

name Woodlawn) in six different locations. Although postholes, root stains, and rodent disturbances were found in the trenches, no evidence of graves was encountered within the proposed right-of-way. No further work is recommended.

MOORE-TAYLOR FARM SITE

The Moore-Taylor Farm Site (K-6432; 7K-C-380) is located between Dover and Leipsic in a plowed field on the north side of Kent 331 (Figure 1). The limits of the Moore-Taylor Site and its location in relation to the proposed right-of-way is also shown in Figure 42. Archival research identified the site as a small predominantly owner-occupied farm dating from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. All of the site is within the proposed right-of-way and all of the site will be adversely affected by proposed construction.

The Moore-Taylor Site was located by a Phase I pedestrian survey and archival research as summarized in Bachman et al. (1988). Phase II subsurface tests in the form of 3' X 3' test units and shovel test pits were excavated in all directions around the area of high artifact density located by Phase I testing until artifact densities fell below two artifacts per shovel test and or below 10 artifacts per test unit. Thus the area marked on Figure 42 as the limits of the site correspond to the limit of Phase II testing.

Phase II testing located historic artifacts and features in undisturbed stratigraphic contexts beneath the plowzone that extends over the entire site. The presence of intact subsurface features and undisturbed artifact-bearing strata led to the

determination that the site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as the site has yielded, and is likely to yield, further information important in history. Thus further work is warranted and data recovery excavations are recommended.

Site History

Archival research indicates that the Moore-Taylor Site is the remains of an owner-occupied house and detached kitchen that was occupied from the mid-nineteenth until the mid-twentieth century. The site appears to have been continuously owner-occupied except for a brief period between 1863 and 1866 when John Husbands, who lived next door in N-2066, owned the property.

The site appears as a structure on historic maps from Byles' 1859 Atlas until 1937 when the site does not appear on an aerial photograph of the area taken by the Soil Conservation Service. The site appears on Byles' 1859 Atlas as a structure associated with "G. Moore" (Figure 43) and on Beers' 1868 Atlas as "R. Taylor" (Figure 44).

The Moore-Taylor Site is located on a 27 acre parcel that existed as a distinct parcel from 1839 until the present. From 1931 until the present, the 27 acre parcel was associated with a larger 75 acre parcel adjacent to the east. This adjacent 75 acre parcel contains the J. Husbands House (K-2066) and the joining of these two properties in the 1930s coincides with the destruction of the Moore-Taylor house indicated by historic maps. Prior to 1839 the Moore-Taylor parcel was part of a single ca. 110 acre property owned by Philip Denny. No structure was located at the Moore-Taylor Site on Denny's property according to a 1822 Orphan's Court division of the property. Thus the history of the Moore-Taylor Site parcel as an independent property corresponds to the known occupation of the site.

A partial chain of title for the Moore-Taylor Site emphasizing the period of occupation is given in Table 7. Between 1986 when Richard C. Kiger sold the property to Roland and Leila Daniels, the present owners, and 1839 when the parcel was first set off by the heirs of John Denny, the 27 acre Moore-Taylor property changed hands 28 times. From 1839 until 1890 the 27 acre property and house sold 14 times at an average sale price of only \$866 which suggests that the owners of the property were

TABLE 7

**CHAIN OF TITLE FOR THE MOORE-TAYLOR FARM SITE
(K-6432, 7K-C-380), 1738-1986**

Transaction	Acres	Date	Deed Reference
From C. Kiger, Esq. to Roland and Leila Daniels	75 + 20	9/17/1986	C-43-38
From Roland Daniels to Roland and Leila Daniels	75 + 20	2/3/1983	V-37-268
From Patricia A. Jackson to Roland Daniels	75 + 20	12/3/1965	D-24-184
From Roland and Leila Daniels to Patricia A. Jackson	75 + 20	12/3/1965	D-24-183
Alfred Morris and Emma Morgan, execs. for heirs of Oscar B. Morris, to Roland and Leila Daniels	75 + 20	4/24/1963	E-23-546
From Anne P. Lewis to Oscar B. Morris	71 + 27	10/20/1931	C-14-150
From Austin D. Smith, shrf (Ralph Leonard) to Ann P. Lewis at public sale	71 + 27	7/15/1931	B-14-87
From John A. and Mary Leonard to Ralph Leonard	27	11/24/1908	Q-9-388
From James L. and Mary Wolcott to Mary Leonard	27	9/14/1984	Q-7-149
From Walter B. and Celiva Morgan James L. Wolcott	27	1/27/1894	O-7-399
From Samuel W. and Annie E. Hall to Celiva Morgan	27	3/27/1893	M-7-279
From Wm. S.P. and Rachel Shields to Samuel W. Hall	27	12/1/1892	M-7-233
From Amos Cole, shrf (George C. Miller) to Wm. S.P. Shields at public sale	27 + 50	11/21/1892	L-7-212
From Wm. S.P. and Rachel Shields to George C. Miller	27 + 50	3/1/1890	D-7-431
From Samuel W. and Annie E. Hall to Wm. S.P. Shields	27	2/7/1890	D-7-381

TABLE 7 (cont.)

Transaction	Acres	Date	Deed Reference
From John W. Fenimore, shrf (Charles & Sarah Richards) to Samuel W. Hall at public sale	27	11/4/1889	E-7-57
From Joseph R. Whitaker to Sarah Richards	27	7/1/1884	P-6-428
From Elias B. and Alphonsa E. Reed to Joseph R. Whitaker	27	12/1/1879	B-6-441
From Elbert and Mary Ann Marcy to Alphonsa E. Reed	27	1/23/1879	B-6-309
From Elias and Alphonsa Reed to Mary Ann Marcy	27	11/30/1876	W-5-493
From Peter L. Cooper, shrf (John Woodall) to Alphonsa E. Reed, public sale	27 1/2	10/31/1876	W-5-489
Richard Lockwood, admin. for John Anderson to John Woodall	27	10/8/1873	B-6-297
From Rees and Angelica Taylor to John Anderson	27	6/26/1869	H-5-460
From John B. Husbands to Rees Taylor	27	2/27/1866	H-5-458
From George W. and Sarah Moore to John B. Husbands	27	11/3/1863	H-5-456
From John and Julia Parker to George W. Moore	27	9/22/1849	H-4-224
From Wm. Parker to John Parker	27	2/25/1842	H-4-223
From Margaret Denny Dunaphin to Wm. Parker	27	3/22/1839	N-3-138
From Philip Denny (jr.) to daughter Margaret Denny	27	1822	KC Orphan's Court H-279
From William Wild et al. to Philip Denny (Jr.)	110	5/23/1807	K-2-133
From Francis Denny to Robert and Thomas Wild	110	1/26/1804	K-2-62

TABLE 7 (cont.)

Transaction	Acres	Date	Deed Reference
From John Ringold, Esq. adm. of Elijah Chance to Francis Denny	110	9/20/1796	F-2-38
From Alexander Chance to Elijah, Anne, and Alexander Chance	122	5/10/1768	R-2-263
From John Chance (Jr.), decd. to his brother Alexander Chance	130		R-2-263
From representatives of William Penn to John Chance, Jr.	130	3/2/1738	KC Warrants and Surveys C6-#41

on the lower end of the socio-economic scale. In addition to the remarkable frequency of the sale of the property, the socio-economic status of some of the owners of the Moore-Taylor parcel is suggested by the sale of the property at public sale on four different occasions between 1839 and 1931.

