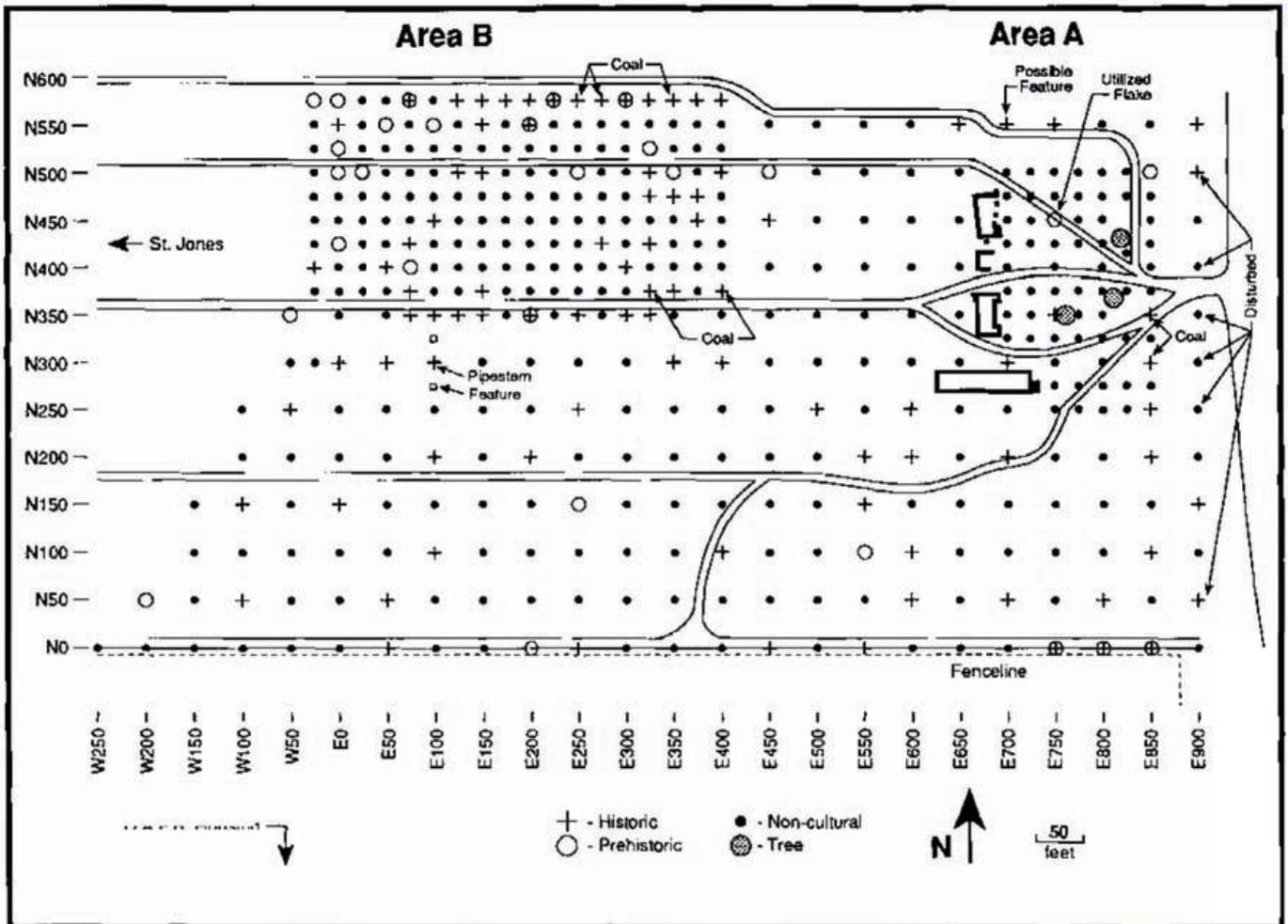


## RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

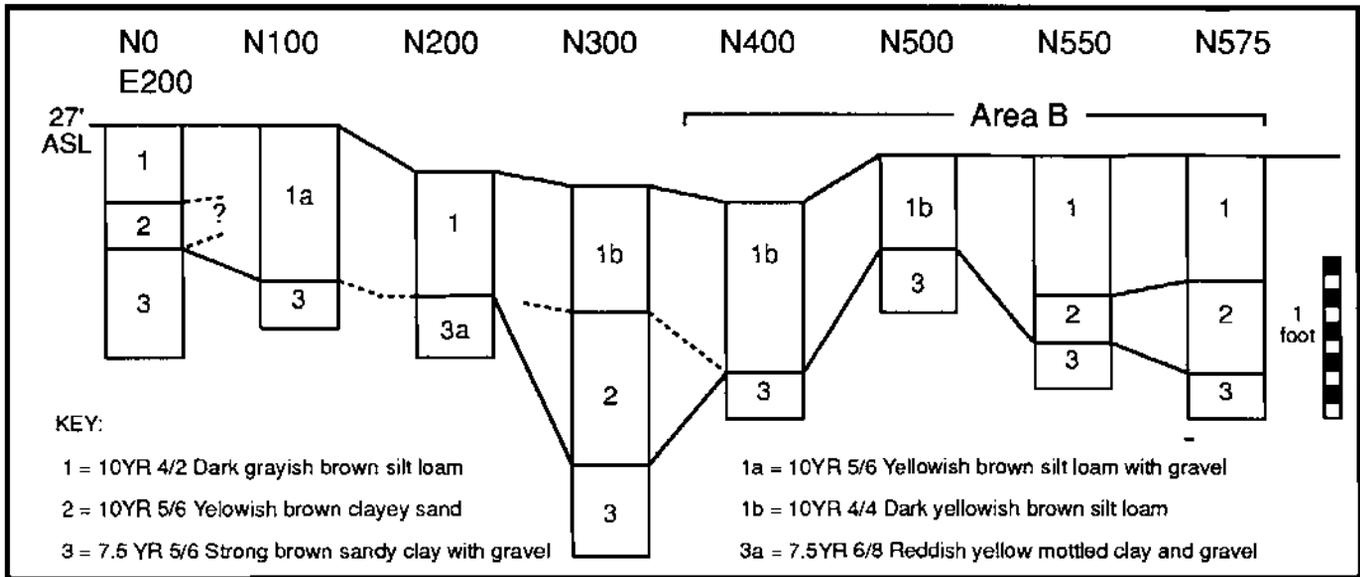
### Phase I Testing

The goal of the Phase I survey was to locate and identify any prehistoric or historical archaeological remains in the tract. Due to vegetative cover across the Lisbon Tract, which consisted mostly of grasses and some scrub bushes in overgrown or fallow garden plots, it was not possible to conduct a controlled surface survey. Instead, Phase I testing at the Lisbon Tract consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 50-foot intervals across the property (Figure 6, Plate 2). A datum point was established along the southern boundary of the tract, and all STPs were given coordinates related to this datum. STPs were excavated approximately 2 to 3 feet below ground surface, and profiles of the pits were drawn, indicating stratigraphy, soil types and colors, and the presence of any artifacts in the STP. Representative composite soil profiles for the tract are shown in Figures 7 and 8. The color and texture variations in plow zone soils are caused by the use of the property for gardening; mulch, top soil, chemicals, and manure have all been added to the plow zone. During this portion of the testing at Lisbon, 259 STPs

