

5.1 Additional Phase II Survey at Site 7K-F-169

Phase II field survey at the Soulie Gray Farmstead (7K-F-169) was undertaken by A&HC in February 2009, in portions of Areas 2 and 5 within the revised APE boundary. Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of test units measuring 1 m x 1 m. In Area 5, test units were placed at 20 m intervals, for a total of 50 test units excavated. In Area 2, the interval between test units was reduced to 10 m and the spacing was irregular to avoid test units and strip trenches from previous excavations, as well as large rubble piles from the demolished structure. In all, 15 test units were excavated in Area 2.

Stratigraphy

Throughout Areas 2 and 5, test units revealed the same general soil profile, consisting of a plowzone (Ap), an E horizon, and a generally sterile B horizon (Bt). The Ap consisted of a 10YR4/3 brown to 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy to silty loam and ranged in depth from 25 to 45 cm. Rounded to sub rounded pebbles of quartz, chert, jasper, quartzite, sandstone and other rocks were noted in varying quantities throughout. At the base of the plowzone, plow scars were evident in many of the units, especially those away from the immediate outbuilding locations in Area 2. Low to moderately low quantities of historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowzone throughout most of Areas 2 and 5. Prehistoric artifact counts were highest in the portions of Area 5 closest to SR 1 and historic artifacts were highest in Area 2.

Beneath the plowzone, the E horizon consisted of a 10YR6/6 to 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam. The thickness of the E horizon varied across the tested area. In the southern most part of Area 5 near SR 1, the E horizon was generally 10-30 cm thick. It produced low frequencies of debitage (1-6 pieces per unit), and small prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered in three units. The E horizon thinned to less than 10 cm in the northern part of Area 5, and some units contained no evidence of an E horizon. Here, the E horizon was sterile or in some cases contained isolated single flakes. In Area 2 the E horizon varied in thickness from 4 to 15 cm. Potential prehistoric materials recovered in this area generally resembled tested pebbles, and their status as cultural was questionable. Pebbles of potential raw materials were common at the locality.

Throughout Areas 2 and 5, the Bt horizon was encountered directly under the E horizon. In most units the Bt was defined by a color shift from 10YR to 7.5YR (slight reddening), as well as an increase in clay content and rounded pebble/cobble content. It was encountered at depths of 40-50 cm, but extended to depths of up to 90 cm in several units. It was culturally sterile.

Area 5 Field Survey

In all, 50 Phase II test units (Test Units 1-50) were completed in Area 5. Approximately one third of the units were located in a fallow area of cut grass and the other two thirds were located in a cultivated field with very little ground cover (80-90% surface visibility). Excavation yielded 151 prehistoric artifacts (122 lithics, 29 ceramics) and 257 historic artifacts. Nearly a third of the

test units contained no prehistoric artifacts, and the positive tests yielded 1-23 artifacts with a mean of 4 artifacts. Units in the eastern two thirds of Area 5 generally produced little or no prehistoric materials; only Test Units 19 and 17, in the southern portion of the area nearest SR 1, produced more than 10 prehistoric artifacts. Lithic raw materials consisted of debitage of jasper, chert, quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite. Most of the prehistoric ceramics were small. Like the debitage, the prehistoric ceramics were concentrated in test units along SR 1.

Historic artifacts included architectural items such as flat glass and nails, container glass, and domestic ceramics. The ceramics included whiteware, stoneware, and glazed redware. Frequency per test unit ranged from 1-10 throughout most of Area 5, with higher densities in the northern portion of the area closer to the farmstead, indicating that the historic materials in Area 5 were an extension of the sheet scatter of late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts centered around the former farm buildings.

Seven units in Area 5 identified anomalies that were interpreted as prehistoric features or deep pockets of the E horizon. Test Units 24, 37 and 49 contained deep pockets of E horizon soils beneath the plowzone, extending 90 to 100 cm below surface. The soils within deep E horizon pockets were similar in color and texture to natural E horizon soils, and no artifacts were recovered from any of them except for a single unidentified prehistoric ceramic sherd found in the first level of the E horizon in Test Unit 45. These characteristics suggested the deep E horizon pockets were of natural rather than cultural origin.

Test Units 16, 21, and 38 contained features identified as probable prehistoric pits. Feature 7 was identified in Test Unit 16, at a depth of 50 cm, after excavation of two levels of the E horizon. The feature matrix was a 10YR4/6 sandy loam to sandy clay, containing less than 5% rounded and sub rounded pebbles and gravels of quartz, quartzite, chert and jasper. No charcoal was noted during excavation. The soils within the feature remained constant in each excavated 10 cm level, and were nearly sterile except for an FCR fragment found at a depth of 49-59 cm and two large quartzite flakes at a depth of 60-70 cm. The feature extended to a depth of approximately 125 cm, exhibiting nearly vertical sides and tapering to a basin at the bottom. Geomorphologist John Stiteler examined the profile and noted a possible lining of the outer margin of the pit, consisting of a thin band of light colored, loose textured soil.

Feature 4 was discovered in the northwest corner of Test Unit 21 at the base of the second 10 cm level of the E horizon. It contained a 10YR5/6 sandy loam E horizon soil matrix with charcoal flecking, surrounded by natural 10YR6/4 E horizon soils. No artifacts were recovered from the first level excavated within the feature, but charcoal flecking was present. In the second 10 cm level, two unidentifiable prehistoric ceramic fragments were recovered. Level 3 of the feature showed an increase in charcoal content, but no artifacts were found. Excavation in 10 cm levels continued to level 7, at which point the base of the feature was encountered at 120 cm.

Feature 12 was identified in Test Unit 38 in the E horizon at a depth of approximately 50 cm. It appeared as a ring of 10YR6/4 sandy loam surrounding the central portion of the feature, which consisted of 10YR5/6 sandy loam with light charcoal flecking.

Prehistoric ceramic sherds (n=8) and jasper debitage (n=2) were recovered from the central matrix of feature 12 in the first four 10 cm feature excavation levels. Below this to the base of the feature the central matrix was culturally sterile. The light sandy lining of the feature produced a piece of jasper shatter from feature Level 1 and a single chert flake from feature Level 2. The base of the feature extended into the surrounding loose, sandy C horizon. The ceramics from the feature were tentatively identified in the field as a previously unknown ware.

Area 2 Field Survey

Fifteen 1 m x 1 m test units (Test Units 51-60) were placed in Area 2, in the vicinity of the Soulie Gray Farm former building complex. They recovered 617 late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic artifacts, as well as 32 prehistoric artifacts. Artifact counts ranged from 7-74 artifacts per unit, with a mean of 41 artifacts. The material was recovered almost exclusively from the Ap horizon. The assemblage was dominated by architectural items including flat glass, nails, and brick fragments, followed by container glass (predominantly non-diagnostic), and domestic ceramics (predominantly whiteware, ironstone, and glazed redware). The assemblage suggested that occupation occurred from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century. Three pearlware sherds were recovered, trace indications of occupation in the early nineteenth century. Several test units nearby in Area 5 yielded historic artifacts with similar characteristics and frequencies. Test Units 6, 12, 52 and 61 contained historic post features. Test Unit 52 contained a shallow, poured concrete footer, probably associated with a twentieth century farm outbuilding.

Summary and Recommendations Based on Additional Phase II Survey in Area 5

Additional Phase II survey in Area 5 documented a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts across much of the area. Higher artifact densities occurred in a band 60 m wide adjacent to SR 1, where lithic artifact counts rose to over 15 per unit in two units and three cultural features were identified. Prehistoric ceramics were found in association with the features, which appeared to be large deep pits. Based on these findings, the circa 60 m wide band along SR 1 in Area 5 was identified as an extension of prehistoric site 7K-F-11, located on the opposite side of SR 1. Although previously designated a part of Site 7K-F-169, the 60 m wide zone was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as a part of Site 7K-F-11, because the resources located in that band had the potential to yield important information about prehistory. For analytical purposes, the prehistoric components of both Sites 7K-F-11 and 7K-F-168 were combined into what was considered a single prehistoric resource. For convenience of presentation, this resource is referred to here as Site 7K-F-11/169.

Summary and Recommendations Based on Additional Phase II Survey in Area 2

Additional Phase II survey in Area 2 revealed a low-to-moderate density sheet scatter of historic artifacts, nearly all reflecting late nineteenth and twentieth century occupation. Three sherds were identified as pearlware, manufactured in the early nineteenth century. The only feature identified was the poured concrete footer of a twentieth century outbuilding. These results were generally consistent with those of ADM's previous Phase II survey, which documented several other probable twentieth century features at the location. Although ADM's background research

suggested the possibility of an eighteenth century occupation in the vicinity, no evidence of such was found during either stage of Phase II survey. Instead, the results collectively confirmed that farmstead activities from the mid-twentieth century and later demolition dominated the archaeological record at the locality.

The farmstead was found to be not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history or associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. It was found to not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or the work of a master, and to not possess high artistic values or to represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lacked individual distinction. To yield significant information on late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead history would have required that the locality contain a moderate to high density of artifacts in secure contexts, preferably features and/or midden deposits. Such contexts were not identified during Phase II survey. Therefore, the farmstead evaluated in Area 2 (part of Site 7K-F-169) was found to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register and no further work was performed there.

5.2 Phase III Data Recovery at Site 7K-F-11/169

Phase III fieldwork was performed from January to July 2009. A field grid was established using datum points left by ADM during Phase II survey. Project geomorphologist John Stiteler reviewed excavation profiles at various stages of the work.

The APE for Phase III excavations in Area 1 included approximately 7,800 m², extending between SR 1 and SR 12. Data recovery excavations were also performed in Area 5 just across SR 1 in the portion of Site 7K-F-169 that was found during Phase II survey to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register as an extension of Site 7K-F-11.

