365			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.20-2.29 mm thickness	77	
33PK213	366			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.30-2.39 mm thickness	17	
33PK213	367			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.40-2.49 mm thickness	19	
33PK213	368			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.50-2.59 mm thickness	20	
33PK213	369			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.60-2.69 mm thickness	8	
33PK213	370			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.70-2.79 mm thickness	3	
33PK213	371			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.80-2.89 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	372			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.90-2.91 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	373			2	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.20-3.29 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	374			2	1	Metal	Iron	Ferrule?	Whole	Tabs on opposite sides, overall dimensions 114.48 (4.51 in) by 71.44 mm (2.81 in), hole diameter 38.56 mm (1.52 in)	1	
33PK213	375			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	3	
33PK213	376			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Screw of nail fragment	None	7	
33PK213	377			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Door hinge pin?	None	1	
33PK213	378			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Bolt with lock washer?	Approximately 48.09 mm (1.89 in) long, with a head diameter of 21.70 mm (0.85 in) and a shaft diameter of 12.83 mm (0.51 in)	1	
33PK213	379			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	9d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	380			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	8d	1	1890s-present (predominate)

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	381			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	8d	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)
33PK213	382			2	1	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	6d	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)
33PK213	383			2	1	Mineral	Chert	Tool	Projectile point, tip fragment	Columbus/Delaware	1	
33PK213	384			2	2	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.02 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	385			2	2	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.49 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	386			4	1	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Flower pot rim sherd	Unglazed exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	387			4	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Valve mark	1	1930s-1940s
33PK213	388			4	1	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK213	389			4	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Solarized amethyst tint	1	1880-ca. 1918
33PK213	390			4	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	10	
33PK213	391			4	1	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Seam present, colorless	1	
33PK213	392			4	1	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	2	
33PK213	393			4	1	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	2 pieces mend, milkglass	1	
33PK213	394			4	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	Undecorated	13	
33PK213	395			4	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.10-2.19 mm thickness	2	
33PK213	396			4	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.20-2.29 mm thickness	10	
33PK213	397			4	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.30-2.39 mm thickness	9	
33PK213	398			4	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.40-2.49 mm thickness	6	
33PK213	399			4	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.50-2.59 mm thickness	14	
33PK213	400			4	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.70-2.79 mm thickness	2	
33PK213	401			4	1	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.80-2.89 mm thickness	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	402			4	1	Composite	Metal and paper	Arms	Shotgun shell case base	12 gauge, base too corroded for manufacturer identification	1	
33PK213	403			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	28	
33PK213	404			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail, wire	40d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	405			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail, unidentified type	20d	1	
33PK213	406			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail, wire	8d	8	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	407			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail, wire	4d	1	
33PK213	408			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	11	
33PK213	409			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Wire or nail fragment	None	22	
33PK213	410			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Approximately 62.04 mm long, 19.35 mm wide, and 6.41 mm thick	1	
33PK213	411			4	1	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Perforated once in one quadrant; measures approximately 145.64 mm long, 59.35 mm wide, and 11.28 mm thick	1	
33PK213	412			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Plate sherd	Gilded rim with decalcomania floral (roses) decoration on base interior, 2 pieces mend	1	1890-present
33PK213	413			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Saucer sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed line running along and following rim, 2 pieces mend	1	
33PK213	414			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Saucer sherd	Embossed line running along and following rim, 4 pieces mend	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	415			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed line running along and following rim, 2 pieces mend	1	
33PK213	416			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed line running along and following rim, 6 pieces mend	1	