Between 1886 and 1931, the Moore-Taylor property remained in the hands of the Daniels, Morris, and Lewis families. The Daniels and Lewis families were related and the property left these two families in 1963 when Roland Daniels and his wife Leila bought the land for the first time. Ann P. Lewis, the first of the Lewis family to own the property, purchased the parcel at public sale in 1931. The parcel had been the property of the Leonard family since 1894. Between 1893 and 1889 the 27 acre parcel was owned by various members of the Hall and Shields families. Prior to the Hall and Shields families, the property was owned by the Whitaker, Richards, and Reed families.

Alphonsa Reed purchased the Moore-Taylor property for \$302 at a public sale in 1876. The prior owner who lost the property in that sale was John Woodall. Woodall had purchased the property three years earlier in 1873 from the estate of John Anderson. Woodall paid \$383 for the property which included a "one-story frame dwelling and shed kitchen." This deed reference describes the structures located at the Moore-Taylor Site.

John Anderson purchased the Moore-Taylor property in 1869 from Rees and Angelica Taylor. Rees Taylor is the "R. Taylor" that appears on Beers' 1868 Atlas (Figure 44). Rees paid \$1500 for the property which probably included the one story Moore-Taylor house and shed kitchen described in 1873. Rees Taylor had purchased the property from J. Husbands in February 1866. Husbands appears on Beers' at the next house to the east which is today K-2066 (Figure 44).

While Husbands owned the Moore-Taylor parcel, it appears that the people living at the site were tenants. These tenants were probably George W. and Sarah Moore who sold the property to Husbands in 1863. As the Moores owned the property prior to Husbands, it is possible that they continued to live at the site as tenants after their neighbor purchased the property from them.

George W. Moore and his wife Sarah purchased the Moore-Taylor parcel in 1849. Moore is the "G. Moore" that appears at the site on Byles' 1859 Atlas. Thus Moore and his wife occupied the site as owners from 1849 to 1863 and possibly as tenants of their neighbor John Husband from 1863 until the sale of the parcel to the Taylors in 1866.

According to the 1852 tax assessment of Little Creek Hundred, George W. Moore's 27 acre farm included a "one story dwelling[,] Barn[,] cribs[,] & stable in Tolerable Repair." Of the 27 acres, 24 acres were improved. The other three acres were described as "Branch and Cripple" and were located along the northern edge of the property which borders Wilson's Branch, a tributary of Dyke Branch. Moore was also assessed for two horses valued at \$145 and four cows valued at \$16 apiece. Wilson's total assessment was \$970 which places him in the lower wealth deciles.

George Moore does not appear in the 1850 agricultural census. In the 1850 population census, however, Moore is listed as a farmer. Moore was 36 years of age and his wife Sarah Ann was 35 years old. The Moores had three children living with them in 1850: Rebecca Ann (12 years old), Susan (9 years old) and Amanda (2 years old). One other child, Jane, was born in 1855. In 1850 Francis Heath, a 12 year old black boy, was living with the Moores. Heaths profession is not listed but it is likely that he was helping Moore on the farm. One other black laborer, Jacob Miller, is listed as a laborer living with the Moores in the 1860 population census.

George W. Moore purchased the Moore-Taylor parcel for \$500 in 1849 from John and Julia Parker. John Parker purchased the property in 1842 from his brother William Parker. William Parker purchased the property from Margaret Dunaphin Denny who received the parcel from an Orphan's Court division of the property of Philip Denny in 1822. A plat of 1822 division of Philip Denny's land clearly shows the 27 acre Moore-Taylor parcel (Figure 45).

No structures are shown. The location of the Moore-Taylor Site is along the edge of a 10 acre woodlot along the southern end of the parcel that abuts the Dover to Leipsic Road (present Kent 331). Thus not only is no structure shown on the Orphan's Court plat of the lands of Philip Denny (jr.), the location of the site is shown as woods.

Phillip Denny (jr.) purchased the Moore-Taylor property as part of a larger 110 acre parcel from William, Hannah, Robert, and James Wild in 1807. Prior to the Wilds, the 110 acre property was owned by other members of the Denny family. Francis Denny purchased the property in 1796 at an estate sale of the property of Elijah Chance. Elijah Chance received the property from his brother Alexander Chance in 1768. Elijah Chance received the property from his brother John Chance (jr.) who warranted the parcel in 1738. Two survey plats of the property, which Chance named "Double Chance," were made in 1739 and 1755. Neither plat shows any structures at the location of the Moore-Taylor Site or within the proposed right-of-way. The 1755 plat is shown in Figure 46.

Phase I Survey Results Summary

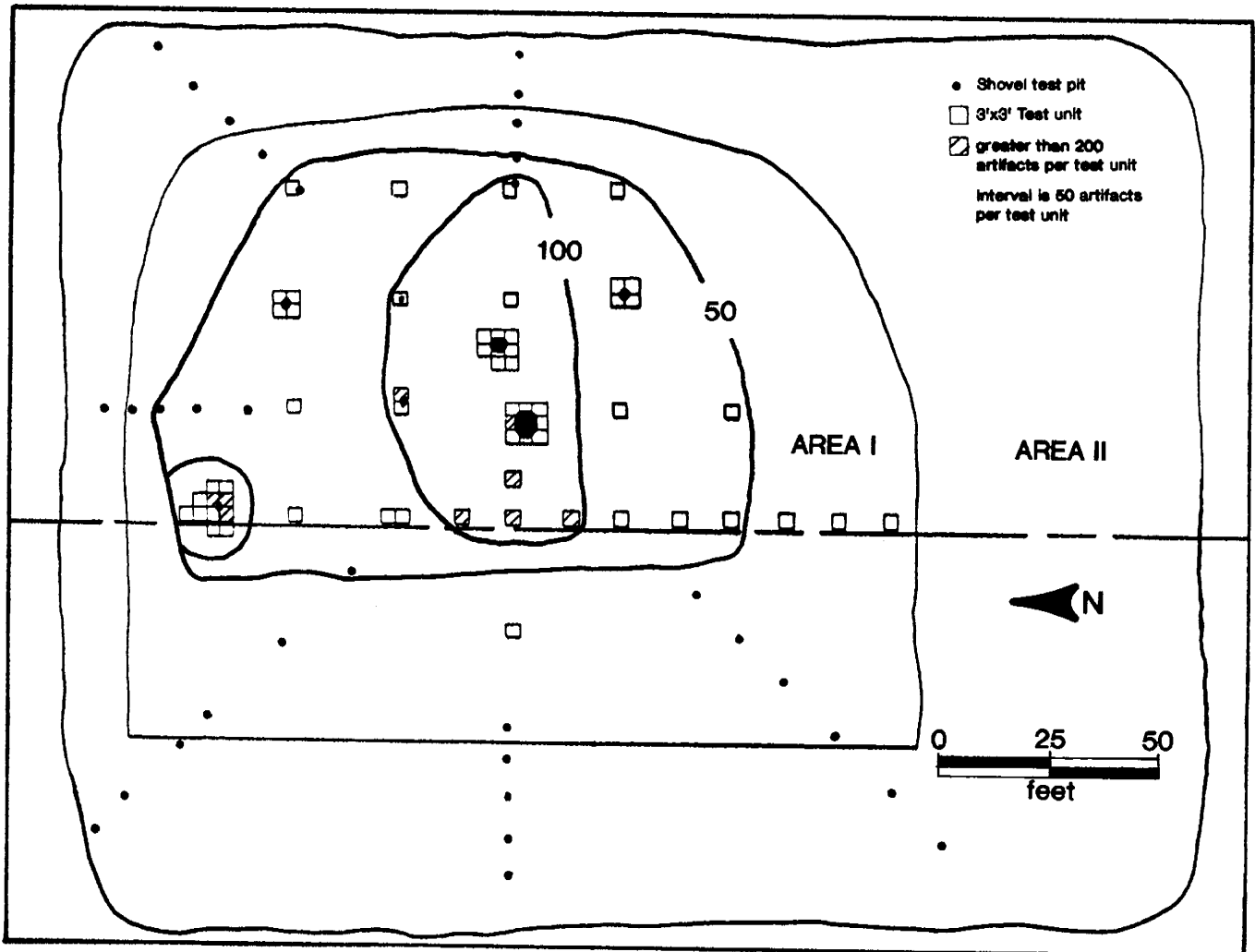
A Phase I pedestrian survey and controlled surface collection of the Moore-Taylor Farm Site was conducted in November, 1987. A more in depth discussion of the Phase I Survey of the Moore-Taylor Site is given in Bachman et al. (1988). The entire proposed right-of-way was found to be in a no-till corn stubble field. Surface visibility was good and a concentration of historic ceramics, nails, window glass, and small brick fragments were located along the centerline of the proposed