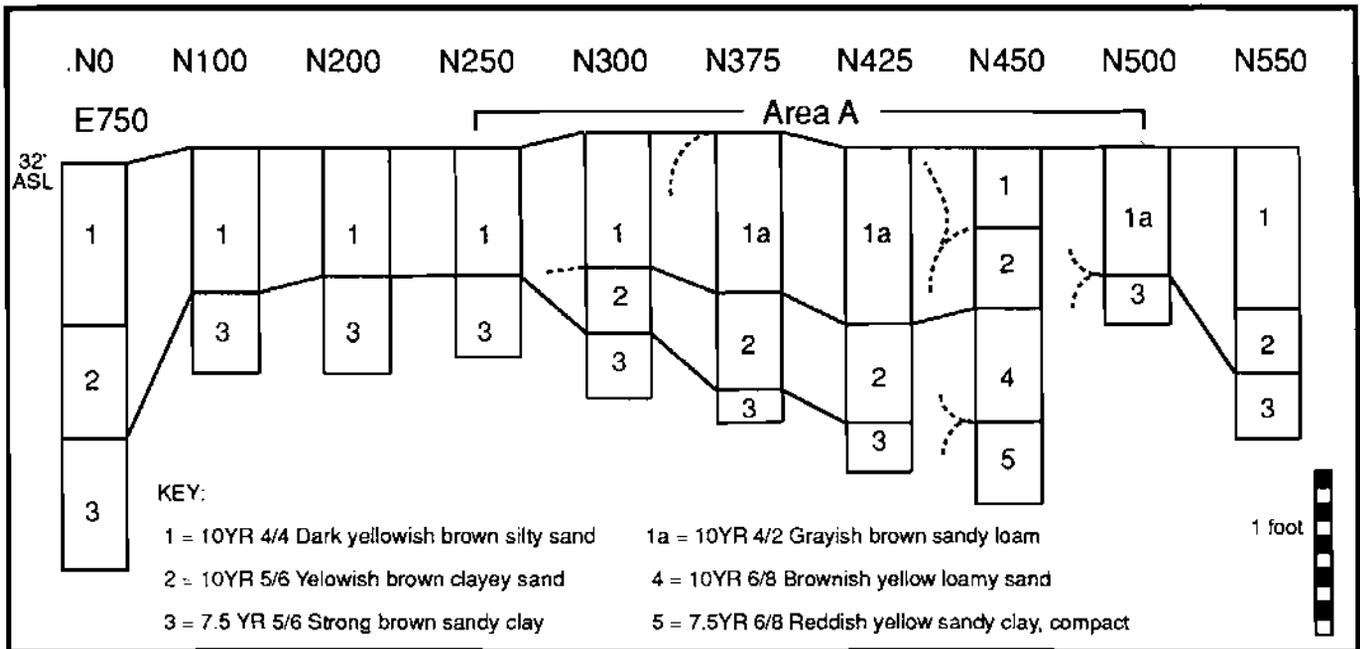
FIGURE 6  
Phase I and II Testing Plan



**FIGURE 7**  
**Composite Soil Profile, E200 Transect**



**FIGURE 8**  
**Composite Soil Profile, E750 Transect**



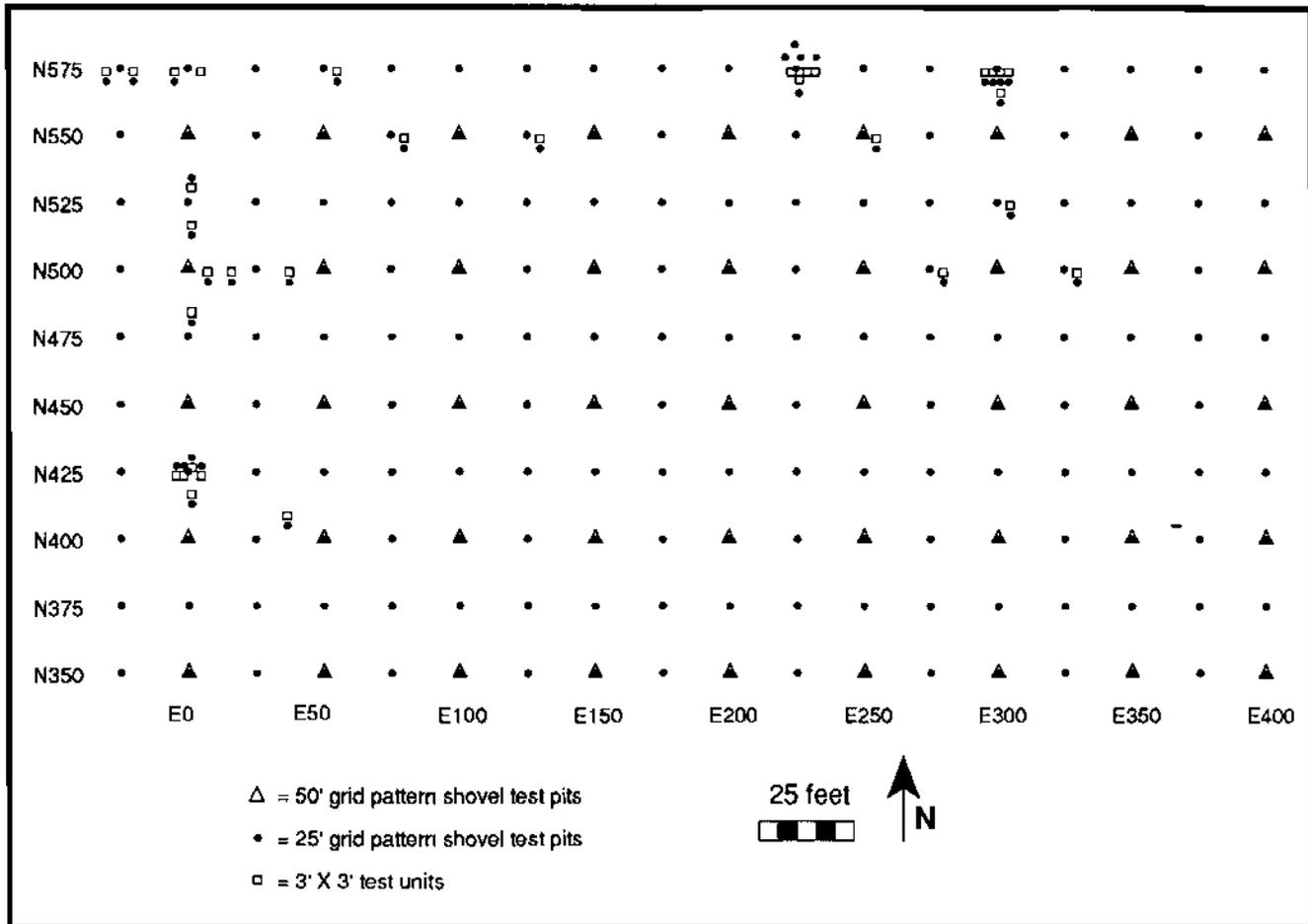
## PLATE 2 Excavating Shovel Test Pits



were excavated. Four poured concrete foundations were located roughly between E650 and E700, and between N250 and N500. This location was termed Area A, and was hypothesized to be the remains of the historic farmstead noted earlier.

The results of the 50-foot grid pattern testing identified two general areas of higher artifact densities or feature locations (Figure 6). Area A, described above, was the location of the concrete foundations. Area B was further to the west along a slight rise, and consisted of a slight concentration of prehistoric and historic artifacts between N350 and N600 and W25 and E400. Throughout the project area, a scatter of historic artifacts was found in the plow zone soils, mostly bottle glass fragments, some ceramics, coal fragments, and plastic sheeting. These artifacts represent general "field scatter" from cultivation and application of fertilizer and do not indicate the presence of archaeological sites. No concentrations of artifacts other than Areas A and B were identified and no historic subsurface features were identified in the STPs. The STP at N450 E750 located a potential prehistoric feature that contained a jasper flake tool in Level 3 (30-50 centimeters, or 1.0-1.65 feet below ground surface). Soils in the level consisted of a yellowish brown silty sand (10 YR 5/6). No other artifacts were recovered from this STP. In sum, the initial Phase 1 testing identified two potential site areas (Areas A and B - Figure 6).