33PK213	417			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Uneven scalloped edge with embossed line running along and following rim	1	
33PK213	418			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	419			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Rim sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	420			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Undecorated	2	
33PK213	421			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Rim sherd	Hand-painted green interior decoration	1	ca. 1850-present
33PK213	422			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Base sherd	Decalcomania floral decoration interior	1	1890-present
33PK213	423			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	Body sherd	Undecorated, exfoliated surfaces	1	
33PK213	424			3	A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Albany slip exterior and interior	2	
33PK213	425			3	A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Bristol and Albany slip exterior, Albany slip interior	1	
33PK213	426			3	A	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff-bodied (American)	Body sherd	Bristol slip exterior, Albany slip interior	1	
33PK213	427			3	A	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Yellow glazed exterior and interior	1	
33PK213	428			3	A	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Exfoliated exterior, lead glazed interior	1	
33PK213	429			3	A	Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	None	7	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	430			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, 2 pieces mend, amber	1	1919-present
33PK213	431			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, 2 pieces mend, amber	1	1919-present
33PK213	432			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, 2 pieces mend, amber	1	1919-present
33PK213	433			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed "32/OZ." on opposite sides of the bottle, just below the neck, amber	1	1919-present
33PK213	434			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed dots with "4" over the Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark over "3-680," amber	1	1945-1960
33PK213	435			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed dots with "2" over the Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark over "3-680," amber	1	1945-1960
33PK213	436			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed dots with "7" over the Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. maker's mark over "3-680," amber	1	1945-1960
33PK213	437			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed dots, amber	17	
33PK213	438			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Seam present, amber	11	
33PK213	439			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Amber	154	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	440			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Extract?	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, with ferrous metal cap and contents residue, base embossed with Knox Glass Bottle Company maker's mark ("K" inside a keystone) and "3," colorless	1	1924-1968
33PK213	441			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Aspirin?	Whole	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, base embossed "27" over a "P" within a circle over "5," aqua	1	1919-present
33PK213	442			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Whole	Machine-made, cork closure, base embossed with a 5 within a circle over "2 FL. OZ." over "5," colorless	1	
33PK213	443			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Milk	Rim sherd	Machine made, interior cap seat finish, colorless	1	
33PK213	444			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, with ferrous metal cap, colorless	1	1919-present
33PK213	445			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Soft drink/Soda bottle	Rim sherd	Embossed texture, applied color label "I-C," machine made, crown closure, 3 pieces mend, colorless	1	1934-present
33PK213	446			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Soft drink/Soda bottle	Rim sherd	Embossed texture, machine made, crown closure, colorless	1	1903-present
33PK213	447			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, embossed floral decoration, pink tint	1	
33PK213	448			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed floral decoration, pink tint	4	
33PK213	449			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Lid edge sherd	Embossed floral decoration, pink tint	1	
33PK213	450			3	A	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, colorless	28	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	451			3	A	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Rim sherd	Machine-made, screw-thread closure, standardized, light blue	1	
33PK213	452			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Light blue	5	
33PK213	453			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Molded decoration, milkglass	1	
33PK213	454			3	A	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Nearly flat, thickness ranging 4.45-6.47 mm, aqua	1	
33PK213	455			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.60-1.69 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	456			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	1.90-1.99 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	457			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.00-2.09 mm thickness	6	
33PK213	458			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.10-2.19 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	459			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.20-2.29 mm thickness	25	
33PK213	460			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.30-2.39 mm thickness	15	
33PK213	461			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.40-2.49 mm thickness	3	
33PK213	462			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.50-2.59 mm thickness	8	