Data recovery excavations were conducted in three stages. The first stage (Stage 1) included excavation of test units on grid extending throughout the entirety of the Phase III APE in Area 1. No excavations were performed in Area 5 during this stage of the work. The second stage (Stage 2) involved excavation of blocks of units in both Areas 1 and 5 where the Phase II and III test units on grid had revealed cultural features of interest. Stage 3 consisted of the mechanical removal of the plowzone from selected portions of Area 1 to reveal additional features, as well as the hand excavation of a sample of the features found. No work was performed in Area 5 during the Stage 3 excavations.

Stage 1 Excavations—Test Units on Grid

The first stage of Phase III fieldwork included the excavation of 84 1 m x 1 m test units at 10 m intervals throughout the APE in Area 1 (see Figure 2.1). Soil profiles encountered in test units were generally consistent throughout the area tested, with a plowzone (Ap) that ranged from 10YR4/3 (brown) to 10YR3/3 (dark brown) sandy loam overlying an E horizon of 10YR6/4 (light yellowish brown) to 10YR6/6 (brownish yellow) or 10YR5/6 (yellowish brown) sandy loam. Below the E horizon was a redder Bt horizon of 7.5YR5/6 (strong brown) to 7.5YR5/8 (strong brown) loamy sand to sand. Little to no gravel occurred in the Bt horizon in the

northeastern part of the APE, but gravel frequencies increased somewhat in the central portion and dramatically in the southwestern portion of the APE.

In general, the plowzone varied in depth from about 20 cm to 40 cm. Below, the E horizon extended to a maximum depth of just over 1 m, but more commonly ended at about 60 cm. Most of the artifacts recovered were found in the plowzone. The first level of the E horizon usually contained a small number of artifacts, with amounts varying with the density of artifacts in the overlying plowzone. Where tested, the B horizon was generally sterile. Although a few flakes were recovered from this horizon, they were attributable to bioturbation.

Excavation of the 84 test units on grid revealed two areas of higher prehistoric artifact density, one near the northeastern end of the Area 1 APE and the other in its southwestern end. In both areas, total prehistoric artifacts recovered exceeded 60 per unit. Prehistoric artifact densities in areas between the two areas of higher artifact concentration ranged from 0 to 15 per unit. Lithic debitage and other lithic artifacts were concentrated within the high artifact density area in the northeastern part of the APE. Test Units 62 and 71, located at the center of the high lithic density area, produced particularly high lithic artifact counts.

Lithic raw materials represented in the Area 1 APE included jasper, quartz, cherts of varying lithology, quartzite, argillite, and rhyolite, with jasper numerically dominant. Higher frequencies of argillite occurred in the southwestern third of the APE. Lithic artifacts in Test Units 62 and 71 were comprised predominately of jasper. Projectile points recovered included contracting stemmed varieties, as well as points that were unidentified in the field.

In contrast to lithic artifacts, prehistoric ceramic artifacts were concentrated in the high overall artifact density area in the southwestern end of the APE. Ceramics identified in the field included Coulbourn and Hell Island (late Woodland I).

Within the Area 1 APE, historic artifact densities varied from one to more than 90 artifacts per unit. Historic artifacts generally occurred in higher concentrations along the northwestern boundary of the APE, but there was also a small area of especially high historic artifact density sampled by Test Unit 1 in the southwestern corner of the APE.

Twenty-six soil anomalies were identified during the excavation of the 84 test units. Of these, eleven were identified at the time of excavation as likely of cultural origin, including ten pits and possible pits and one hearth. These eleven features exhibited a clear concentration in the southwestern third of the Area 1 APE. Based on additional excavation, the features found during excavation of units on grid were later reclassified into a comprehensive feature typology, and are described in detail below (see Section 6.1).

Stage 2 Excavations – Test Unit Blocks

The second stage of Phase III fieldwork included the excavation of nine excavation blocks in areas where features of interest were identified during the Phase III excavation of units on grid in Area 1 and the Phase II excavation of units on grid in Area 5. In all, nine blocks consisting of

varying numbers of 1 m x 1 m adjacent test units were completed, comprising a total of 102 m². Blocks 1-7 were located in Area 1 and Blocks 8 and 9 were in Area 5.

Block 1: Excavation Block 1 was placed to expand Test Unit 4 where Feature 3, identified during test unit excavation as a pit, was found. The block was situated near the southwestern Area 1 APE boundary and measured 12 m². Excavation indicated that Feature 3 extended beyond the boundaries of Test Unit 4 in all directions (Figure 5.1). When fully exposed, it was identified as a non-cultural tree throw rather than a pit. Excavation in the block also resulted in the discovery of two additional features (Features 41 and 43), both of which were identified as pits. During subsequent plowzone stripping, two additional features, both pits, were found to extend into the area encompassed by excavation Block 1.

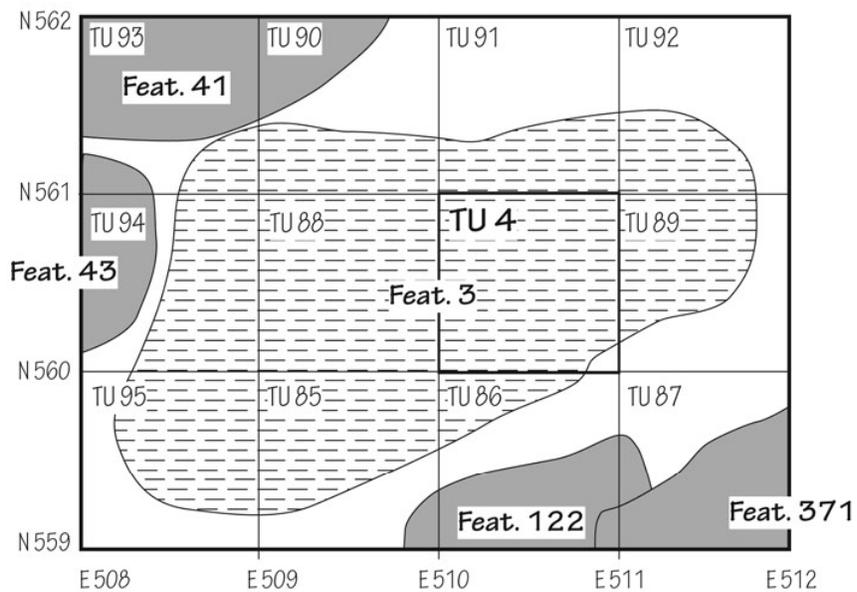
In all, 1,181 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Block 1, including 1,143 lithic artifacts, 29 ceramic artifacts, and 9 pieces of steatite. Notable field identified artifacts included Hell Island, Coulbourn, Townsend, and Killens ceramics and a Kirk/Palmer projectile point.

Block 2: Block 2 was irregularly shaped, comprised 10 m², and encompassed the location of Test Unit 11. The block was situated near the southwestern Area 1 APE boundary, and was placed to extend to the south of Test Unit 11 to expose Feature 5, which was found during test unit excavation extending into the southern test unit wall. Feature 5 was originally identified as a pit, but when fully exposed during excavation of the block it was identified as a tree throw (Figure 5.2). No other features were identified during excavation of Block 5. Excavation produced 731 prehistoric artifacts, including 716 lithic artifacts and 15 ceramic artifacts. Ceramics included Selden Island, Hell Island, Townsend, Killens and a previously unidentified type. A projectile point tentatively identified in the field as belonging to the Fox Creek type was also found.

Block 3: This block encompassed 9 m² at the location of Test Unit 19, in which Feature 8, originally identified as a pit, was found. The block was in the southwestern portion of the Area 1 APE, near its northwestern boundary. Excavation of the block exposed the entirety of Feature 8, which consisted of a triangular-shaped pit with diffuse boundaries containing very few artifacts (Figure 5.3). The feature was later determined to be of natural origin. No other features were found in the block. In all, 341 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Block 3, including 331 lithic artifacts and 10 ceramic artifacts. Ceramic types identified in the field included Wolfe Neck, Coulbourn, possibly Nassawongo, Townsend, and Killens.

Block 4: Block 4 measured 11 m². The southeastern most test unit comprising the block was not excavated. The block was situated near the midpoint of the Area 1 APE, and encompassed the location of Test Unit 39, in which Feature 12, identified as a pit, had been found. Excavation of the block indicated that Feature 12 was a tree throw (Figure 5.4). No other features were identified during excavation of Block 4. Excavation produced 385 prehistoric artifacts, including 359 lithic artifacts and 26 ceramic artifacts. Ceramic types identified in the field included Wolfe Neck, Townsend, Killens, and a previously unidentified type. Two Poplar Island projectile points were also found.