right-of-way beginning approximately 350' north of Road 331. The location of this surface scatter corresponded to the location of the G. Moore and R. Taylor houses on Byles' and Beers' historic atlases.

Phase I testing determined that a high potential for intact subsurface features existed. The amount of nineteenth century historic ceramics, particularly whitewares and ironstones, and structurally-related artifacts indicated a high potential for intact artifact-bearing deposits. On the basis of these two determinations, a Phase II survey was recommended.

FIGURE 47

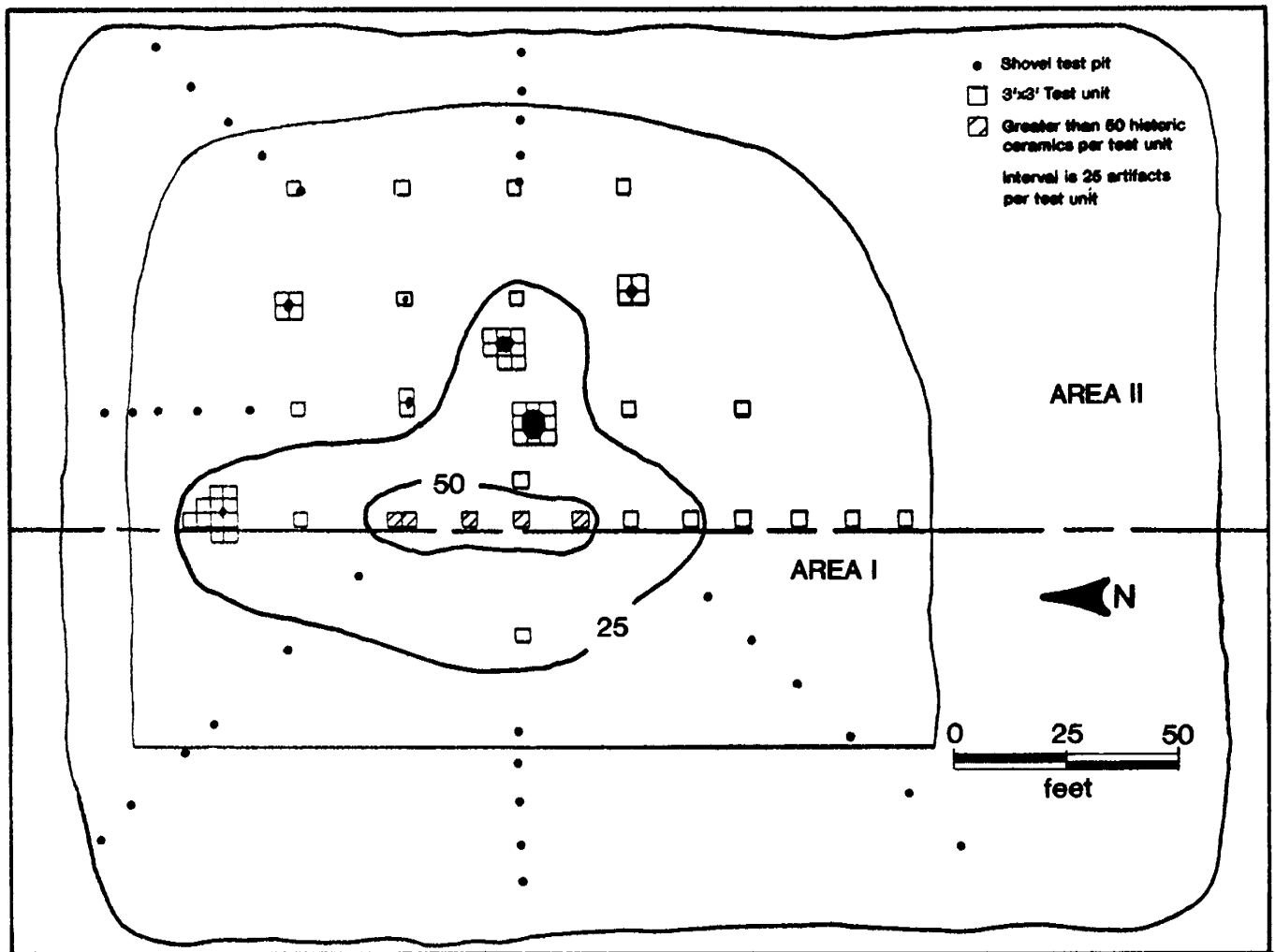
Moore-Taylor Farm Site, Location of All Phase II Test Excavations in Areas I and II, and the Distribution of Total Historic Artifacts