33PK213	463			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.70-2.79 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	464			3	A	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.80-2.89 mm thickness	6	
33PK213	465			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and Hazel-Atlas (“H” over “A”) maker’s mark over “6536” over “F 5,” colorless	1	1920-1964
33PK213	466			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed “B” in center with “5” beneath, 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	467			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with dots and with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "7" to the left (plant), "3" to the right (year date), and "10" below (mold details), encircled by "OWENS-ILLINOIS/GLASS COMPANY," 3 pieces mend, colorless	1	1933
33PK213	468			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture, "1273" the Tygart Valley Glass Company maker's mark, over "13" , colorless	1	ca. 1940-1960
33PK213	469			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Pepsi-cola	Base sherd	Embossed "DES. PAT. 120,277" over "14 A 47" over Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark, with "2" to the left and "13" to the right, over script "Duraglas" over "6 951," applied color label "Pepsi=Cola" and other text (red, white, and blue), 9 pieces mend, colorless	1	1947
33PK213	470			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Pepsi-cola	Body sherd	Applied color label "Pepsi Cola" (hyphen between words worn away), 3 pieces mend, glass colorless	1	1934-present
33PK213	471			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Pepsi-cola	Body sherd	Applied color label refering to Pepsi-cola and bottling in Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 pieces mend, glass colorless	1	1934-present
33PK213	472			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Pepsi-cola	Body sherd	Applied color label refering to Pepsi-cola and bottling in Cincinnati, Ohio, glass colorless	1	1934-present

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	473			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Soft drink/Soda bottle	Body sherd	Applied color label "REFRESH" and "ND 194," glass colorless	1	1934-present
33PK213	474			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed dots with Oil City Glass Bottle Company maker's mark ("O" inside keystone) and "6," 3 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK213	475			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and "17," colorless	1	
33PK213	476			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and "49," 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK213	477			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture, colorless	1	
33PK213	478			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed along base "0 OZS.," colorless	1	
33PK213	479			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with number or letter, colorless	1	
33PK213	480			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Seam present, colorless	1	
33PK213	481			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Drinking glass?	Base sherd	2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK213	482			3	A	Glass	Jar glass	Canning jar	Body sherd	Embossed italic "Presto" over "SUPREME/MASON" over script "Duraglas," 9 pieces mend, colorless	1	ca. 1944-1946
33PK213	483			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Unidentified	Neck sherd	Press molded twisted decoration, 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK213	484			3	A	Glass	Bottle glass	Soft drink/Soda bottle	Body sherd	Embossed decorations and "CO" (Cola), colorless	2	
33PK213	485			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed cross-hatch or diamond pattern, decoration, colorless	3	
33PK213	486			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed vertical lines, colorless	4	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	487			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Goblet?	Body sherd	Molded 10-sided(?) decoration, 2 pieces mend, colorless	1	
33PK213	488			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Goblet?	Rim sherd	Molded 10-sided(?) decoration, colorless	1	
33PK213	489			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Drinking glass?	Rim sherd	Molded lip, colorless	3	
33PK213	490			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Unidentified press molded decoration, colorless	2	
33PK213	491			3	A	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Neck sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture, colorless	2	
33PK213	492			3	A	Glass	Jar glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture, colorless	46	
33PK213	493			3	A	Glass	Jar/bottle glass	Unidentified	Base sherd	Embossed with orange-skin texture and “10-2” in rectangle over “A” in circle (either American Glass Works or Armstrong Cork Company, Glass Division), with “5” in circle to the left, 3 pieces mend, colorless	1	1908-1935 or 1938-1969
33PK213	494			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Seam present, colorless	26	
33PK213	495			3	A	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	13	
33PK213	496			3	A	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Sherd	Melted, colorless	3	
33PK213	497			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Thick (4.74-11.76 mm), colorless	4	
33PK213	498			3	A	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	546	
33PK213	499			3	A	Metal	Iron	Furniture/automotive seat coil spring	Fragment	None	39	
33PK213	500			3	A	Metal	Iron	Furniture/automotive seat frame	Fragment	Measures approximately 430 mm (17 in) square	1	
33PK213	501			3	A	Metal	Iron	Corner support brace	Whole	None	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	502			3	A	Metal	Cuprous, silver plated	Spoon	Whole	Marked with "M"	1	
33PK213	503			3	A	Metal	Iron	Fork	Tine end	None	1	
33PK213	504			3	A	Metal	Iron	Knife?	Blade	None	1	
33PK213	505			3	A	Metal	Iron	Support?	Whole	Rod, approximately 210 mm (8.27 in) long, with a double hooked cross bar at one end	1	