Block 1, Plan



- = Postmold
- ▣ = Stain
- ▣ = Cylindrical Storage Pit
- ▣ = Area of Intense Activity
- ▣ = Thermally Altered Stone
- ▣ = Basin
- ▣ = Pit
- ▣ = Treethrow



Figure 5.1 Excavation of Block 1

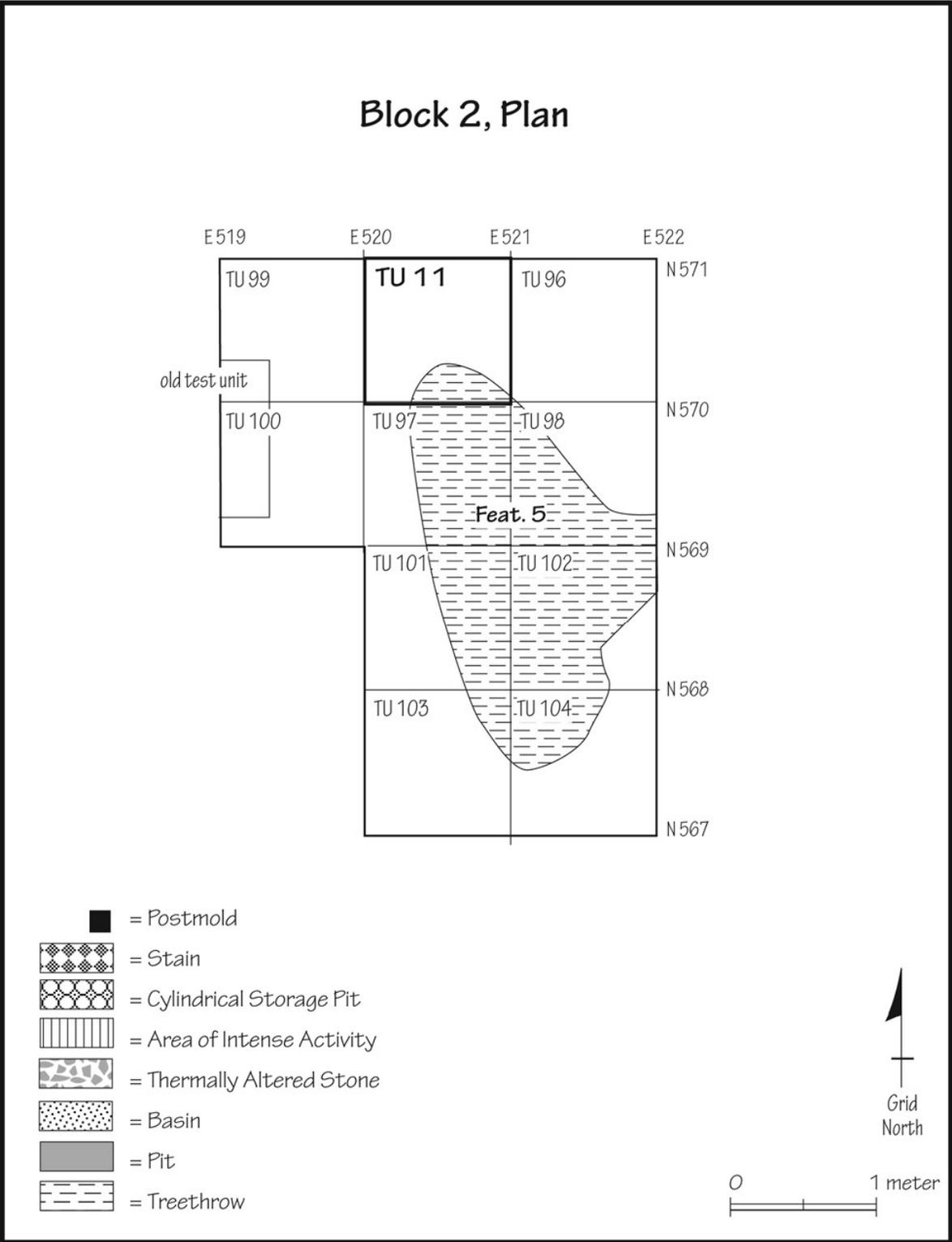
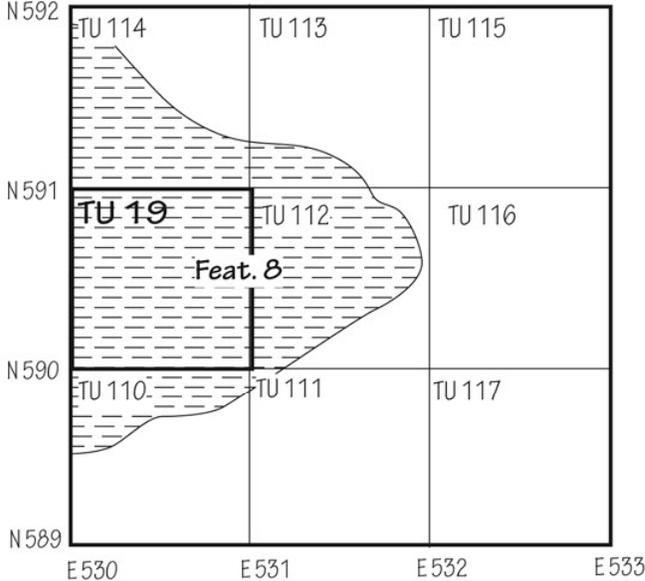


Figure 5.2 Excavation of Block 2

Block 3, Plan



- = Postmold
- ▣ (with diamond pattern) = Stain
- ▣ (with circle pattern) = Cylindrical Storage Pit
- ▣ (with vertical lines) = Area of Intense Activity
- ▣ (with irregular shapes) = Thermally Altered Stone
- ▣ (with dots) = Basin
- ▣ (with solid gray) = Pit
- ▣ (with horizontal lines) = Treethrow



Figure 5.3 Excavation of Block 3

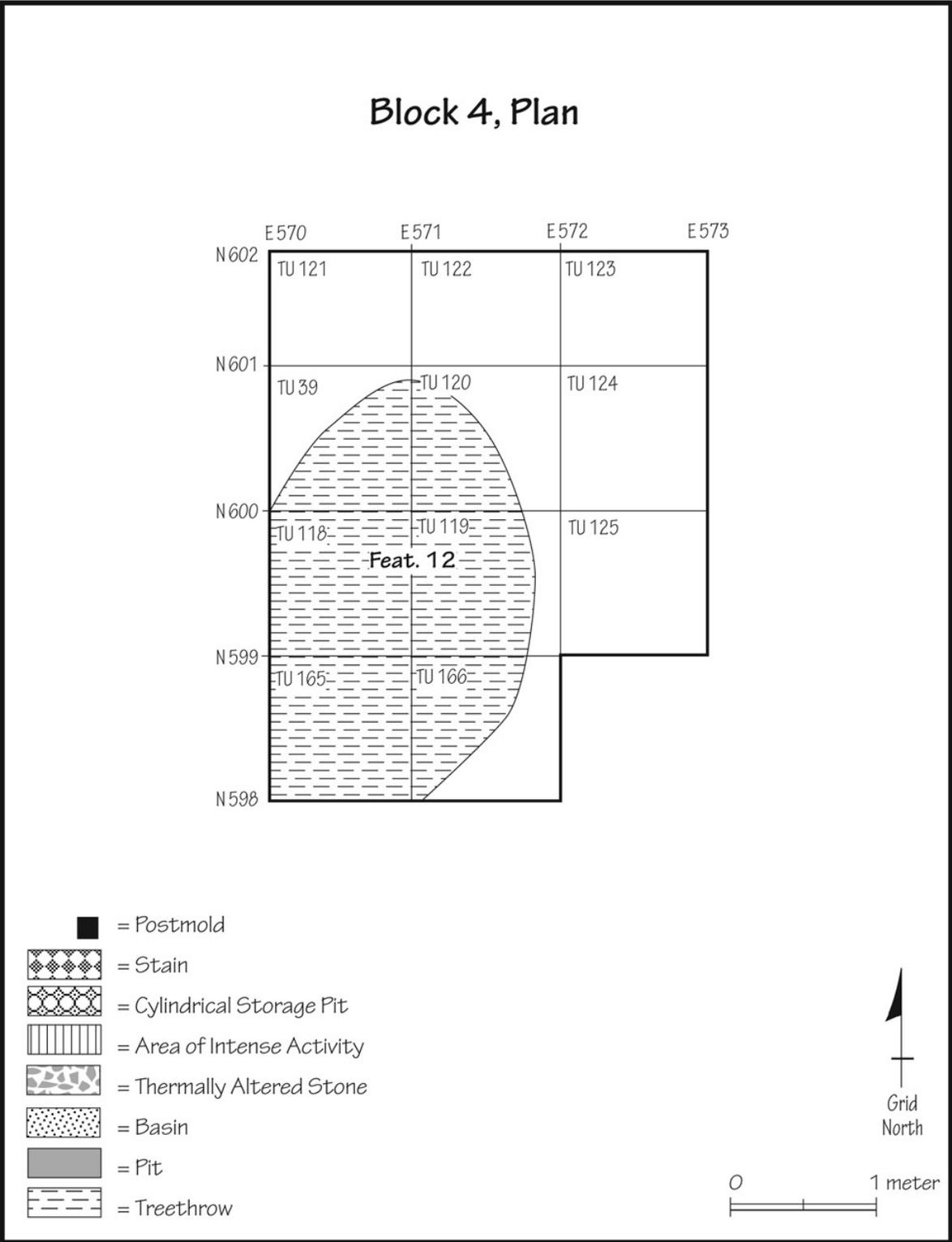


Figure 5.4 Excavation of Block 4

Block 5: Block 5 was placed in the northeastern portion of the APE near its southeastern boundary. It encompassed 12 m² and the location of Test Unit 71, which contained Feature 23, originally identified as a pit. Complete excavation indicated that Feature 23 was correctly identified as a pit (Figure 5.5). Excavation of the remainder of the block revealed one additional feature. Feature 31 was a pit, located approximately 20 cm to the east of Feature 23. Block 5 produced 1296 prehistoric artifacts, of which 1286 were lithics and 10 were ceramics. Field identified ceramic artifacts included Hell Island, Potomac Creek, and Killens. Typeable points included Poplar Island and Rossville.