Phase II Survey Results

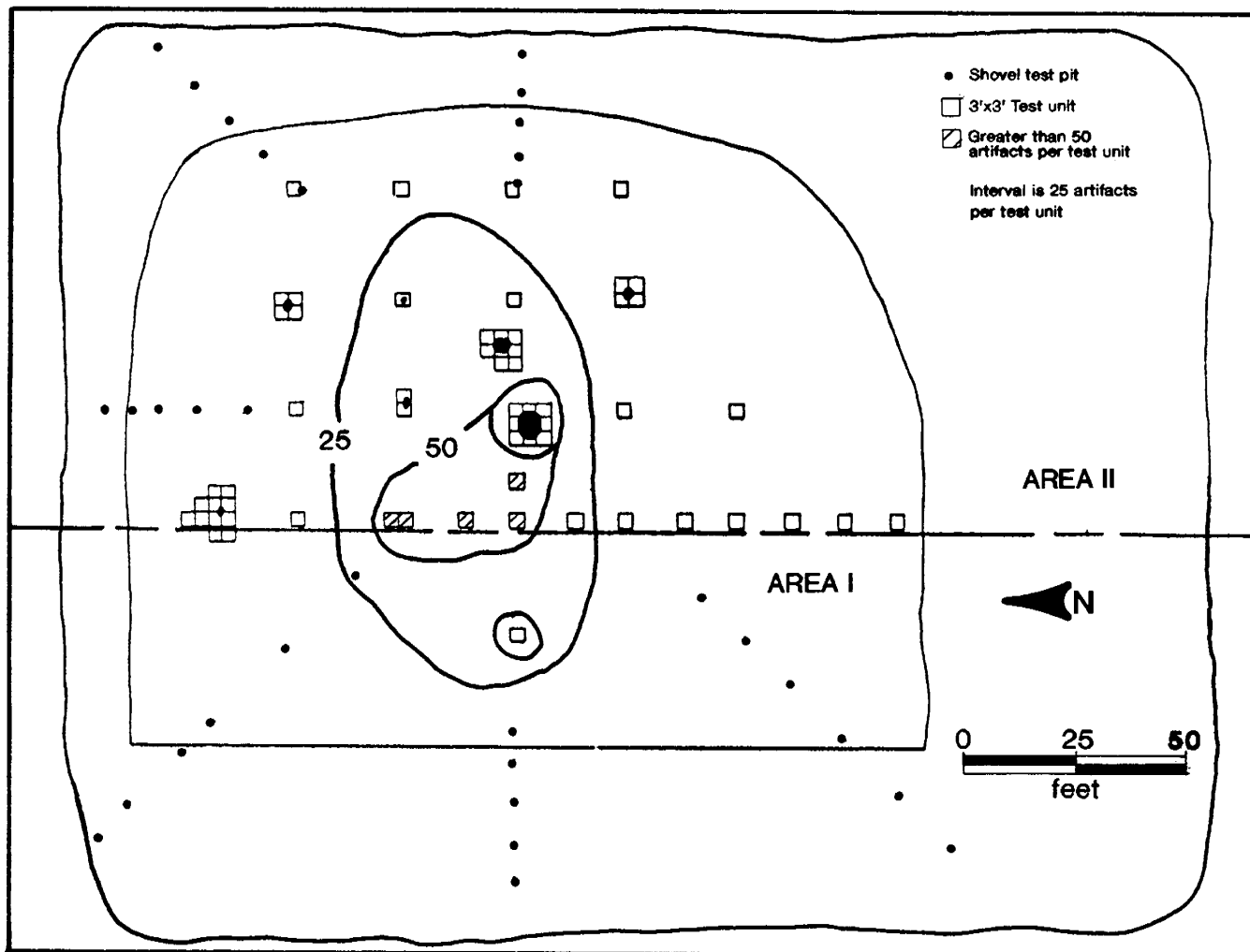
Phase II testing identified the limits of the site and located twelve intact sub-surface historic features. No prehistoric features were identified. Two distinct areas within the site were noted on the basis of artifact density and the presence of sub-surface features. The location of these two areas in relation to the proposed right-of-way and the distribution of total historic artifacts at the Moore-Taylor Site are shown in Figure 47.

FIGURE 48
Moore-Taylor Farm Site,
Distribution of Historic Ceramics



Area I consists of the core of the site and contains all of the intact subsurface features identified at the site. Area I is also the core of the domestic area of the site and the area of highest artifact density with artifact counts of 40 to 438 artifacts per 3' X 3' test unit and 18 to 53 artifacts per shovel test pit noted by Phase II testing (Figure 47). The distribution of total plowzone historic ceramics and structurally-related artifacts in Figures 48 and 49 respectively clearly show Area I to be the core of the site.

FIGURE 49
Moore-Taylor Farm Site,
Distribution of Structurally Related Artifacts



Area II consists of a large area of low to medium artifact density (seven to 33 artifacts per 3' X 3' test unit and from less than two to 10 artifacts per shovel test pit; Figure 47). No features were identified in Area II. However, a high potential for intact artifact-bearing deposits, particularly refuse pits and yard scatter deposits, and the remains of ancillary outbuildings were identified. All of the artifacts and features identified by Phase II testing date to the mid-to-late

nineteenth century which is consistent with the known occupation of the site. No diagnostic eighteenth or early nineteenth century remains were identified.

A total of 60 3' X 3' test units and 40 shovel test pits were excavated during Phase II operations at the Moore-Taylor Site. All of the Phase II tests were laid out with a transit from a datum along the centerline of the proposed right-of-way near the highest concentration of historic artifact found by the Phase I controlled surface collection. The location of all Phase II excavations at the site is shown in Figure 47.

A total of 50 test units were excavated in Area I. Twelve of the 40 shovel test pits excavated at 25' intervals along transects in all directions away from these test units are located in Area I. Three of the first two transects of test units in Area I contained historic features. Additional test units were then placed around these initial units to define the extent of the feature and to test for additional features. A total of seven historic features were identified in Area I. The location of these features and of all the test units excavated in Area I is shown in Figure 50. A discussion of each of the seven historic features identified at the Moore-Taylor Site follows.

Feature 2, the remains of a well, is the largest of the historic features identified at the Moore-Taylor Site. Feature 2 is located in nine adjacent 3' X 3' test units: N3E19 to N3E25, N0E19 to N0E25, and S3E19 to S3E25 (Figure 50). A floor plan of Feature 2 at the top of Level 2 (below the plowzone) is shown in Figure 51.

FIGURE 50
Moore-Taylor Farm Site,
Location of All Test Units and Historic Features in Area I