33PK213	506			3	A	Metal	Iron	Food can?	Fragment	None	53	
33PK213	507			3	A	Metal	Iron	Coat hook	Whole	None	1	
33PK213	508			3	A	Metal	Lead?	Plumbing(?) pipe elbow	Fragment	Approximately 31.78 mm (1.25 in) inside diameter at one end, 25.46 mm (1.00 in) inside diameter at the other	1	
33PK213	509			3	A	Metal	Aluminum	Bottle cap	Whole	Painted exterior, screw cap	1	1919-present
33PK213	510			3	A	Metal	Iron	Bracket?	Whole	Somewhat question mark shaped, three holes, with 3d cut nails in the two end holes	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)
33PK213	511			3	A	Metal	Unidentified	Automotive emblem	Whole	Marked "PLYMOUTH" over a sailing ship	1	
33PK213	512			3	A	Metal	Unidentified	Plumbing(?) pipe	Fragment	Threaded end, white metal, approximately 10.20 mm (0.40 in) outside diameter	1	
33PK213	513			3	A	Metal	Aluminum	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	1	
33PK213	514			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hinge?	Fragment	None	1	
33PK213	515			3	A	Metal	Iron	Chain link?	Fragment	None	1	
33PK213	516			3	A	Metal	Iron	Basin?	Fragment	One piece exhibits cast decoration on the interior surface	3	
33PK213	517			3	A	Metal	Iron	Cap?	Whole	Possibly holder for end of pull blind rod	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	518			3	A	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Wire fragment	Possibly part of furniture/automotive seat springworks	17	
33PK213	519			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Wire or nail fragment	None	37	
33PK213	520			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, cut	9d	1	ca. 1790-1890s (peak production)
33PK213	521			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	20d	1	
33PK213	522			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	523			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	12d	1	
33PK213	524			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	10d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	525			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	8d	6	
33PK213	526			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	7d	5	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	527			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	6d	6	
33PK213	528			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	3d	1	1890s-present (predominate)
33PK213	529			3	A	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	17	
33PK213	530			3	A	Synthetic	Plastic	Toy	Fragment	Suction cup end of toy dart or arrow, black	1	

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	531			3	A	Composite	Metal and paper	Arms	Shotgun shell case base	20 gauge, base marked "WINCHESTER/MADE IN U S A/NO 20/SUPER SPEED," the Ss in the last two words spanning/shared by both words	1	
33PK213	532			3	A	Synthetic	Vinyl	Phonograph album	Fragment	None	3	
33PK213	533			3	A	Synthetic	Plastic	Hair comb	Fragment	Marked in white "APEX," colorless	1	
33PK213	534			3	A	Synthetic	Plastic	Hair comb	Fragment	Embossed "YBO," red	1	
33PK213	535			3	A	Synthetic	Plastic	Clothing	Button	Shank, mound shaped, plastic translucent tan with exterior white painted surface	1	
33PK213	536			3	A	Synthetic	Plastic	Unidentified	Fragment	Ridged, black	1	
33PK213	537			3	A	Synthetic	Vinyl	Clothing?	Fragment	Pink	4	
33PK213	538			3	A	Synthetic	Vinyl	Clothing?	Fragment	Pink, with stitch holes and button hole	1	
33PK213	539			3	A	Composite	Zinc, carbon, and manganese dioxide	Dry cell battery	Fragment	D size	2	
33PK213	540			3	A	Composite	Zinc, carbon, and manganese dioxide	Dry cell battery	Fragment	C size	1	
33PK213	541			3	A	Synthetic	Asphalt	Shingle	Fragment	None	5	
33PK213	542			3	A	Synthetic	Rubber	Unidentified	Fragment	Black (inner tube?)	4	
33PK213	543			3	A	Mineral	Coal	Coal	Fragment	None	8	
33PK213	544			3	A	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Animal bone	Humerus, left, small rodent	1	
33PK213	545			3	A	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Animal bone	Unidentified medium to large mammal, burnt	2	
33PK213	546			3	A	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	70	
33PK213	547			3	2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Hand-painted green interior decoration	1	ca. 1850-present

OAI No.	Specimen No.	Northing	Easting	Unit	Level	Material	Type	Subtype	Description	Decoration	Count	Date Range
33PK213	548			3	2	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Unglazed exterior, lead glazed interior	1	
33PK213	549			3	2	Mineral	Cinder/Slag	Cinder/Slag	Fragment	None	23	
33PK213	550	512	506.5	4	2	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	Body sherd	Undecorated	1	
33PK213	551	512	506.5	4	2	Ceramic	Coarse earthenware	Utilitarian redware	Body sherd	Unglazed exterior, lead glazed interior	1	
33PK213	552	512	506.5	4	2	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.43 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	553	512	506.5	4	2	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.53 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	554	512	506.5	4	2	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	3.05 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	555	512	506.5	4	2	Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Sherd	Undecorated	4	
33PK213	556	512	506.5	4	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	1	
33PK213	557	512	506.5	4	2	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Fragment	Generally flat	1	
33PK213	558			4	2	Glass	Vessel glass	Unidentified	Body sherd	Colorless	4	
33PK213	559			4	2	Glass	Furniture Glass	Light bulb or lamp chimney	Body sherd	Colorless	1	
33PK213	560			4	2	Glass	Window glass	Unidentified	Flat glass	2.53 mm thickness	1	
33PK213	561			4	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, wire	16d	1	
33PK213	562			4	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type	6d	2	
33PK213	563			4	2	Metal	Iron	Hardware	Nail, unidentified type, fragment	None	2	