Block 6: Block 6 measured 625 m² and encompassed the location of Test Unit 26, in which Feature 10 had been found and originally identified as a pit. The block was in the southwestern portion of the Area 1 APE. Excavation of the entirety of Feature 10 indicated that it was a cylindrical pit feature (Figure 5.6). Excavation of the remainder of the block exposed six additional features, including Feature 36, identified as an AIA that surrounded Feature 10, Feature 47 which was a FCR concentration at the margin of Feature 36, Features 37 and 50, which were small stains also at the margins of Feature 10, and Features 51 and 123, which were tree throws. In all, 851 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Block 6, including 778 lithic artifacts and 73 ceramic artifacts. Field identified ceramic types included Hell Island, Coulbourn, Minguannan, Townsend, and Killens. Two Bare Island, two Piney Island, and one Basal Notched points were also recovered.

Block 7: This block measured 9 m² and encompassed the location of Test Unit 22, in which Feature 9, a hearth, had been found. It was situated near the middle of the Area 1 APE. Full excavation indicated that the feature was a basin rather than a hearth (Figure 5.7). Excavation of the remainder of the block exposed one additional feature, Feature 48, a pit that cut into the north side of Feature 9. Excavation produced 496 prehistoric artifacts, including 475 lithic artifacts and 21 ceramic artifacts. Ceramic types included Killens and Townsend. A Piney Island point and a Poplar Island point were also found. Ground stone tools included a full-grooved axe.

Block 8: Block 8 encompassed 14 m². The southwestern most 1 m x 1 m test unit comprising the block was not excavated. The block was in Area 5 and included the location of Phase II Test Unit 38 in which Phase II Feature 12, originally identified as a pit feature, had been found. Full excavation indicated that the feature was a large tree throw (Figure 5.8). No other features were found during the excavation of the block. Block 8 produced 197 prehistoric artifacts, of which 146 were lithics and 51 were ceramics. Field identified ceramic types included Marcey Creek and Minguannan. No typeable points were recovered.

Block 9: Block 9 measured 6 m² and was placed in Area 5 to encompass Phase II Test Unit 16, which had contained Phase II Feature 7, a pit. Again, excavation indicated that the feature was a tree throw, and no other features were found in the block (Figure 5.9). Eighty six prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Block 9, including 84 lithic artifacts and two ceramic artifacts. No identifiable ceramic types were present. A Rossville point and a Bare Island point were found.