FIGURE 9  
Area B, Testing Plan



After the initial Phase I testing, more intensive testing using a tighter 25-foot grid pattern of STPs was excavated where prehistoric or diagnostic historic artifacts or potential features were located. An additional 174 STPs were excavated as part of this 25-foot interval sample (Figure 6).

In Area B, 33 3-x 3-foot test units were excavated where significant prehistoric or historic artifacts were identified during the STP testing (Figure 9). Prehistoric artifacts recovered from plow zone contexts included two Woodland I projectile points (one jasper and one rhyolite), two Dames Quarter sherds, several flake tools, utilized flakes, cores, other stone tools, and over 23 kilograms of fire-cracked rock (Table 2). The majority of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from plow zone contexts. However, in several of the test units and STPs prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Level 2 soils, suggesting that at least some intact, or unplowed, settings may still exist at Lisbon. The majority of the STPs and units that contained artifacts beneath the plow zone were along the N575 transect, a line of units extending along a ridge climbing nine feet in elevation over a distance of 400 feet (Figure 10). Two of the test units containing Level 2 artifacts, N519E0 and N425E0, were located south and downslope from the ridge. The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Level 2 soils included quartz, quartzite, chert and jasper flakes, a jasper cobble tool, one quartz late stage biface and one fragment of steatite tempered ceramic, probably Dames Quarter.

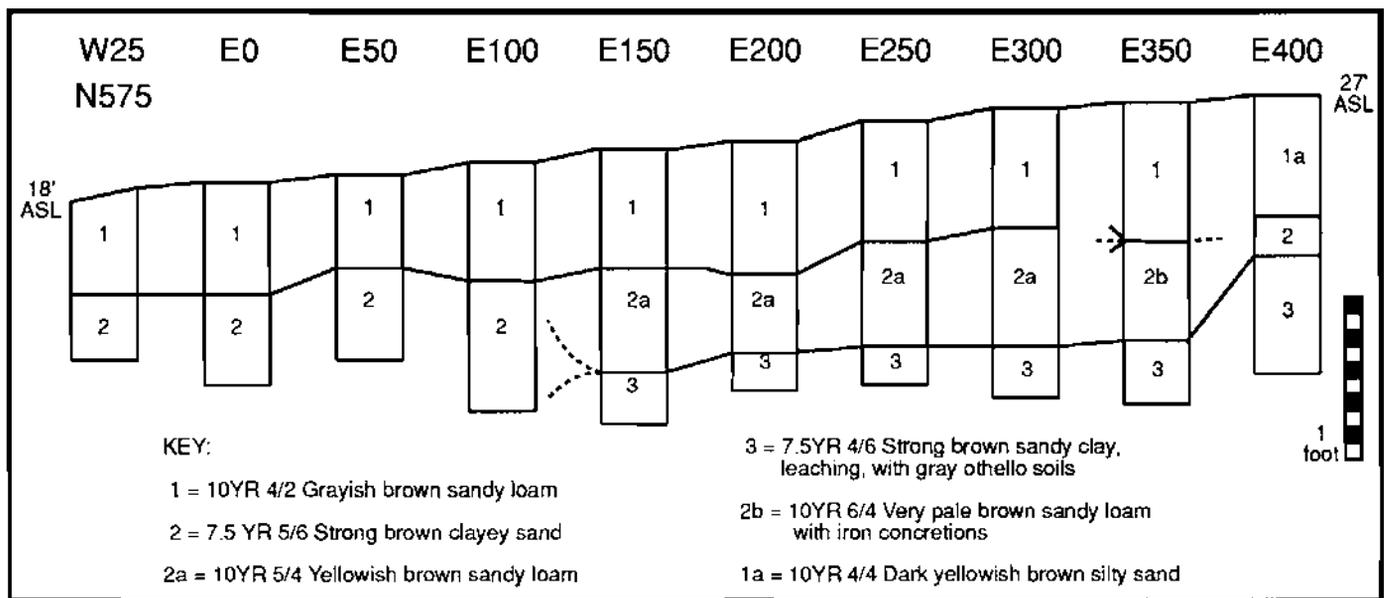
**TABLE 2**  
**Summary of Area B Prehistoric Artifacts**