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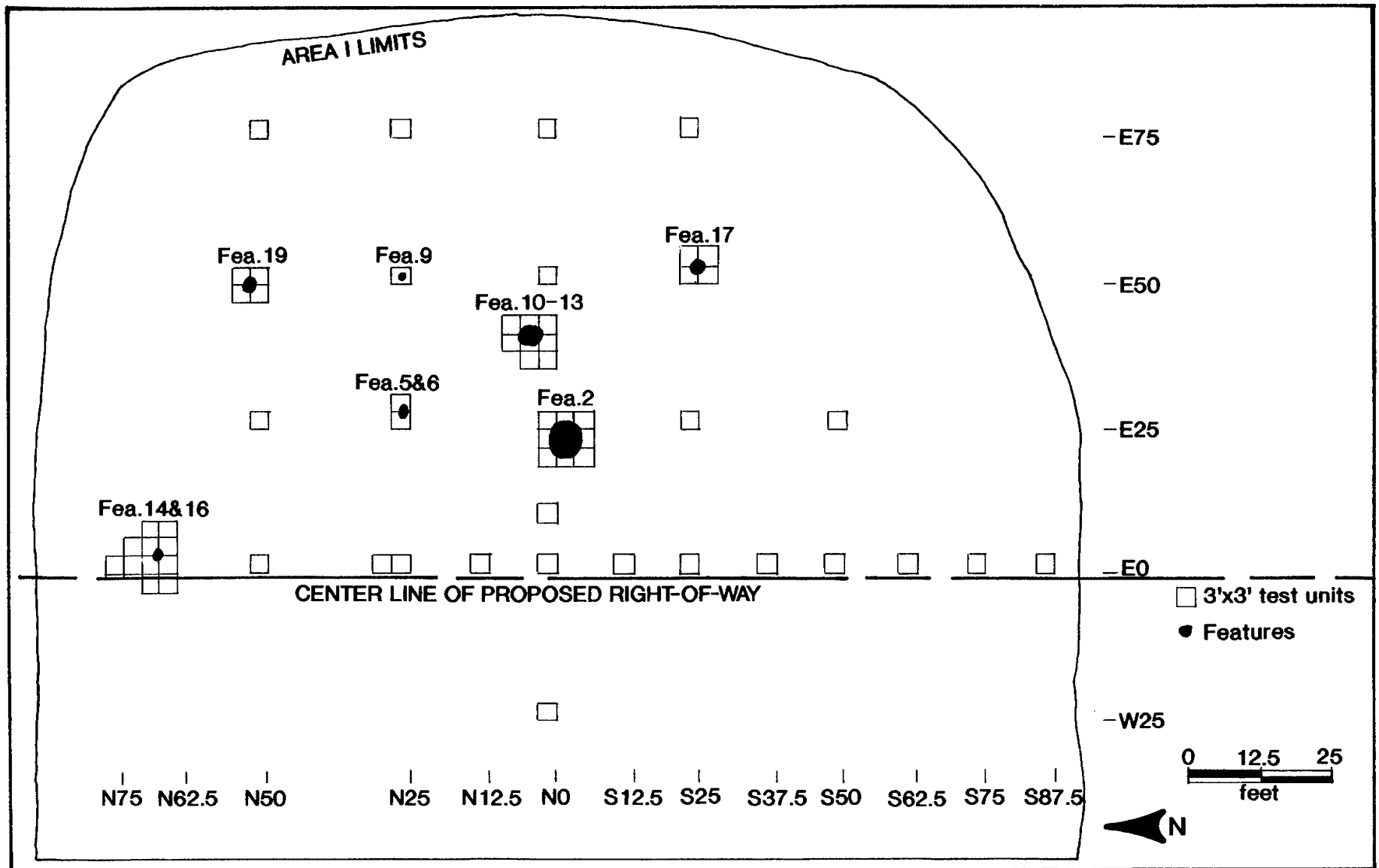
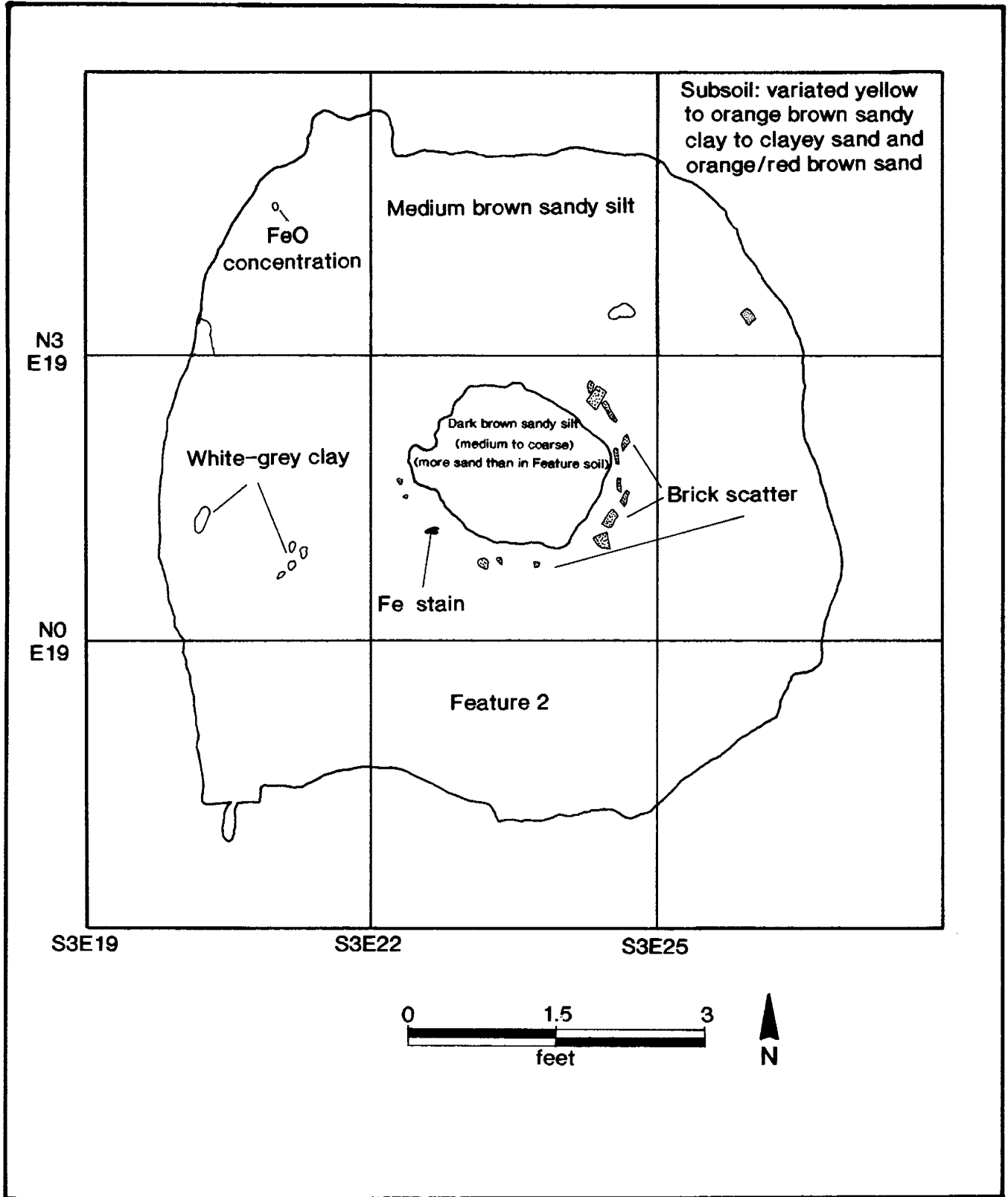


FIGURE 51

Moore-Taylor Farm Site, Floor Plan of Feature 2 (Well)



As shown in Figure 51, Feature 2 was defined circular area of dark brown coarse sand and silt surrounded by small brick fragments and small iron oxide stains. This core area was 2' in diameter and was surrounded by a roughly 7' in diameter circular area of medium brown sandy silt. These two areas of Feature 2 are the remains of a well that, at least for the upper portions, appears to have been brick-lined. Surrounding Feature 2 was undisturbed mottled yellow to orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This subsoil was similar to that seen in other areas of the site.

The approximately 1.0' deep plowzone above Feature 2 contained numerous historic artifacts. Artifact density in the test units over Feature 2 ranged from 131 to 244 artifacts per 3' X 3' test unit. The artifacts recovered consisted primarily of small and relatively non-diagnostic molded clear and aqua bottle glass fragments, screw and wire nail fragments, and brick fragments.

A total of 249 small historic ceramic fragments were recovered from Feature 2. With the exception of 26 pearlware fragments (26% of all ceramics), all of the ceramics recovered date from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Whitewares were the most common ceramic type and comprised 48% of all ceramics recovered. Redwares were the next most common (28%) ceramic. In addition to the plain whitewares, other mid-to-late nineteenth century ceramics such as yellowwares, ironstones, and annular whitewares were also recovered. Pearlwares were the only potentially early nineteenth century ceramics recovered and constituted 10% of all plowzone ceramics. Two nineteenth

century buttons, one of glass and one with a metal shank, were also recovered from the plowzone above Feature 2.

