Plate 4. Overview facing north showing north wall profile of excavation unit #3.

Plate 5. Overview facing south showing south wall profile of excavation unit #4.

overlying stacked fills. In all sections of the study area, underlying sub-soils consisted of undisturbed 10YR 5/6-6/6 yellow brown compact silty to clayey loam.

In contrast to the stratigraphic sequence described above, backhoe trenching and mechanical stripping determined that areas to the east of the former Jackson-Griffith house, in the vicinity of the S.R. 41 roadbed, have been severely impacted by highway construction and related activities. Beginning approximately 15-20 feet east of the easternmost foundation wall, trench profiles showed no evidence of stacked fill soils or plow zone deposits. Instead, the stratigraphy in these lowest-lying sections of the study area consists of recent 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam topsoil fill resting directly over truncated and/or re-worked subsoil deposits. As discussed in Chapters 1 and 5, portions of the site located adjacent to the intersection of S.R 41 and Valley Road have been greatly modified by the redirection and infilling of the original Mill Creek stream channel and associated floodplain (see Figure 11), resulting in the localized destruction of all traces of the original topography and sub-surface soil relationships.

Yard Artifacts and Cultural Stratigraphy

Unit excavations in the former yard areas surrounding the Jackson-Griffith house resulted in the recovery of a total of 1,058 material culture items (Appendix C), including 974 objects manufactured during the historic era (92.1%), and 84 prehistoric Native American artifacts (7.9%) (Table 4). Excavated historic artifacts were overwhelmingly dominated by construction debris (noted, but not collected) such as brickbats, mortar, and asbestos tiles. Of the historic materials that were collected for further study the majority were represented by a variety of temporally non-diagnostic construction-related debris (primarily nails and other fasteners) and domestic refuse (Table 5). Domestic artifacts are dominated by unidentified glass vessel fragments and window glass, with ceramic sherds comprising a relatively small component of the overall assemblage (ca. 10%). Potentially diagnostic ceramic artifacts are represented by types manufactured during the late eighteenth through mid twentieth centuries, including examples of Pearlware, whiteware, graniteware, yellowware, redware, porcelain, and a variety of stonewares, with the vast majority of items manufactured some time between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Artifacts of a more personal nature, including articles of clothing, smoking pipes, etc., are poorly represented in the assemblage and consist of a handful of buttons or other clothing clasps, a single ball clay pipe fragment, and one ceramic bead. Dated objects were limited to two (2) U.S. coins recovered from the upper fill horizons, including a 1968 quarter and a 1963 nickel.

Table 4: Phase II artifact summary.

Artifact Group	**Quantity**	**% Site Total**
PREHISTORICS		
Lithics	66	6.2%
Pottery	18	1.7%
HISTORICS		
Ceramics	103	9.7%
Glass	597	56.4%
Small Finds and Architectural	247	23.3%
Faunal	26	2.5%
Floral	1	0.02%
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	**1058**	**100.00%**

Table 5: Phase II historic artifacts.

Artifact Group	Description	Quantity	Percentage
CERAMICS	Ironstone/White Graniteware	4	3.9%
	Pearlware	1	1.0%
	Porcelain	5	4.8%
	Red-bodied Earthenware	24	23.3%
	Stoneware - Coarse	2	1.9%
	Stoneware - Refined	1	1.0%
	Whiteware	57	55.3%
	Yellowware	8	7.8%
	Other	1	1.0%
	Total Ceramics	**103**	**100.0%**
	% of Total Historics		**10.6%**
GLASS	Unidentified Glass	186	31.2%
	Window Glass	262	43.8%
	Bottle Glass	130	21.8%
	Tableware Glass	19	3.2%
	Total Glass	**597**	**100.0%**
	% of Total Historics		**61.3%**
SMALL FINDS AND ARCHITECTURAL	Nails and other fasteners	147	59.3%
	Miscellaneous hardware	8	3.1%
	Plumbing related	12	4.8%
	Electrical hardware	2	0.8%
	Utensils and kitchen objects	10	4.0%
	Coins	2	0.8%
	Buttons	3	1.1%
	Miscellaneous personal items	3	1.1%
	Other	62	25.0%
	Total Small Finds/Architectural	**247**	**100.0%**
	% of Total Historics		**25.4%**
FAUNAL		26	2.6%
FLORAL		1	0.1%
ARTIFACT TOTALS		**974**	**100.0%**

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the yard area (Table 6) are comprised predominantly of manufacturing debris, along with a handful of bifacial tools and a small amount of pottery. Of the lithic artifacts, more than 95% are manufactured from locally available quartz raw material and consist largely of pieces of nondescript shatter. While jasper and chert are only minimally represented in the assemblage, half of all recovered formalized tool forms were manufactured of these materials. Bifacial tools consist of pieces in various stages of refinement and include a single finished projectile point.