	QUARTZITE	QUARTZ	CHERT	JASPER	RHYOLITE	OTHER	TOTAL
Flakes	2 (2)	40 (20)	21 (7)	64 (22)		1	128 (51)
Utilized Flakes		2 (1)	4 (1)	8 (2)			14 (4)
Flake Tools				2 (2)			2 (2)
Woodland I Points				1	1		2
Late Stage Biface Reject	1						1
Miscellaneous Stone Tools				3 (3)			3 (3)
Shatter	1 (1)	7 (2)		2			10 (3)
Cores	1 (1)		2 (2)				3 (3)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 (4)</b>	<b>49 (23)</b>	<b>27 (10)</b>	<b>80 (29)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>163 (66)</b>

fire-cracked rock (count and weight) : 48 @ 2315.2 grams  
 prehistoric ceramics: 1 steatite with clay temper  
 1 steatite, hornblend and clay, decoration is smoothed over cord marked

-  
( ) = flakes with cortex

**FIGURE 10**  
**Area B, Composite Soil Profile, N575 Transect**



Overall, the primary concentration of prehistoric artifacts in plow zone and Level 2 soils was focused at the western portion of the slight ridge, between W50 and E50, and N450 to N600. A smaller, secondary concentration of prehistoric artifacts was located further east along the ridge, between E200 and E300 and N525 and N600 (Figures 11-13).