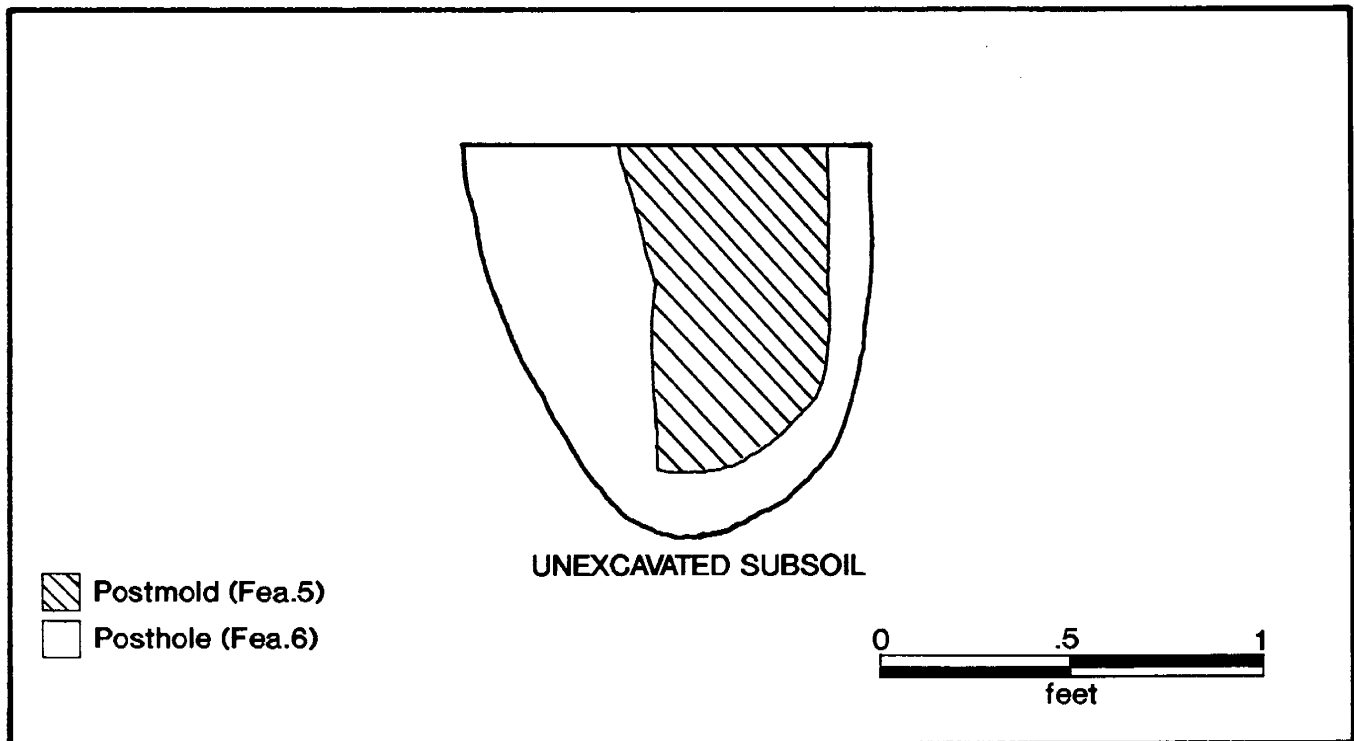
Feature 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.9 feet below ground surface (0.9 feet below plowzone) at which point standing water was encountered. The dark brown, highly organic sand and silt core of Feature 2 was found to continue to this depth and six complete bricks were observed from 1.0 to 1.4 feet below ground surface. Although intact, these bricks had been disturbed. No evidence of mortar was found and the well appears to have been dry-laid, at least in its upper portions. The area of medium brown feature fill around the core of the feature also extended to the limit of excavation.

Fewer artifacts were recovered from within Feature 2 than from the plowzone above it. No internal stratigraphy was identified in the approximately 1.0' of Feature 2 excavated and the feature was excavated by arbitrary 0.4' levels. In addition to numerous brick fragments, 25 wire nails and unidentified nail fragments were recovered from Feature 2. With the exception of five pearlware fragments, all of the historic ceramics recovered were mid-to-late nineteenth century whitewares and ironstones (40 total sherds). The remains of one whiteware chamber pot was reconstructed from the ceramics recovered from Feature 2. No maker's mark was present on the chamber pot or on any of the historic ceramics recovered at the site.

Features 5 and 6 are related postmold and posthole features located approximately 30' northeast of Feature 2 in Test Units N25E25 and N25E28 (Figure 50). A profile of Features 5 and 6 is shown in Figure 52. Upon excavation, Feature 5, the postmold,

FIGURE 52

Moore-Taylor Farm Site,
Profile of Features 5 (Postmold) and 6 (Posthole)



was found to extend to 0.85 feet below the plowzone. Feature 6, the posthole, extended to 1.0' below the plowzone. The diameter of the post was 0.5' which indicates along with the shallow depth of both features that Features 5 and 6 are the remains of a fence post and are not structurally-related. No diagnostic artifacts except for two small brick fragments were recovered from Features 5 or 6.

The remains of two other post-related features were located at the Moore-Taylor Farm Site. Feature 9 is the remains of a small postmold truncated by the plowzone located in Test Unit N25E50. Feature 9 is located 25' east of Features 5 and 6 and appears to be part of the same fence line. Feature 9 extended 0.85 feet into the subsoil and no related posthole was

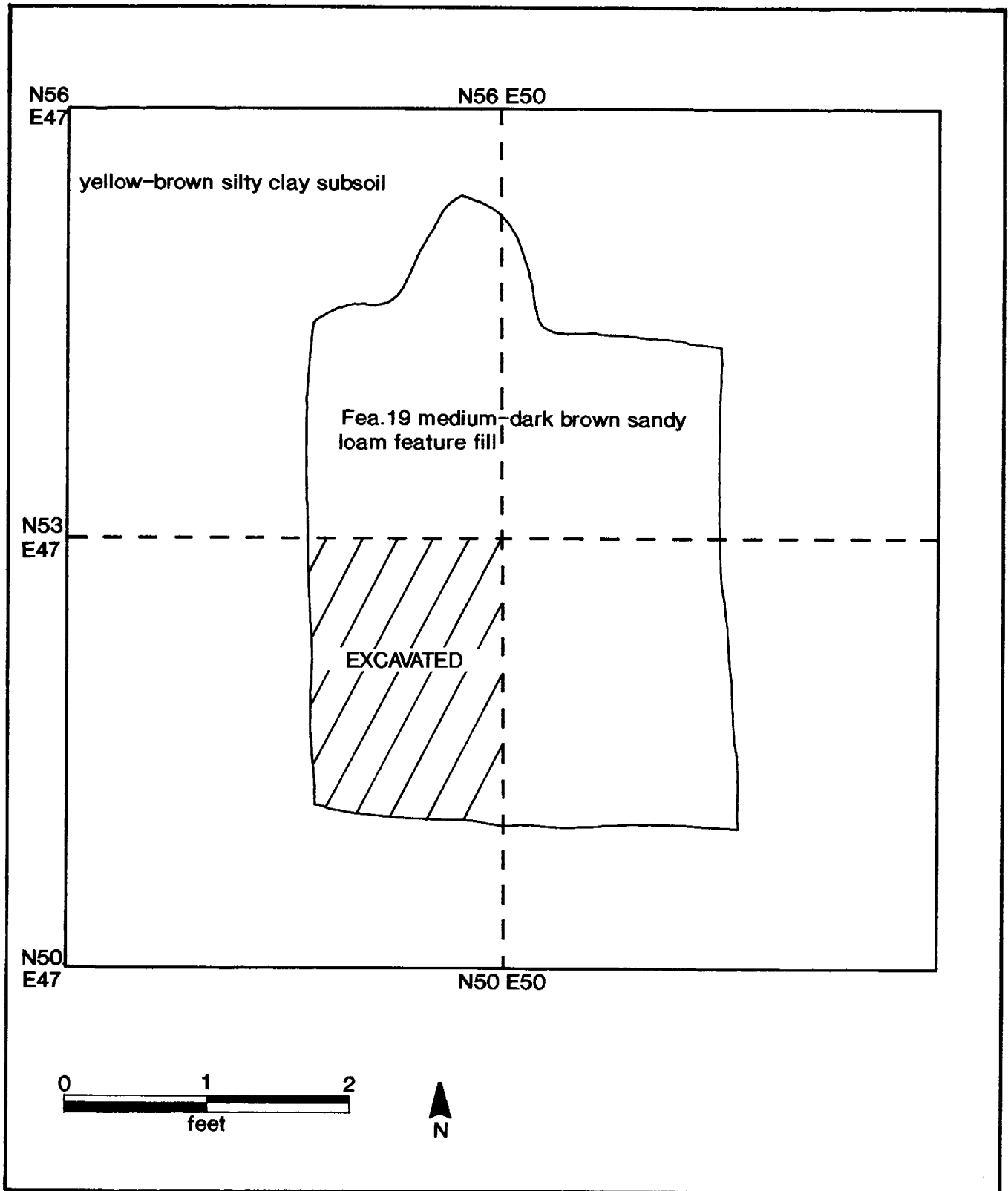
identified. The diameter and profile of Feature 9 upon excavation was to that noted for Features 5 and 6 in Figure 52. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 9.