Recovered from uncertain stratigraphic contexts, within soils excavated during the completion of backhoe trench #4, the point is rather crudely made and generally triangular in form, with shallow, weakly

executed side notches (Plate 6, Figure 25). Though indistinct in form, one of these notches is more pronounced in appearance and likely represents an intentional feature of the completed tool. This artifact also exhibits a slightly concave basal configuration with evidence of light grinding, while the tip is broken and bears signs of a possible impact fracture. Despite an overall triangular shape, the specific morphological attributes of this artifact appear to be consistently atypical of projectile points made by later Woodland cultures. In an effort to resolve the chronological placement of this artifact Dr. Michael Stewart, of Temple University (Philadelphia), was consulted and offered an opportunity to inspect the point. Dr. Stewart confirmed the above technological observations and concluded that the point was more likely manufactured sometime during the Archaic or early Woodland I Culture Periods (Michael Stewart, personal communication 2002).

Prehistoric pottery from the site was recovered from plow zone and sub-soil contexts, either in direct or proximate association with Feature 4 (see discussion below), and consisted almost exclusively of small, undecorated, grit-tempered fragments of unspecified age or cultural affiliation. In addition, a single grit-tempered (probable) collar sherd was collected from within Feature 4 that did exhibit potentially diagnostic surface decoration, in the form of a series of incised parallel and oblique lines (Plate 7; Figure 26). This artifact was also inspected by Dr. Stewart in order to refine its cultural association, and based on his assessment was tentatively identified as possible Minguannan pottery from the Woodland II Culture Period (Michael Stewart, personal communication 2002).

Table 6: Phase II prehistoric artifacts.

	RAW MATERIAL			
ARTIFACT GROUP	**Quartz**	**Jasper**	**Chert**	**Totals**
LITHICS				
Points			1	1 (1.2%)
Bifaces	2	1		3 (3.6%)
Debitage	61	1		62 (73.8%)
POTTERY				18 (21.4%)
Totals	**63 (75.0%)**	**2 (2.4%)**	**1 (1.2%)**	**84 (100.00%)**

Throughout tested portions of the yard artifacts were distributed in a relatively homogenous scatter with no evidence of horizontal patterning, either in terms of differential densities or variable type representation, having been identified. The only exception to this general uniformity concerns the distribution of prehistoric materials, with Native American artifacts having been recovered almost exclusively in areas immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of the house foundation.

In contrast to the horizontal dispersion of yard cultural deposits, the vertical distribution of artifacts within excavated stratigraphic sequences exhibited clear and pronounced patterning. As shown in Table 7, the overwhelming majority of recovered objects (93.1%) were contained within the upper package of stacked historic fills. More specifically, these artifacts derived almost entirely within the strata situated between the uppermost topsoil horizon and the underlying plow zone. While artifact density was observed to vary somewhat between fill horizons no such consistent vertical patterning was identified across tested sections of the yard. Moreover, artifact content within fill layers was found to be relatively uniform, with each stratum containing a similar range of late eighteenth through twentieth century construction and domestic debris, along with a handful of prehistoric lithic cultural materials. Below the fill levels artifact counts dropped off rapidly, and only a comparative handful of items were identified within plow zone and subsoil contexts (N=55; 6.9% of the total excavation unit assemblage). The only artifacts found within

Plate 6. Projectile point from Excavation Unit 9.

