

DATA BASE

Data Acquisition

The methods employed to obtain information about the cultural resources that might be present within the area of potential effect consisted of the placement of shovel test pits along a regular grid pattern at intervals of 20 meters throughout an area considered as high resource potential within the impact area, as currently defined by the client. The entire study area was covered with grass and is currently used as recreational fields (**Plates II-1 through II-4**). Shovel test pit locations were given provenience designations, with each subjected to excavation through the topsoil into sterile subsoil strata. Excavation was undertaken by hand, using pointed and flat shovels as well as mason's trowels. All soil removed from shovel tests was screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth; artifacts recovered from the matrix were retained for future analysis. Profile drawings were made of each shovel test and selected photographs were taken to assist in the documentation of the investigation.

Field Investigation Results

At the initiation of the project, it was anticipated that a total of 66 shovel test pits would be needed to adequately cover the current direct Area of Potential Effect, as defined earlier. Subsequently, test locations in two east-west and six north-south transects (**Figure II-1**) were surveyed and mapped. Of the total, sixty-three were excavated; STPs # 1 through 3 were found to be located within a disturbed area. Depths ranged from as shallow as 10 cm to as deep as 56 cm, with the majority being between 25 and 35 cm before sterile subsoil was reached (**Figures II-2**).

The typical soil profile consisted of a shallow, organic-laden strata overlying a yellowish sandy-silt that represented sterile subsoil. In many of the tests, it was obvious that the original "plow zone" had been severely truncated, probably by the mechanical grading that took place during the construction of the extant playing fields. Others contained "normal" soil profiles, indicating that little had changed since the study area had been subjected to cultivation for agricultural purposes. A single anomaly was noted, consisting of a modern disturbance (open hole) that had been filled with soil matrix washed in from the immediately surrounding area. Forty of the STPs contained absolutely no cultural material, while the remainder contained a few items of historic and modern derivation (**Table II-1**). Based on this information, it can be concluded that no potentially significant prehistoric or historic period cultural resources exist within the currently-defined Area of Potential Effect.

TABLE II-1: Eden Square Connector Artifact Inventory

Date	STP #	Level	Contents
1-30	4	0-38	Window glass fragment, red brick fragments (2)
1-30	6	0-38	Window glass fragment
1-7	7	0-30	Window glass fragments (2) red brick fragments (2)
1-30	8	0-30	Marble – clear w green cloud
1-30	11	27-30	Dark green bottle neck fragment, brown bottle glass fragments (2)
1-30	12	0-24	Red brick spalls (2)
1-30	13	0-20	Pale green bottle glass fragment, brown bottle glass fragment
1-30	17	0-11	Glazed redware sherd
1-30	19	0-27	Salmon brick fragment
1-30	21	0-24	Window glass fragments (6), wire nail, whiteware vessel base sherd
1-30	22	0-24	Red brick fragment, rusted metal strap segment
1-31	24	0-25	Small redware sherds (3), small whiteware sherd
1-30	27	0-30	Red brick fragment
1-30	29	0-20	Small glazed redware sherds (2)
1-31	30	0-20	Red brick fragment, battered cobble
1-31	35	25-32	Brown glazed redware sherd
1-31	37	0-25	Redware body sherd
1-31	38	0-24	Rusted metal tool "tine"
2-1	39	0-24	Modern US Coin – 1996D Penney
2-1	45	0-28	Transfer printed pearlware body sherd