FIGURE 11  
Total Density of Prehistoric Artifacts, Area B

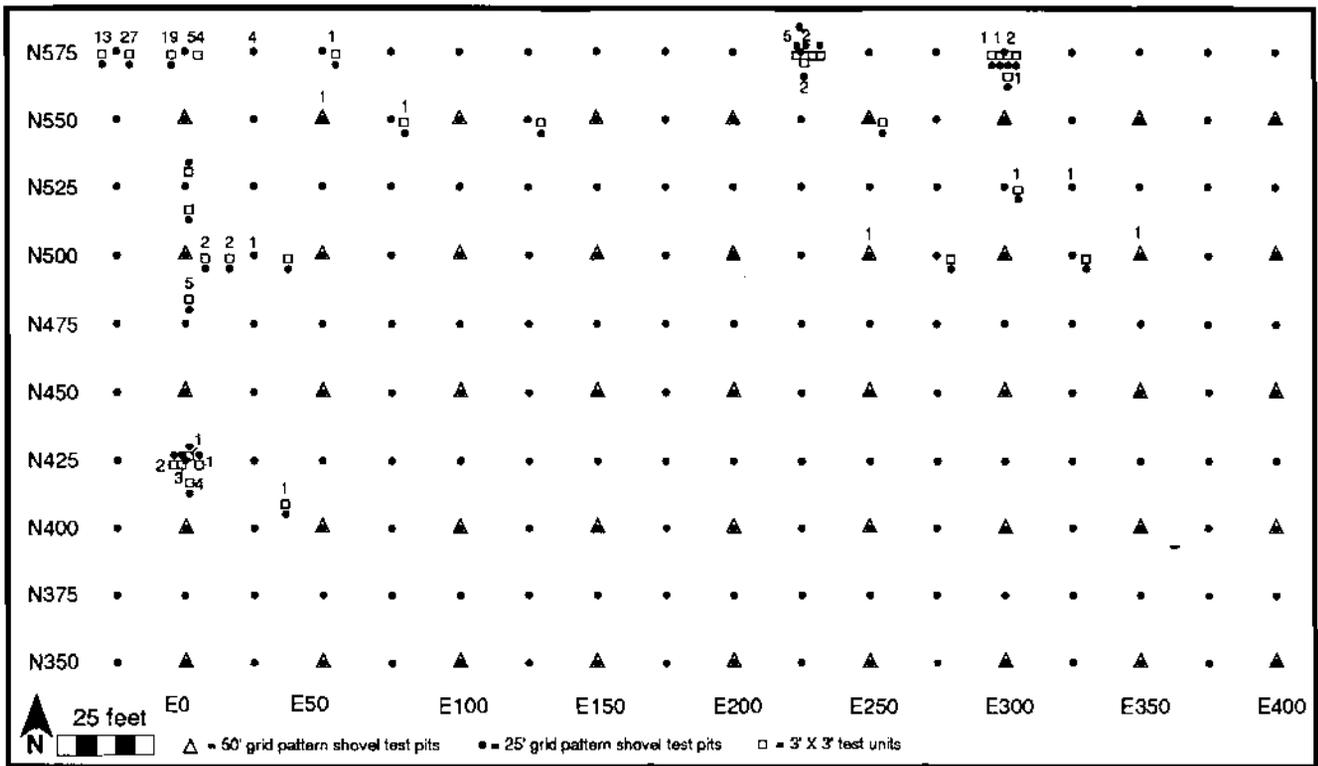


FIGURE 12  
Total Density of Prehistoric Artifacts in Plow Zone Soils, Area B

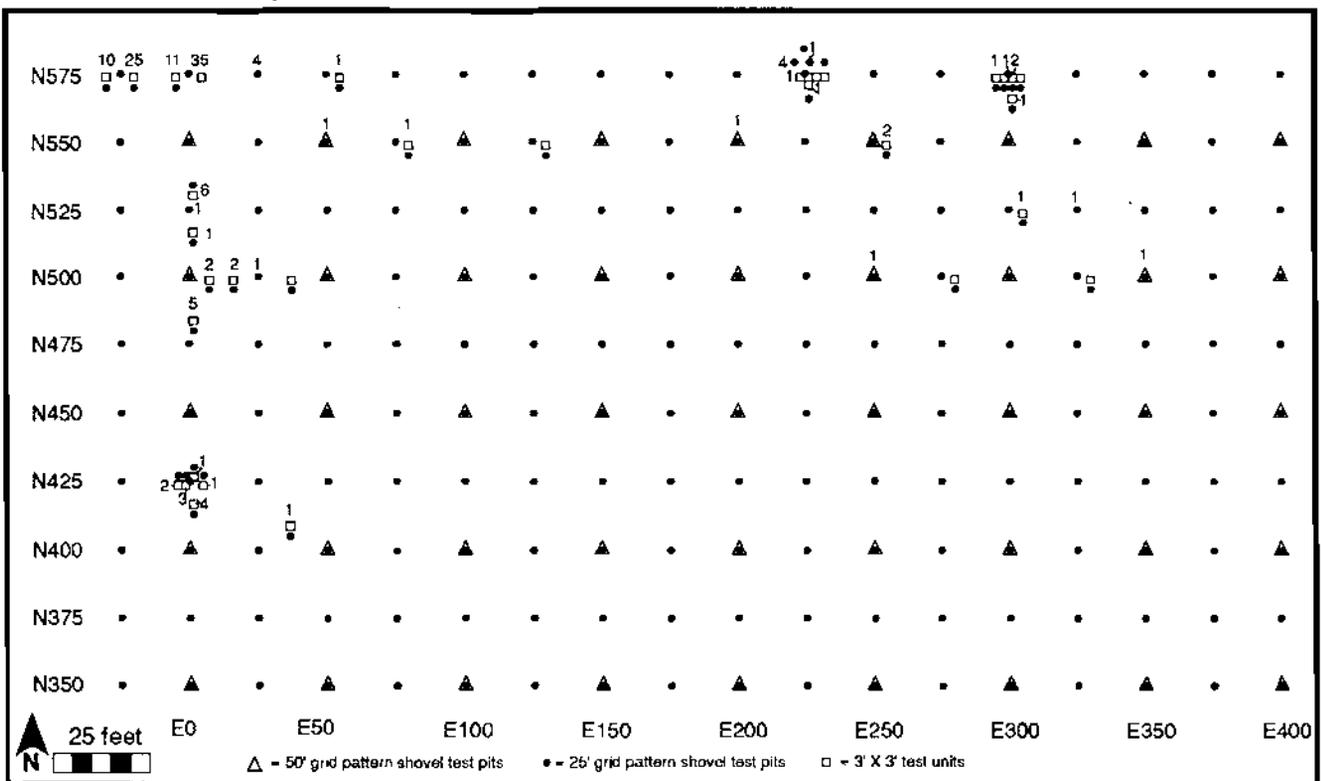
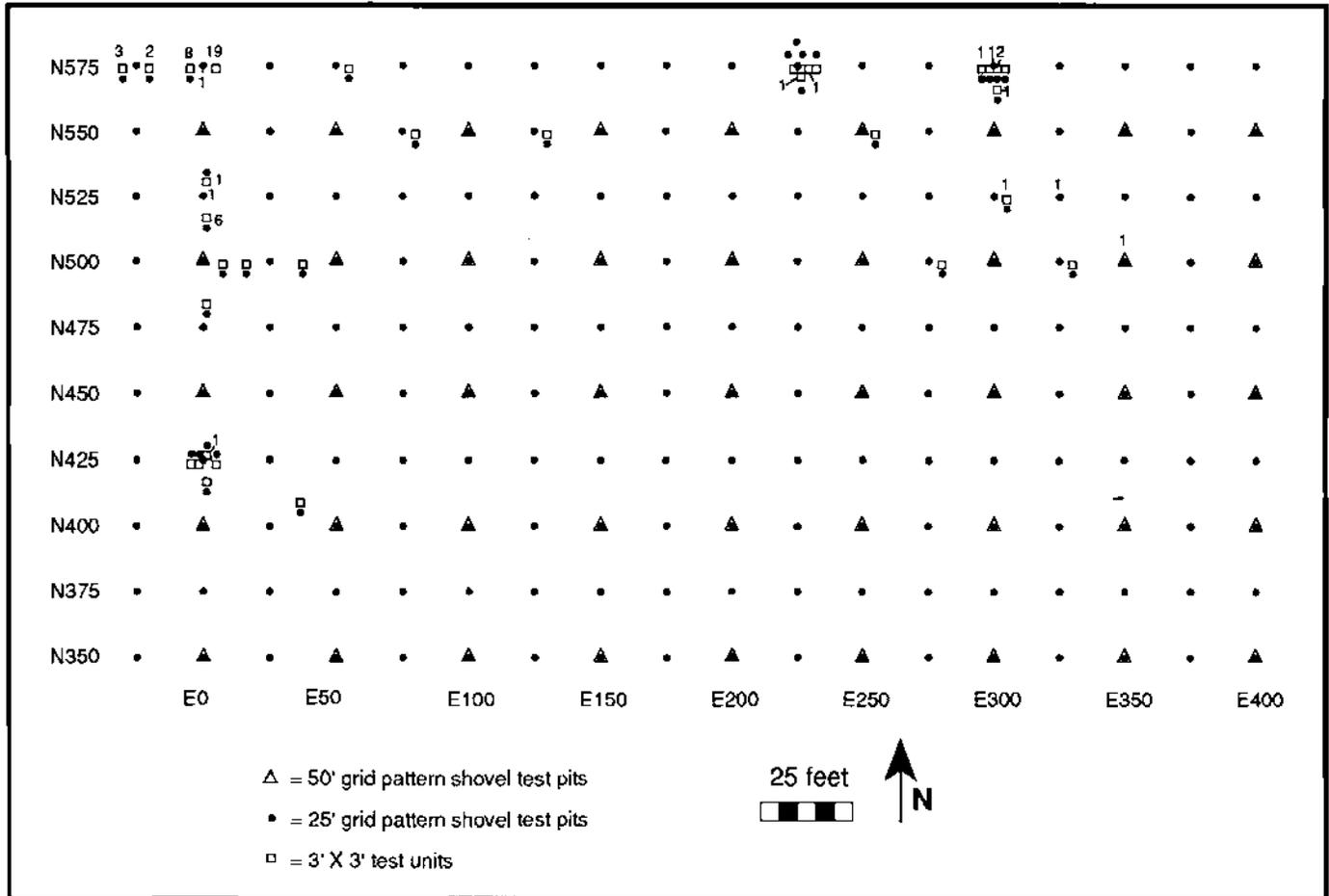


FIGURE 13

Density of Prehistoric Artifacts in Level 2 Soils, Area B



**Phase II Testing**

As noted previously, Phase II testing was conducted in Area A only. Nine 3- x 3-foot units were excavated to determine the context and integrity of the site. Units were placed in likely locations for the discovery of historical features, to examine the site stratigraphy, and to investigate the concrete foundations (Figure 14, Plate 3). Several of the test units were placed immediately adjacent to the foundations to determine if the extant foundations had been constructed on the locations of earlier outbuildings; however, no evidence of outbuilding replacement was discovered.

The soil stratigraphy at Area A indicates a fair degree of disturbance caused by the historic farmstead (Figure 15). Level 1 soils were considerably deeper in some parts of Area A, but no subsurface features were located. Along the eastern edge of the area, recent landscaping and bulldozing for access road construction had disturbed that portion of the site.