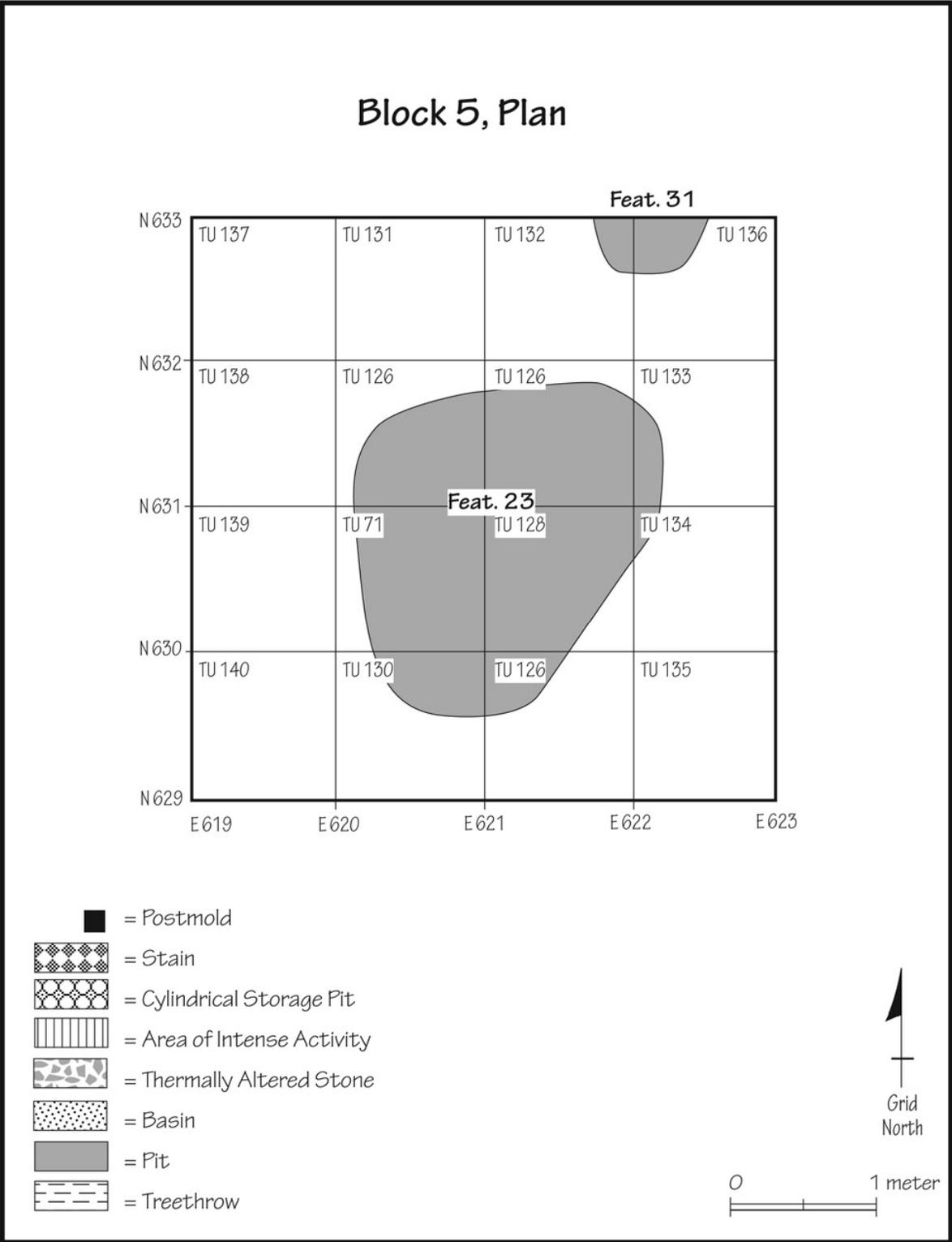


Figure 5.5 Excavation of Block 5

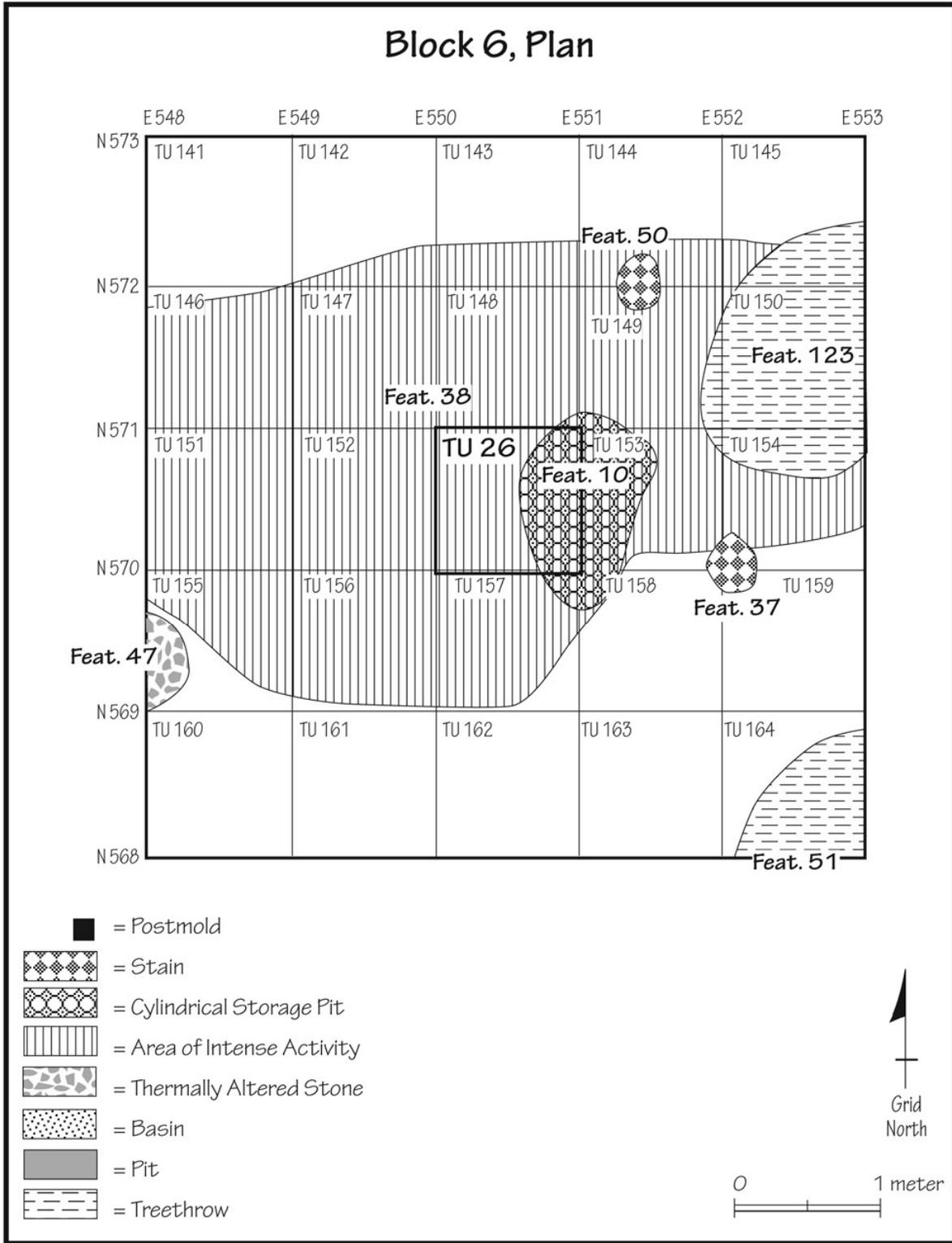


Figure 5.6 Excavation of Block 6

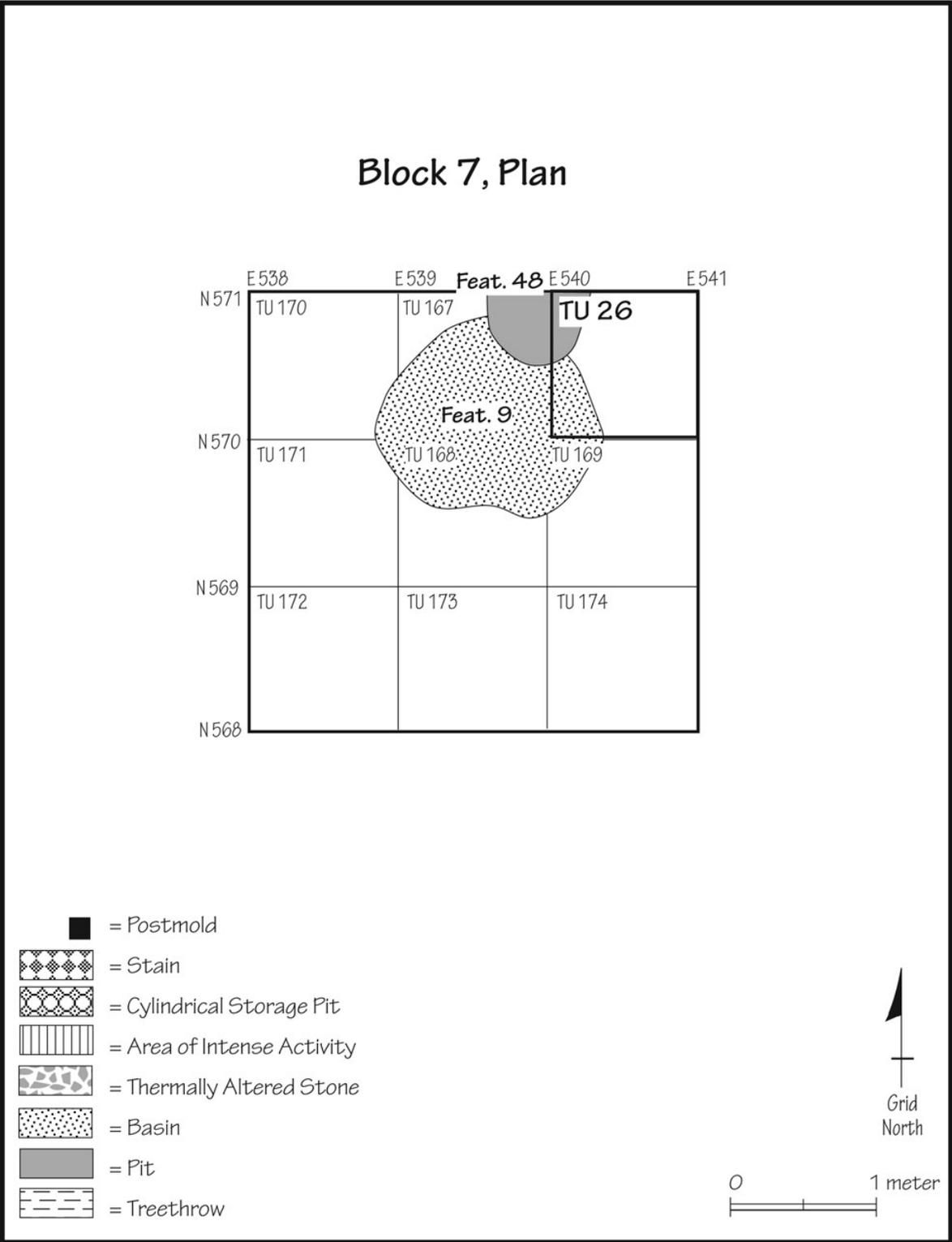


Figure 5.7 Excavation of Block 7

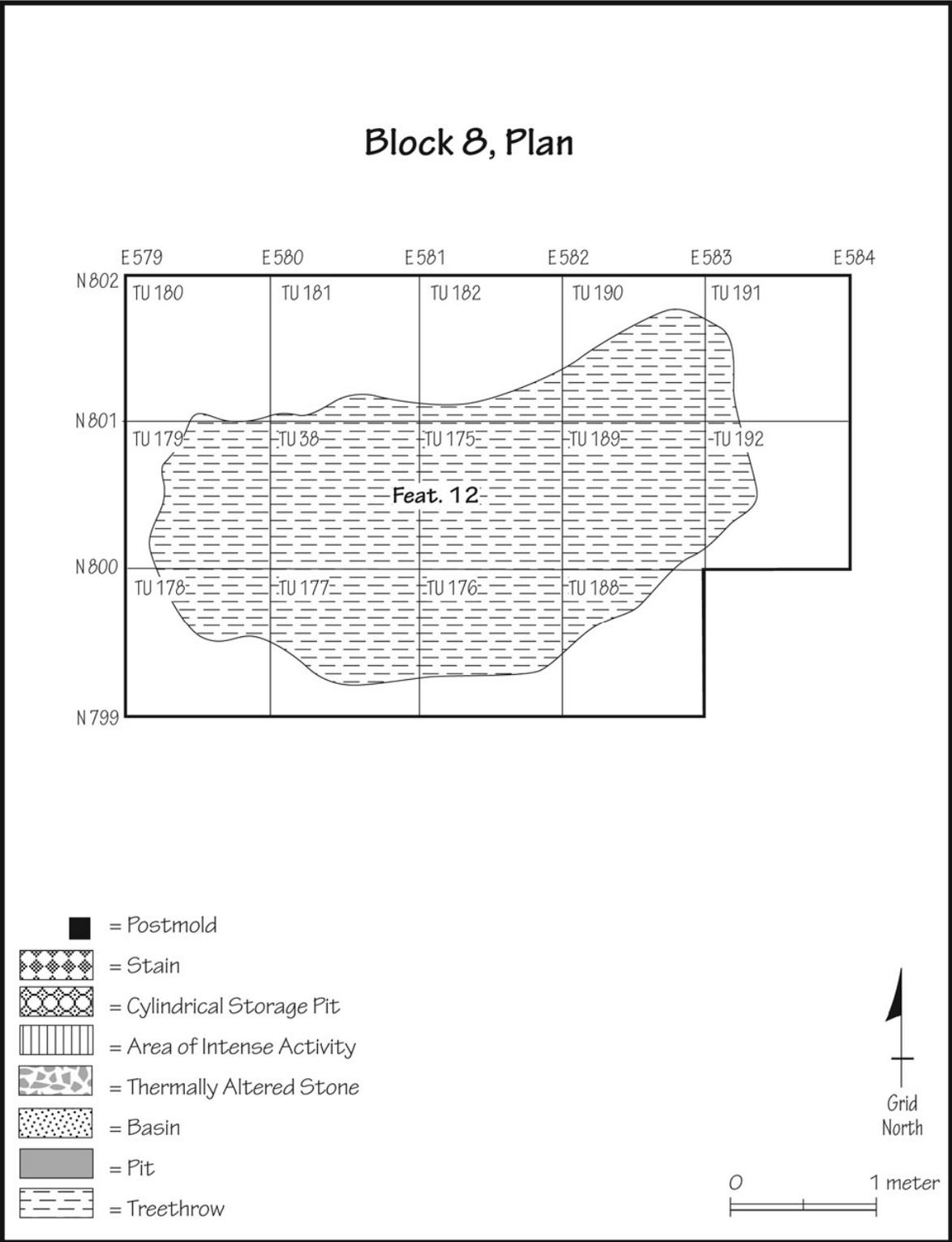


Figure 5.8 Excavation of Block 8

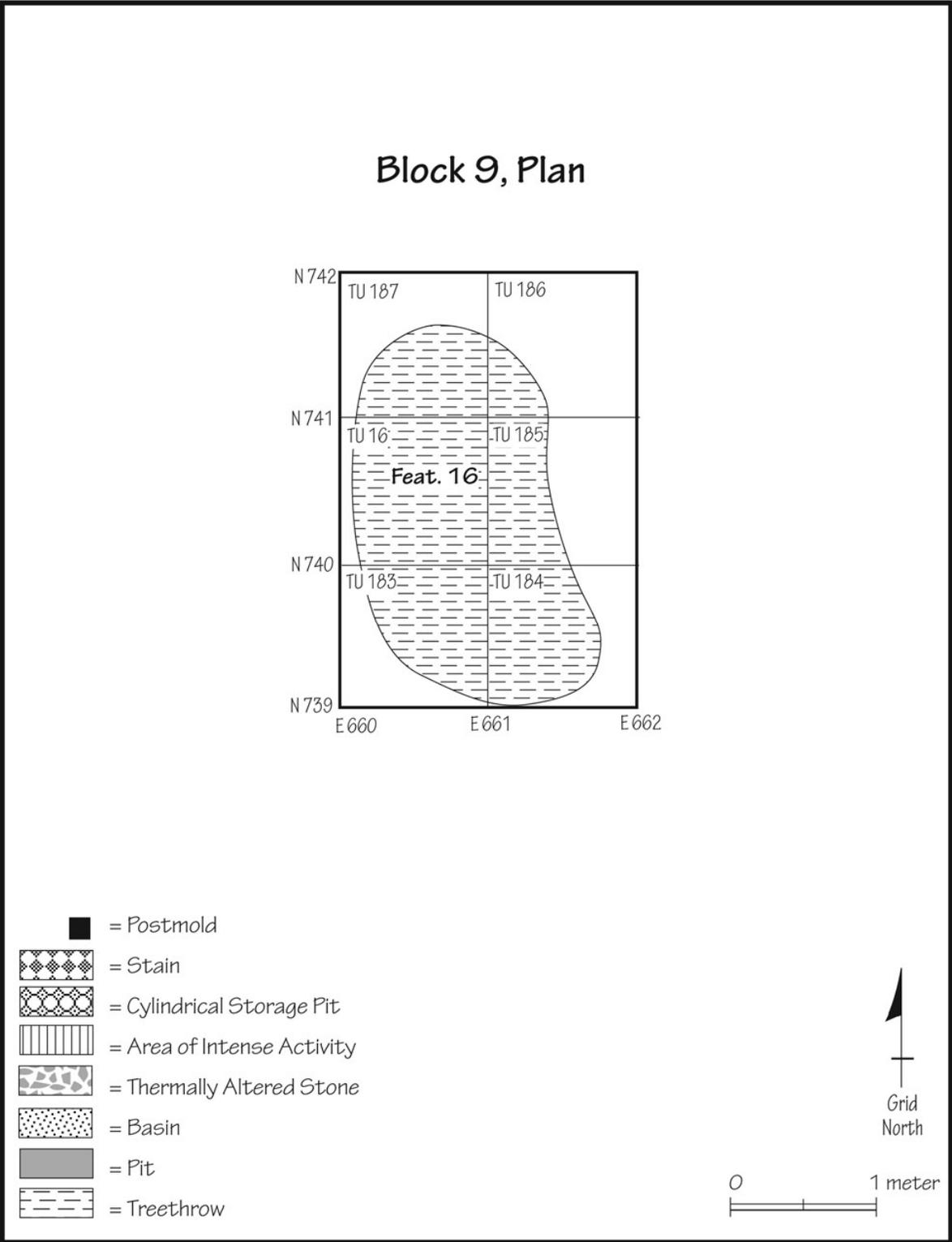


Figure 5.9 Excavation of Block 9

Stage 3 Excavations – Mechanical Stripping and Feature Excavation

Stage 3 was accomplished in two steps. First, the plowzone was mechanically removed from approximately 3,300 m² in five areas within the Area 1 APE (see Figure 2.1). Because features investigated during Stage 2 block excavations in Area 5 were identified as non-cultural tree throws, mechanical stripping to search for additional features was not performed in that portion of the overall APE.

The rationale for the placement of the five sampling loci within the Area 1 APE, which were termed “trenches” to distinguish them from the block excavations, is discussed below. After mechanical excavation, the exposed E horizon surface was hand-scraped with hoes to identify stains/anomalies.

A total of 437 E horizon interface anomalies were identified after removal of the plowzone in the mechanically excavated trenches. Fifty-six percent or 245 of these anomalies were excavated completely, bisected, or trenched. Sixty five additional anomalies (15% of the total) were closely examined in plan and determined to be of natural origin with a high degree of certainty, and therefore not excavated. In all, 310 or 71% of the 437 anomalies were examined in sufficient detail to identify them as non-cultural or to assign them to one or another cultural feature type.

A feature typology was developed during fieldwork to assist in selecting features for further investigation. Feature types recognized in the field included AIAs, pits, shallow basins, FCR concentrations, and cylindrical pit features. Non-cultural and/or historic feature types included postmolds, roots casts, burrows, tree throws, shallow basins with a taproot cast, and modern trenches. Post-excavation analysis of features demonstrated that the prehistoric feature typology developed during fieldwork was generally accurate and inclusive of feature variability. During the analysis stage of the project, re-assignment of several features among the defined types was considered desirable, and one new type – stains – was added to the overall typology. The type designations are generally self-explanatory, with the exception of AIAs, which were identified as areas of shallow soil disturbance associated with what appeared to be artifact concentrations. Development and refinement of the feature typology and detailed descriptions of the features types as well as especially notable individual features are described in detail below (see Section 6.1). Summary descriptions of Stage 3 field results for each mechanically stripped trench follow. The feature type identifications in these summary descriptions are those that resulted after completion of post fieldwork feature analysis, not the preliminary identifications assigned during fieldwork.