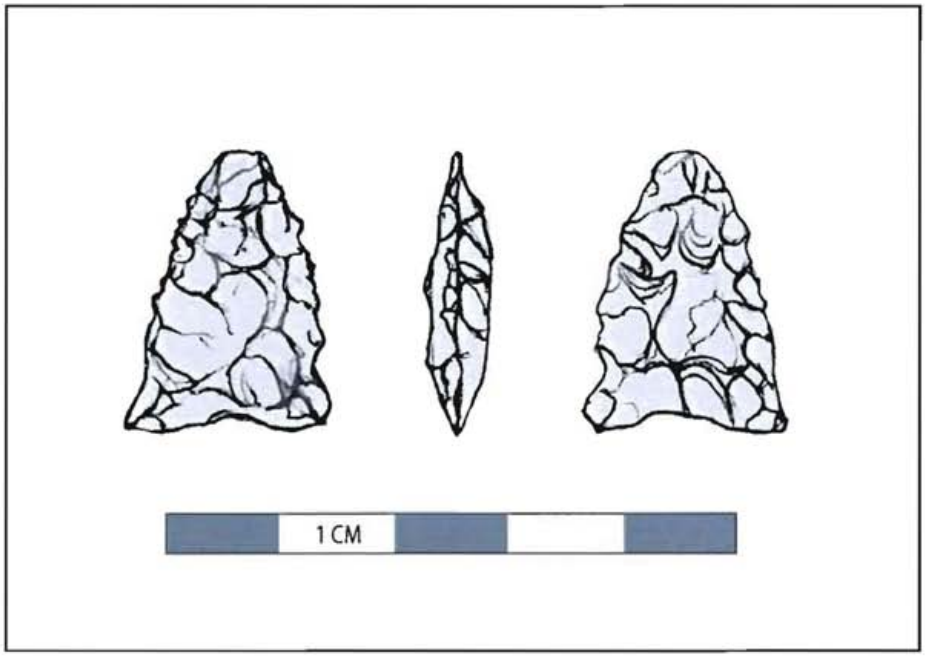

Figure 25. Projectile point from Excavation Unit 9 (Illustration: J. Lint 2002).

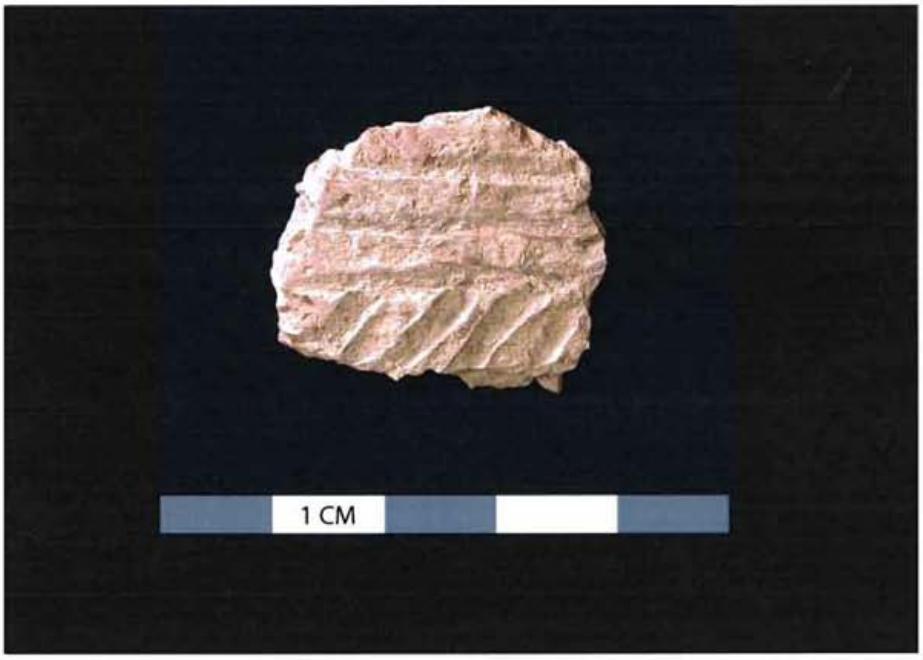

Plate 7. Incised prehistoric ceramic from Feature 4.