FIGURE 14  
Area A, Site Testing Plan

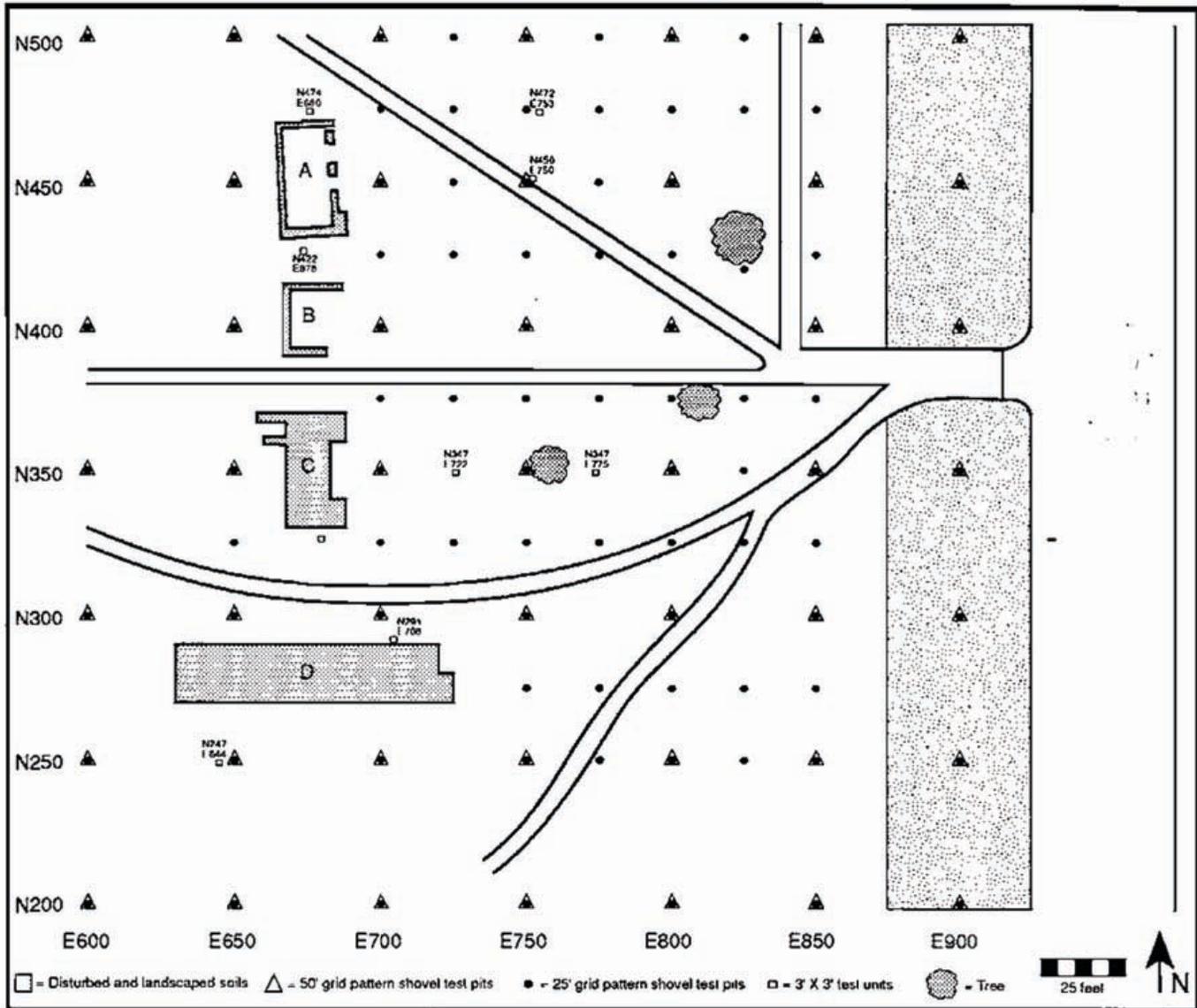
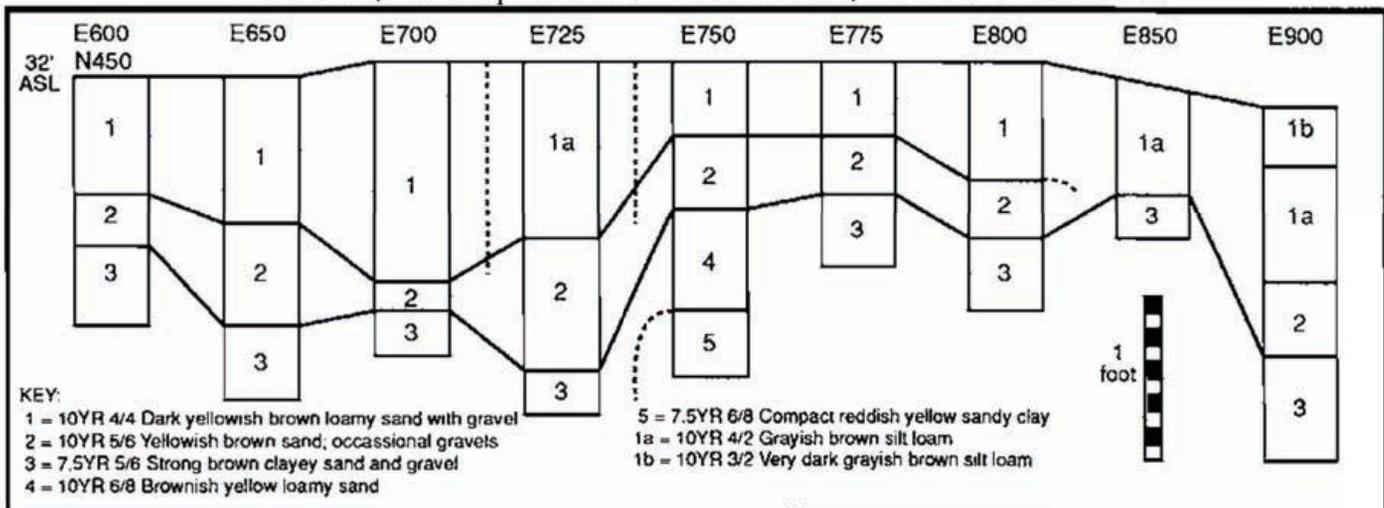
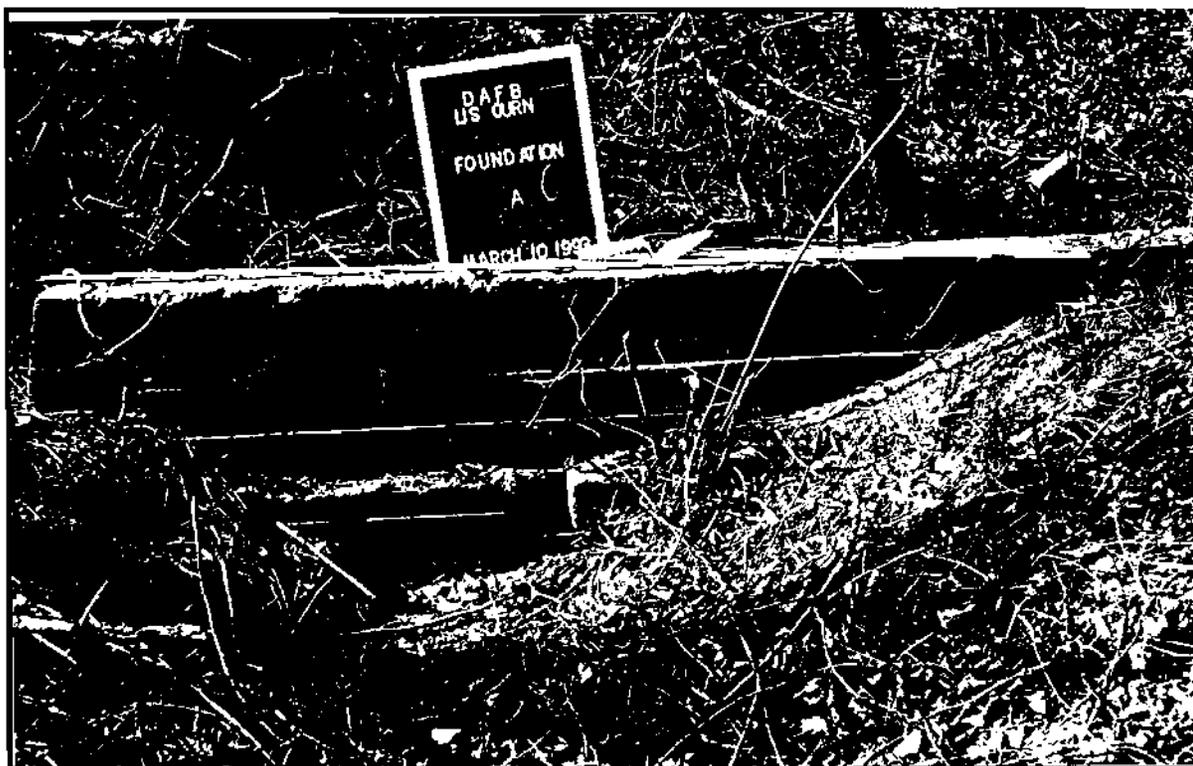