Trench 1: Trench 1 was located in the northeastern part of the Area 1 APE, and included 200 m² (Figure 5.10). Stage 1 test units on grid revealed that this area contained low artifact densities, and none of the block excavations were located there. Additionally, only one feature, a shallow basin (Feature 60) had been found in the previously excavated Stage 1 test unit on grid within its boundaries. However, Trench 1 was placed on the highest elevation within the Area 1 APE, and despite generally negative previous results, it was considered a likely location for cultural features.

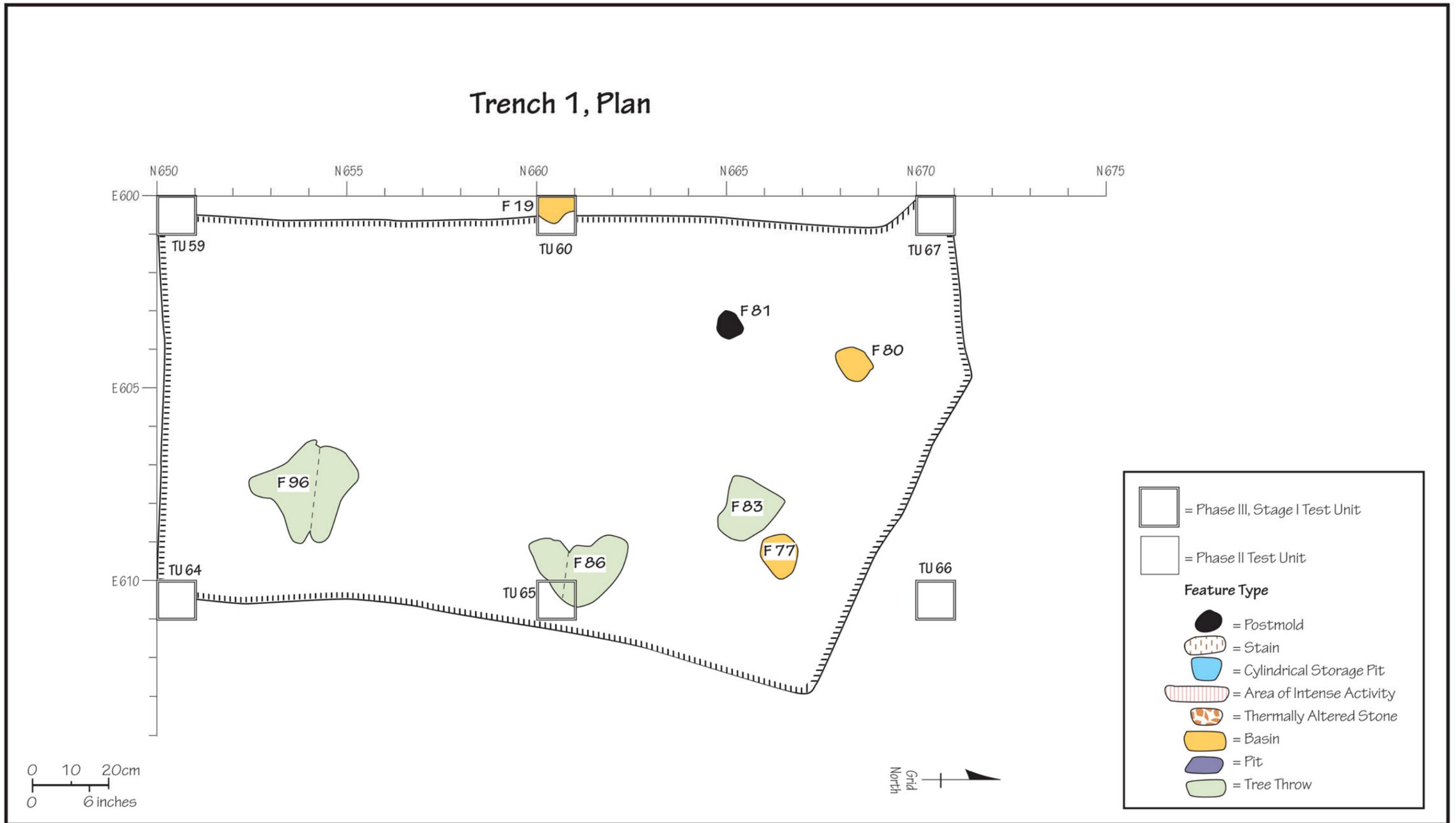


Figure 5.10 Map of Trench 1 Features

In all, approximately 20 anomalies were found in Trench 1. Of these, excavation and subsequent analysis indicated that only two (Features 77 and 80) were of cultural origin. Both were ultimately identified as shallow basins. Additionally, three large features (Features 83, 86, and 96) were identified as tree throws, and one (Feature 81) was a postmold of likely historic age.

Trench 2: Trench 2 was 400 m² in size and was located near the southeastern edge of the APE, south and east of Trench 1 (Figure 5.11). This area was selected for mechanical excavation because of high lithic debitage densities (predominately jasper) in Test Units 62 and 71. Additionally, the trench included the location of Excavation Block 5, within which a large pit feature (Feature 23) with high artifact densities, as well as a smaller nearby pit feature (Feature 31) had been found.

After plowzone removal, approximately 20 E horizon anomalies were found in Trench 2. Excavation indicated that all were natural except for previously identified Features 23 and 31. Five of the larger non-cultural features (Features 53, 55, 62, 67, and 100) were identified as tree throws.

Trench 3: Trench 3 was located 10 m west of Trench 2, and was 400 m² in extent (Figure 5.12). Like Trench 1, it was situated to sample higher ground at the northeastern end of the Area 1 APE. Additionally, it was within an area of slightly higher prehistoric ceramic concentration as indicated by the Stage 1 test units on grid and by ADM's previous Phase II survey. No features were found in the Stage 1 test units on grid within the boundaries of Trench 3. However, ADM's Features 5/5a and 7 were located within this trench area. These features together appeared to represent a large tree throw within the Phase III feature typological scheme.