The other fence post related feature identified at the Moore-Taylor Site was located in Test Units N66E3, N66E6, N69E3, and N69E6 (Figure 50). Features 14, the postmold, and Feature 16, the posthole, are the two elements of this post-related feature. Features 14 and 16 are located approximately 75' northwest of Feature 2 and appear to be part of a fence line that is perpendicular to the line represented by Features 5 and 6. Upon excavation, Features 14 and 16 were found to be nearly identical in size and shape to Features 5 and 6 (Figure 52). As with the two other post-related features identified by Phase II testing, no diagnostic historic artifacts were recovered from Features 14 and 16.

Feature 19, the remains of a root cellar, was the only potentially structurally-related feature identified at the site. Feature 19 is located approximately 60 feet northeast of the core of Feature 2 along the northeastern edge of the core of the site (Area I) identified by artifact concentrations and the presence of the well (Figure 50). Feature 19 was identified in Test Units N50E47, N50E50, N53E47, and N53E50.

Feature 19 was a rectangular shaped area of organically stained yellow brown silty clay subsoil and medium brown sandy loam feature fill. A floor plan of Feature 19 is shown in Figure 53. Feature 19 was 3' X 3.5' in dimension and oriented along the same north-south line as Features 9, a postmold, and Feature 17,

FIGURE 53
Moore-Taylor Farm Site,
Planview of Feature 19 (Possible Root Cellar)



a trash feature. The southwest quarter of Feature 19 within Test Unit N50E47 was excavated 0.55 feet to a closing depth of 1.5 feet below plowzone. The medium brown sandy loam feature fill was found to extend below the limit of excavation. The excavated portion of the features was screened, but no artifacts were found. No other portions of Feature 19 were excavated.

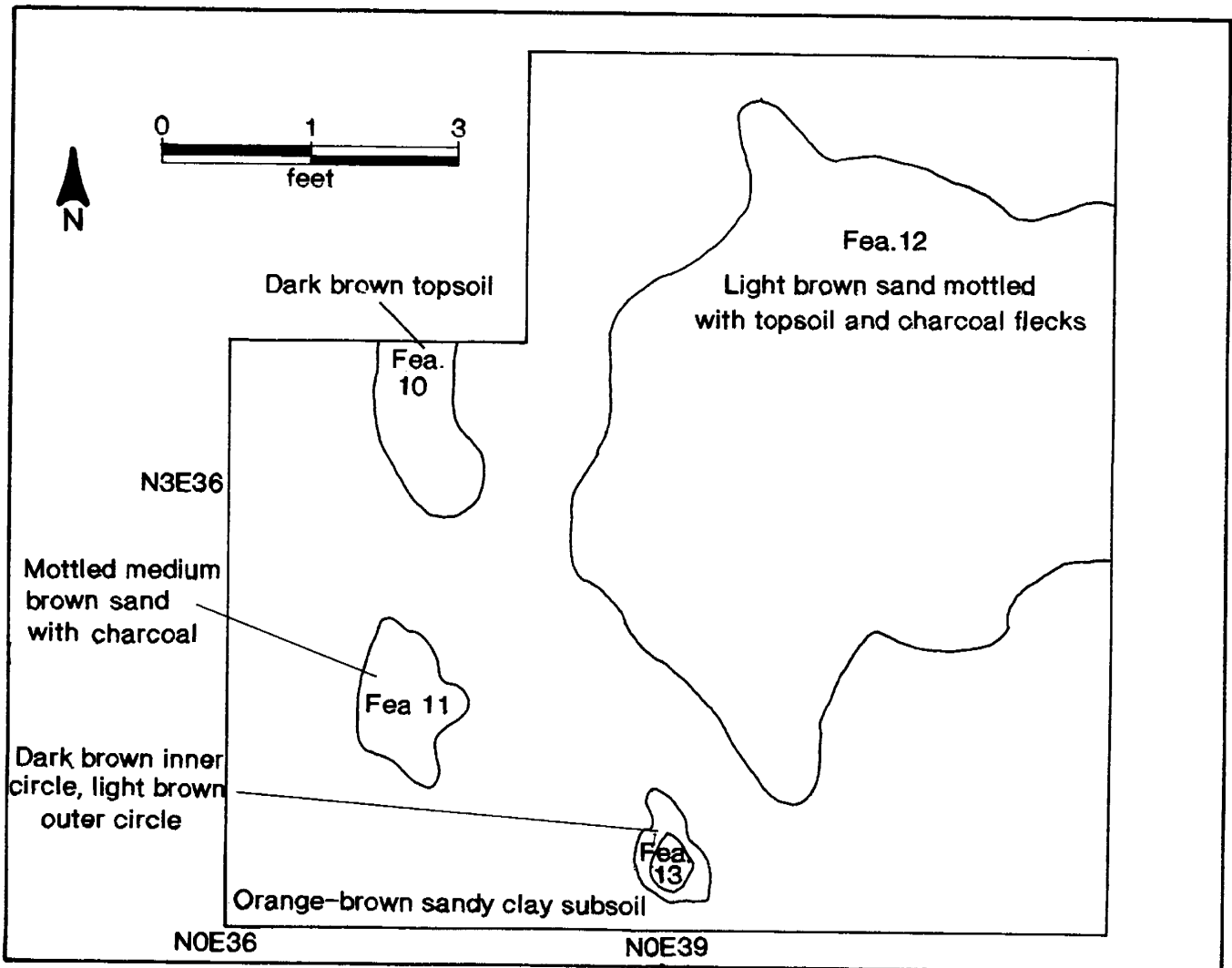
Feature 17 was a shallow, circular organic depression located approximately 30' southeast of Feature 2 along the same north-south line as Features 9 and 19 (Figure 50). Feature 17 was identified in Test Units S25E50 and S25E53. Feature 17 was defined by a 2.0' diameter dark, medium organic brown sandy loam stain surrounded by undisturbed yellow brown silty clay subsoil. Numerous small charcoal flecks were visible in the feature fill.