FIGURE 15  
Area A, Composite Soil Profile, N450 Transect



## PLATE 3 Foundation A



Testing at Area A recovered about 200 historic artifacts including bottle and table glass, nails, window glass, brick fragments, machine parts, plastic, and only six historic ceramic sherds: four fragments of whiteware or white granite stoneware, one pearlware sherd, and one redware sherd (Table 3). All of these date from the nineteenth through twentieth centuries. In addition, a large amount of coal, burnt wood, and concrete fragments were observed, particularly in the test units excavated around the foundations, but these artifacts were not collected. As with the Phase I STP survey, no seventeenth or eighteenth century artifacts were recovered during the Phase II testing of Area A. –

The four foundations were carefully mapped and labeled A through D, from north to south (Figure 14). All of these foundations clearly date to the twentieth century, and exhibited no evidence of reconstruction or replacement over time. Foundation A (Figure 16, Plate 3) was 40 x 20 feet with two concrete pillars or piers along the open east side. The structure was probably a shed. Foundation B was 20 x 20 feet with a dirt floor (Figure 16). Like Foundation A, Foundation B was also open to the east side.

Foundation C was another 40- x 20-foot structure built of cinder blocks (Figure 17). The structure had a concrete floor and a shallow trough in the southern portion of the building. A concrete pad for a possible door entrance was located at the northeast corner of the foundation. Off the northwest corner of the foundation, a poured concrete-over-brick wall extended a short distance west, where it was lost in dense vegetation.

**TABLE 3**  
**Summary of Area A**  
**Historic Artifacts**

STP	DESCRIPTION
N250 E800	1 whiteware (840.105)
N275 E775	1 spike
N300 E700	1 unidentified nail
N325 E700	1 aqua glass, unidentified
N325 E800	1 pearlware (840.381), 1 brick (7 g)
N350 E750	2 amber molded glass
N375 E700	1 tableware, pressed glass
N375 E750	1 clear molded glass
N375 E775	2 amber molded glass
N375 E850	1 clear blown molded glass
N425 E700	1 aqua molded glass
N425 E725	1 transfer print white granite (850.765)
N425 E750	1 barbed wire
N475 E700	1 aqua window glass
N475 E750	1 olive glass
N500 E725	2 clear molded glass
N500 E900	1 white granite (850.105)
N550 E650	1 aqua window glass
N550 E700	1 nail, 2 aqua window glass, 1 clear machine-made glass, 3 green machine-made glass, 1 aqua mold-blown glass
N550 E750	1 clear molded glass
N550 E900	1 redware (640.105)
<b>Total (STP)</b>	<b>32</b>

TEST UNIT	LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
N247 E644	1	1 elbow pipe
N291 E708	1	5 alloy machine parts, 1 unidentified nail, 1 whiteware (842.105), 4 aluminum, 49 green/clear/amber machine glass, 5 screws/bolt/washer
N325 E681	1	2 amber container glass 59 window glass, 8 amber, aqua machine glass, 4 unidentified glass 1 concrete, 1 wire nail, 1 plastic
N330 E780	1	1 lead pipe, threaded
N347 E722	1	1 cut nail, 1 brick (1 g), 1 aqua window glass,
N347 E775	1	12 amber and clear glass
N450 E750	1	1 brown container glass, 1 cut nail
N472 E753	1	1 clam shell
N474 E680	1	2 brick (4 g), 1 concrete
<b>Total (Test Units)</b>	<b>163</b>	