In all, approximately 30 soil anomalies were found within Trench 3. Excavation and subsequent analysis indicated that all but three of these were of non-cultural origin. The cultural features included two large pits (Features 110 and 115) and one small FCR concentration (Feature 119). Two of the non-cultural features (Features 118 and 132) were tree throws.

Trench 4: Trench 4 comprised 375 m² and was located 20 m south of Trench 3 near the middle of the Area 1 APE (Figure 5.13). Like Trench 3, it was placed within an area where the Stage 1 test units on grid and ADM's previous Phase II survey revealed an increase in prehistoric ceramic densities. It encompassed the location of Stage 1 Test Unit 50 and Excavation Block 4, both of which encountered large tree throws (Features 12 and 16), but no cultural features.

After mechanical excavation, approximately 40 E horizon anomalies were identified in Trench 4. Of these, four were cultural, including a cylindrical pit feature (Feature 178), two shallow basins (Features 159 and 366), and one postmold of likely historic age (Feature 145). The non-cultural anomalies included seven additional tree throws (Features 146, 152, 153, 154, 162, 164, and 166).

Trench 5: Trench 5 measured 1,920 m² and occupied much of the southwestern third of the Area 1 APE, encompassing the portion of the APE with highest artifact and feature densities found during Stage 1 excavation of test units on grid and Stage 2 block excavations. It included