Feature 17 was completely excavated and was found to extend to a depth of 1.0 feet into the subsoil. At this depth, the diameter of Feature 17 was approximately 1.2 feet. The medium brown sandy loam feature fill was found to be heavily mottled and pocketed with culturally sterile orange brown sands. Only four artifacts were recovered from Feature 17: two clear bottle or jar glass fragments, one small redware sherd, and two small brick fragments. The density of historic artifacts in the plowzone above Feature 17 was not unusual and the low number of artifacts recovered from within Feature 17 suggest that it is a shallow depression filled with yard scatter deposits that extended below the plowzone.

The final features identified at the Moore-Taylor Site are Features 10-13 which are located approximately 15 feet northeast of Feature 2. The cultural association of these features is not

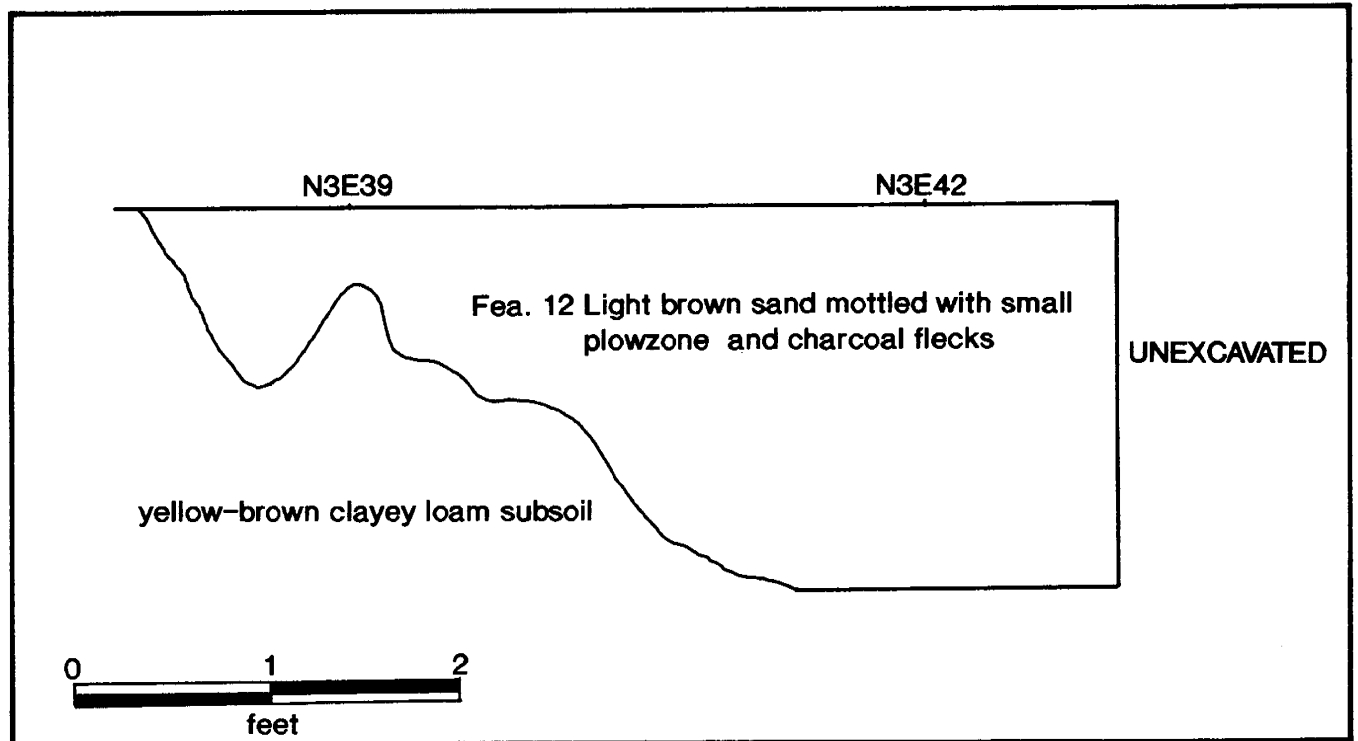
FIGURE 54

Moore-Taylor Farm Site, Plan View of Features 10-13



known, but they appear to be pockets of historic light brown sand fill beneath the plowzone and intrusive into the subsoil. These features are located in Test Units N0E36, N0E39, N3E36, and N3E39 and appear in a floor plan of these units (Figure 54). The largest of the features, Feature 12, was a 4' in diameter circular stain of light brown sand mottled with plowzone soils and charcoal flecks. Features 10, 11, and 13 are small deposits of similar sand feature fill around Feature 12.

FIGURE 55
Moore-Taylor Farm Site,
Profile of Feature 12, North Half



The southwest corner of Feature 12 in Test Units N0E36 and N0E39 was excavated and a profile of the feature appears in Figure 55. At its deepest extent, Feature 12 was determined to extend 2.0 feet into the surrounding intact yellow brown silty clay subsoil. The excavated feature fill of Feature 12 was screened, but no artifacts were found.

Features 10, 11, and 13 were also sectioned and screened. In profile, all three features were found to be shallow, less than 1' deep pockets of sterile sand fill. No artifacts were found in any of these features. Features 10-13 appear to be deposits of historic sand fill that may be structurally-associated. The density and types of artifacts recovered from the plowzone in the units above Features 10-13 was typical of Area I. No structural

evidence other than a typical sample of wire and cut nail fragments, small brick fragments, and clear window glass fragments were found. Domestic related fragments included nineteenth century whitewares, ironstones, and redwares.

A total of 7,660 historic artifacts were recovered by Phase II excavations at the Moore-Taylor Site. A summary of all of the artifacts recovered from the site is given in Appendix II. Window glass, coal, and nail fragments and other structurally related artifacts were the most common artifacts recovered and comprised 39% of the total artifact sample. Historic ceramics and bottle/jar glass fragments were the next most common artifact types recovered and comprised 27% and 21% of all artifacts recovered respectively. However, almost all of the fragments recovered came from plowzone contexts and were correspondingly small and heavily weathered. Thus vessel reconstruction and analyses based on vessel form and decoration were not attempted.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Phase II archival research and archaeological testing has identified the Moore-Taylor Farm Site as a small farm complex occupied from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The site was predominantly owner-occupied although a short tenant occupation between 1863 and 1866 is indicated. All of the site has been plowed, but historic artifacts were recovered from undisturbed strata and intact historic features were identified. Historic artifacts were recovered from the historic features. If avoidance is impossible, data recovery excavations are recommended.

Two distinct areas were identified by Phase II testing. Area I consists of the core of the site and is the primary locus of domestic activity. All of the historic features identified at the site were located in Area I. The historic features identified included the remains of a well, three fenceposts, and a root cellar to a small outbuilding.

Area II consists of a large area of low to medium artifact density. No historic features were identified in this area by Phase II testing. This area, however, has the potential for intact artifact-bearing deposits, particularly refuse pits, yard scatter deposits, and the remains of ancillary outbuildings.

Recommended data recovery excavations for Area I would include complete excavation and screening of all areas of high artifact density and known features, hand excavation and screening of one 5' X 5' square for every 10' X 10' square away from the areas of high artifact density, mechanical removal of the remaining plowzone to identify additional features, and excavation of all features. These recommended excavations would be directly comparable to the excavations carried out in the core of the Temple Site (Hoseth et al. 1990), Williams Site (Catts and Custer 1990), and the Whitten Road Site (Shaffer et al. 1988). These excavations would also be comparable to the excavations recommended for the Darrach Store Site (De Cunzo et al. n.d.).

Recommended data recovery excavations in Area II would include mechanical stripping of the plowzone to expose any features and excavation of those features. The level of effort of excavation of any portion, or all of, Area II is considerably less than Area I.