**TOTAL ARTIFACTS 195**

**FIGURE 16**  
**Foundations A and B**

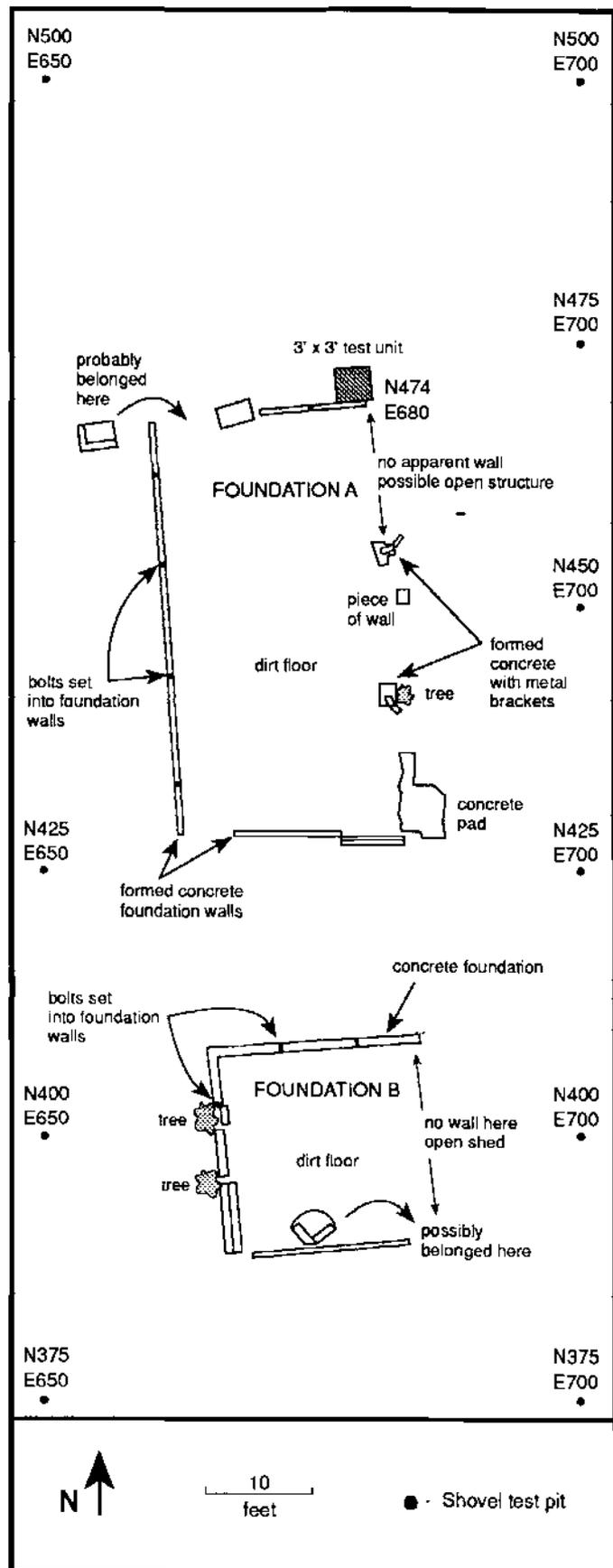
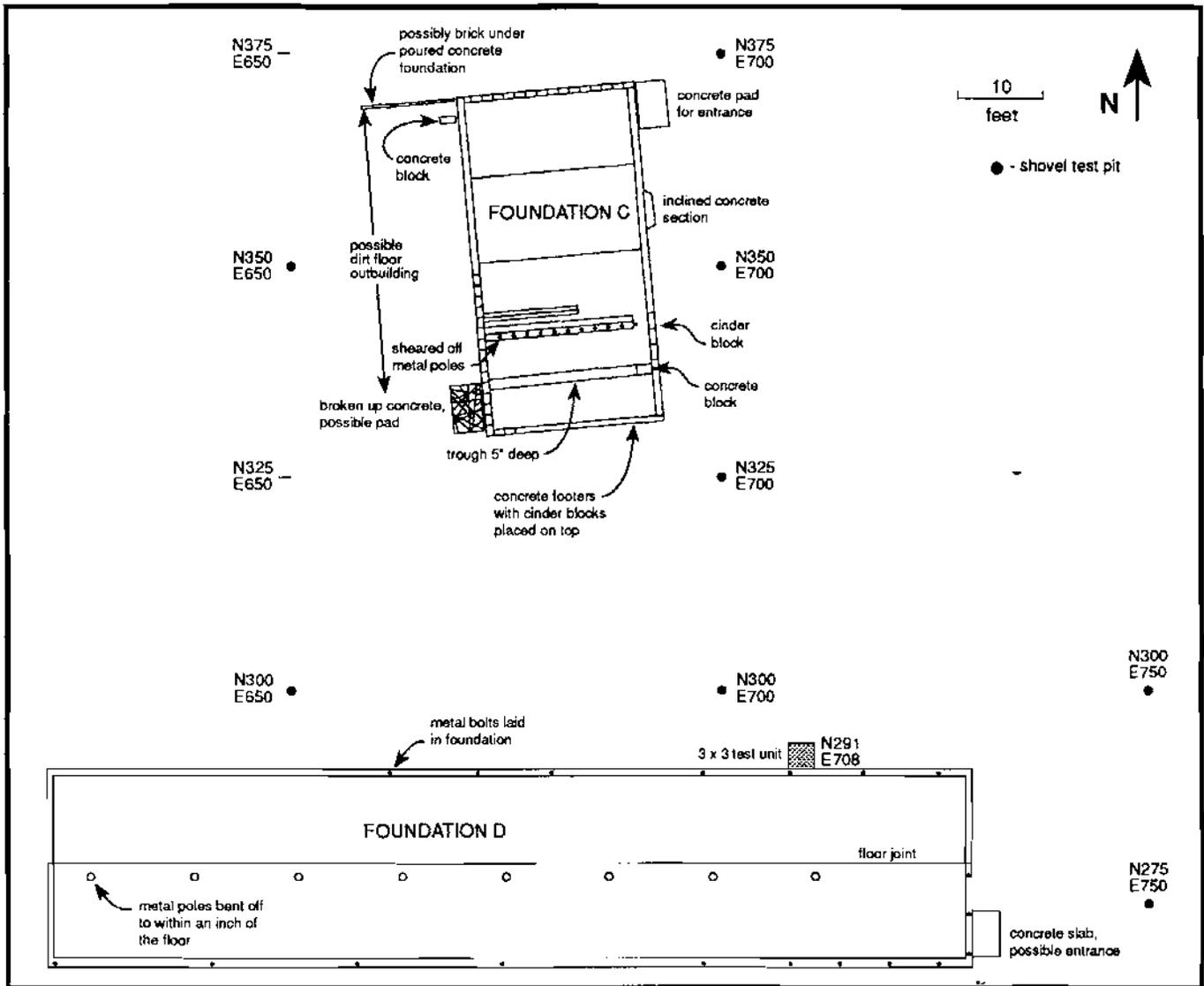


FIGURE 17  
Foundations C and D



Foundation D was the largest of the outbuilding features, measuring 118 x 20 feet (Figure 17). A row of sheered-off metal poles, probably for roof supports, extended along the center of the concrete floor. A concrete pad, possibly an entrance for the structure, was found at the southeast corner. Of all of the foundations, Foundation D was the most overgrown and difficult to locate.

In addition to concrete foundations, landscape features of Area A were also noted. A shallow ditch or trench extended west to east approximately along the N550 transect, and a similar shallow trench was observed running east to west along the N250 line. A ditch line of this nature probably represents the fence line or boundary line between the house yard and associated outbuildings, and the surrounding farm land. To the west of the foundations, a hedge row of bushes formed the western boundary to the farmstead.