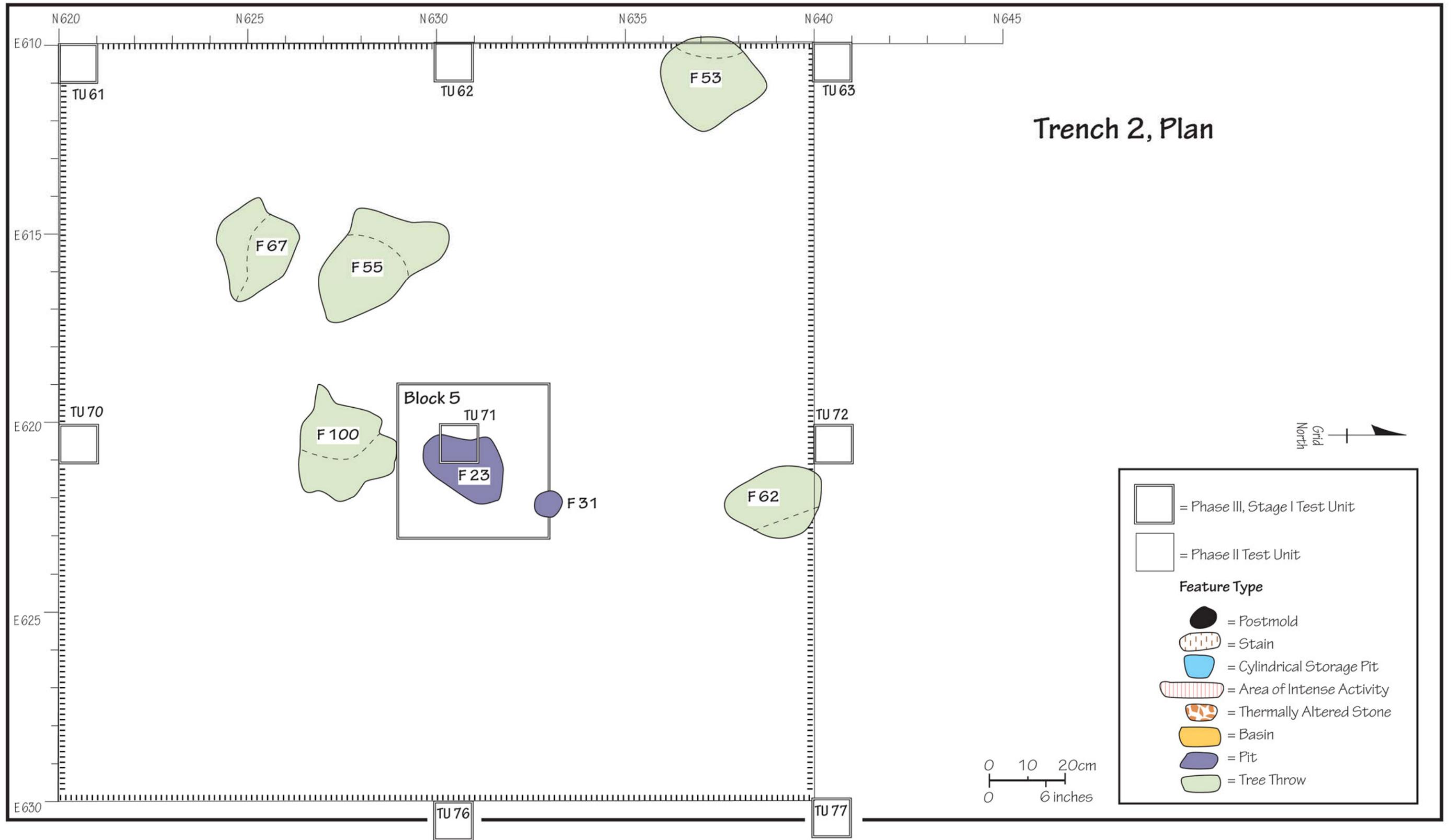


Figure 5.11 Map of Trench 2 Features

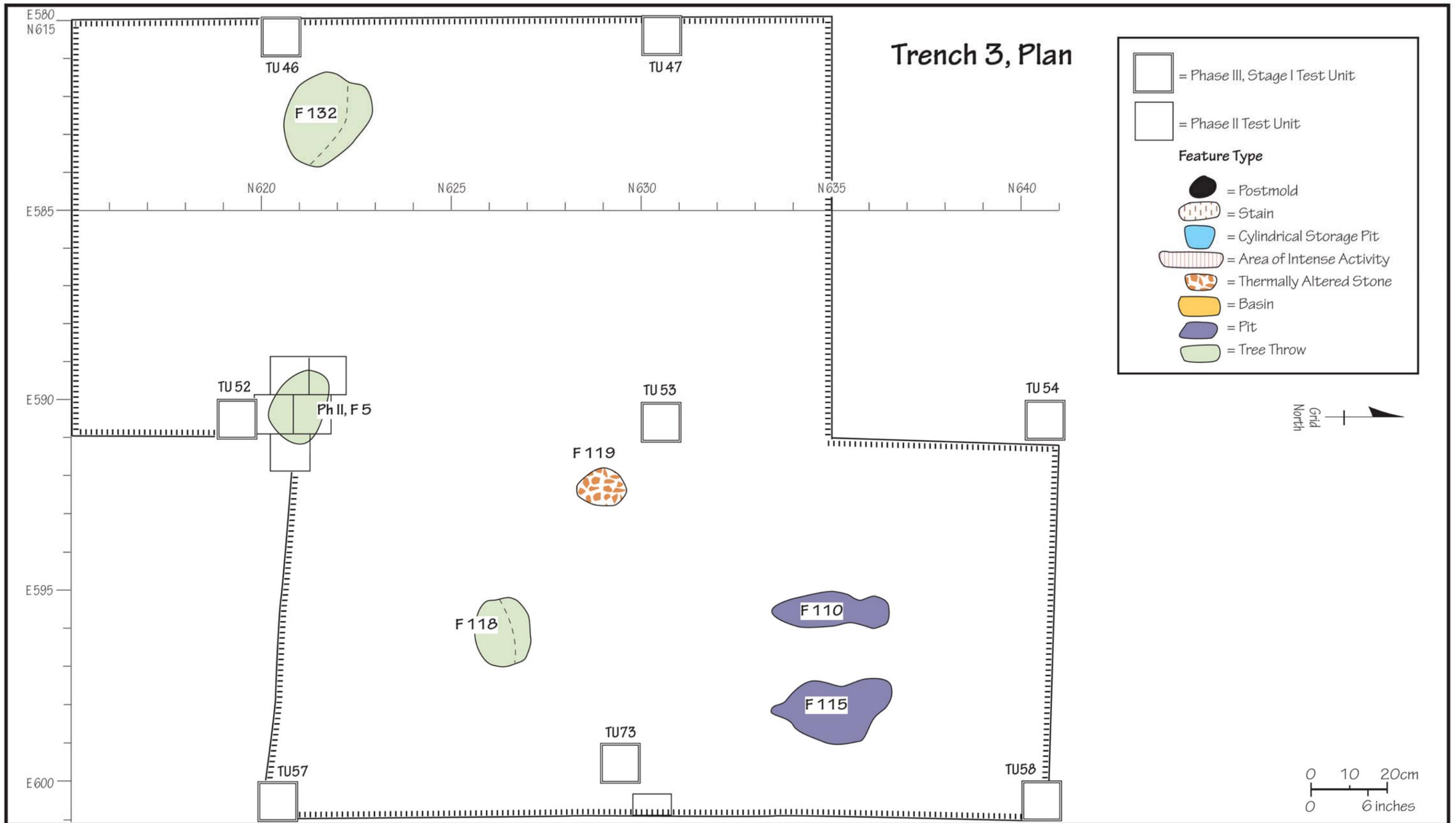


Figure 5.12 Map of Trench 3 Features

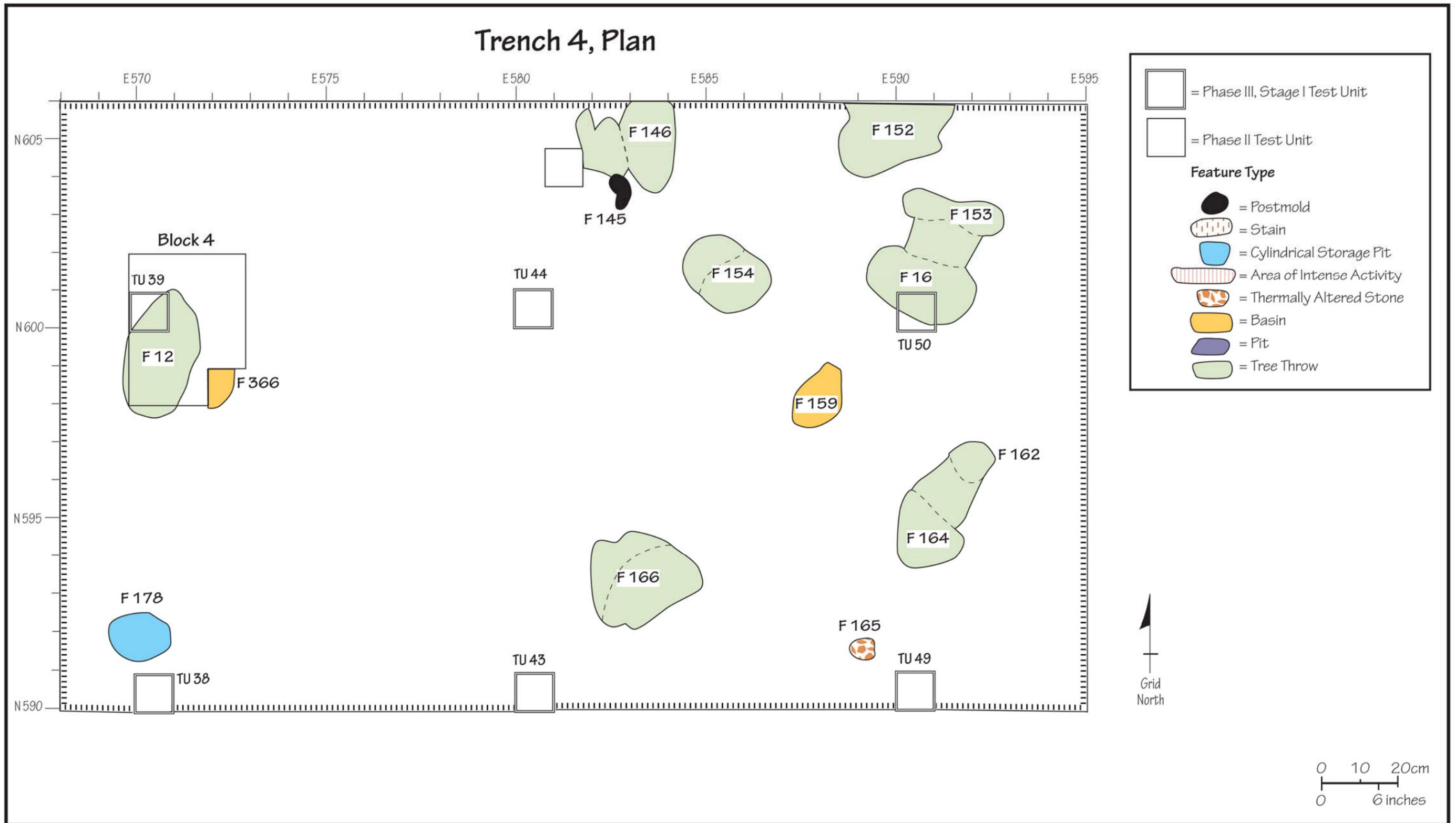


Figure 5.13 Map of Trench 4 Features

the locations of Excavation Blocks 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 (Figure 5.14). Cultural features encountered in these blocks included one basin (Feature 9), two pits (Features 41, and 48), one FCR concentration (Feature 47), two stains (Features 37 and 50), one AIA (Feature 36), and one cylindrical pit (Feature 10).

Plowzone removal revealed a high density of E horizon anomalies in Trench 5, in all numbering approximately 140. After excavation and analysis, and including features found during the Stage 1 and 2 excavations, 68 cultural features were identified in Trench 5. These included 22 pits (Features 11, 43, 49, 122, 185, 200, 203, 244, 279, 291, 326, 331, 332, 333, 338, 340, 350, 371, 388, 418, 434, and 437), 22 shallow basins (Features 9, 183, 195, 197, 203, 210, 248, 253, 254, 255, 265, 274, 277, 280, 283, 290, 308, 327, 328, 329, 387, and 341), nine AIAs (Features 39, 233, 287, 288, 289, 295, 297, 323, and 352), nine FCR concentrations (Features 47, 180, 190, 227, 229, 260, 268, 269, and 291), four cylindrical pit features (Features 10, 330, 376, and 419), and two stains (Features 37 and 50). In all, approximately 66 tree throws were also found.

Five discernable cultural feature clusters were present in Trench 5. On the eastern margin of the trench two nearby pits were surrounded by an AIA. This cluster appeared to extend to the east beyond the margin of the trench. To the west and south of this cluster and contained largely within Excavation Block 6 was a cluster consisting of a cylindrical pit feature within an AIA, associated with three FCR concentrations and two stains. Further to the west between Excavation Block 7 and an ADM excavation block was a cluster of five pits and two basins. The two remaining feature clusters were near the western Trench 5 boundary. To the south was a large cluster that contained three cylindrical pits, 12 other pits, five shallow basins, and an AIA. To the north a linear feature cluster included two FCR concentrations, six AIAs, one pit, and three shallow basins. These two last clusters were in close proximity and may have been functionally and chronologically related. Feature and artifact distributions within Trench 5, and in the larger Area 1 APE generally, were evaluated further during the analysis phase of the project, and are discussed in more detail below (see Section 6.3).

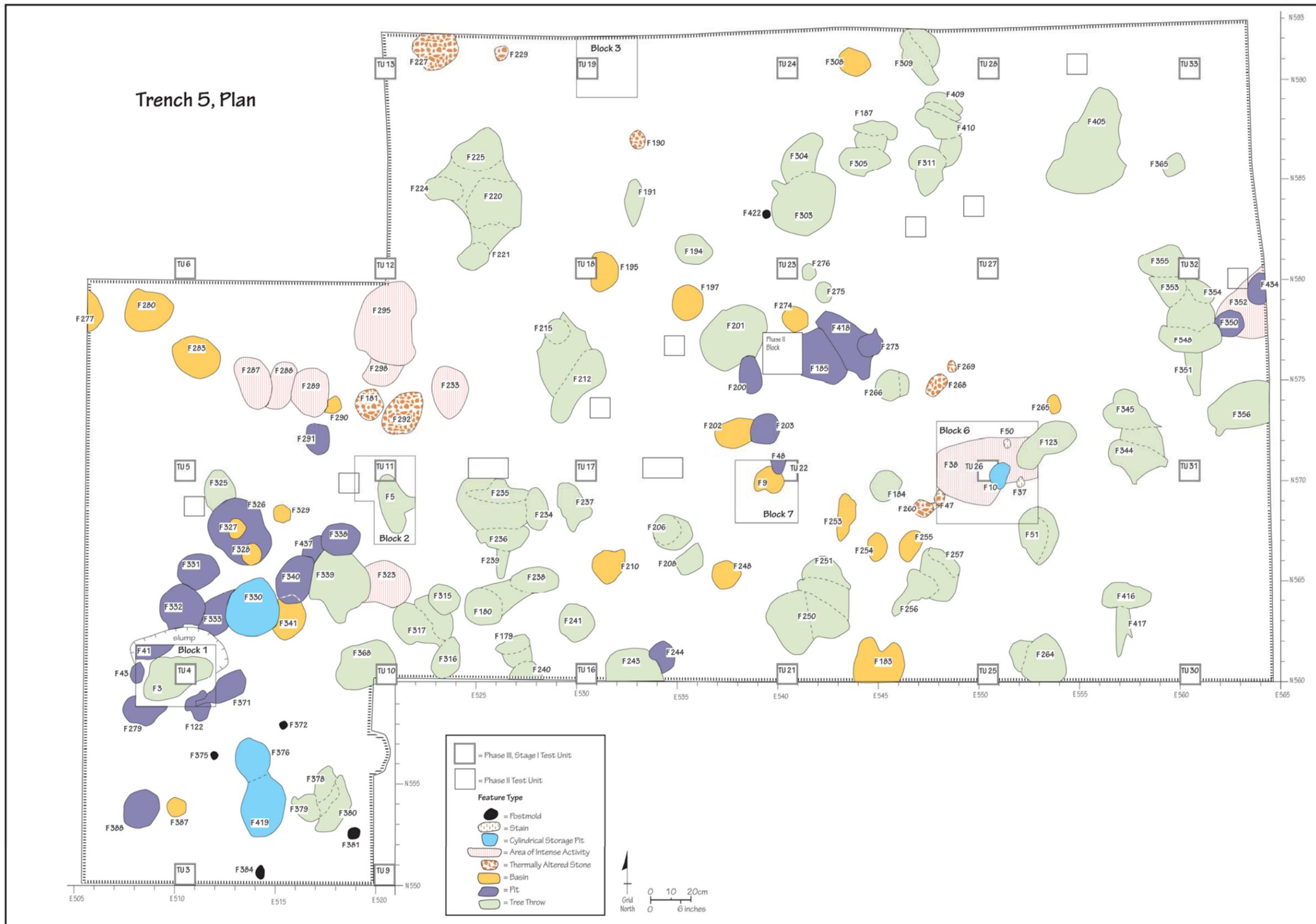


Figure 5.14 Map of Trench 5 Features