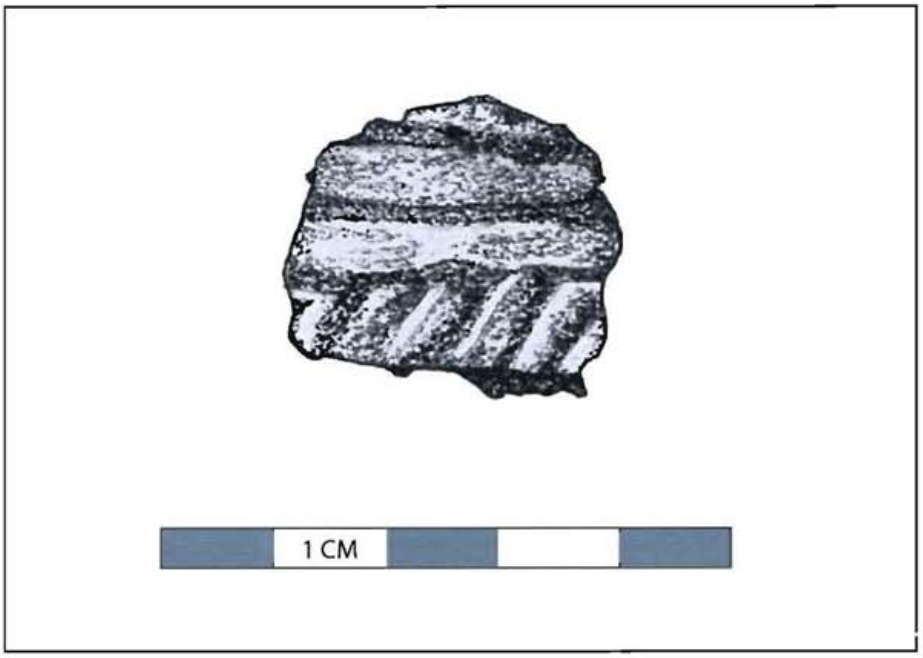

Figure 26. Incised prehistoric ceramic from Feature 4. (Illustration: J. Lint 2002)

the lower, subsoil deposits were a small number of prehistoric pottery fragments recovered in association with Feature 4 (see below).

Table 7: Excavation unit vertical artifact distribution.

Stratigraphic Association	Quantity	% of Total
Fill Horizons	739	93.1%
Plowzone (Ap Horizon)	46	5.8%
Subsoil (B Horizon)	9	1.1%
Totals	**794**	**100.00%**

Sub-surface Features

Backhoe trench and controlled unit excavation resulted in the identification of seven (7) sub-surface structures or anomalies that were initially assigned feature designations (**Figure 27**). Of this total, four (4) were historical in nature and related to the nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the Jackson-Griffith house and property, one likely dated to the prehistoric era and was associated with earlier Native American occupants of the site, and two (2) were subsequently determined likely to be non-cultural in origin. More complete discussions of each of these are presented below.

Feature #1: was identified within the south wall of backhoe trench #1, and first appeared as a small, indistinct circular stain at the plow zone/subsoil interface. Initially believed to represent a possible pit or post feature it was, after bisection, determined to be a naturally in-filled depression of uncertain cultural association. No artifacts of any kind were recovered from during the testing of this stain.

Feature #2: was encountered within backhoe trench #2 at a depth of approximately 3.5 feet below surface, and consisted of a linear alignment of rocks oriented roughly parallel to the prevailing ground surface slope (northwest-southeast trending). Excavation of the central portions of the feature revealed it to consist of an approximate 1.5-foot wide trench in-filled with 1.0-1.5 feet of medium size angular stones and cobbles, and led to the conclusion that it likely represented a field drain (Figure 28; Plate 8). Three additional, identically constructed drain sections were identified in trenches 4 and 5, and in the stripped area east of the foundation, and appear to be part of an extensive drainage system designed to divert ground water flow away from the house and into Mill Creek. While no artifacts of any kind were recovered from any of the drain segments associated feature fill terminated at the top of plow zone soils exposed in the trench profile, indicating that the drainage system was installed after this land ceased to be used for agricultural purposes. Similarities in construction between the drain segments and Feature 7 (see below) suggest that the drainage system was installed at or near the time the adjacent house was built, and therefore represents an original feature of the Jackson-Griffith property.

Feature #3: located within excavation unit #2, consisted of a narrow trench and associated terracotta pipe that first appeared approximately 0.5 feet below ground surface and extended from northwest to southeast across the unit. This feature likely represents an early to mid-20th century drain, possibly used in conjunction with Feature 7 to carry ground off ground water from the basement of the Jackson-Griffith house. Approximately 136 artifacts, comprised of glass, ceramics (whiteware, sewer pipe, unglazed red bodied earthenware, ironstone, hard paste porcelain), nails and a variety of unidentified metal fragments were recovered from the trench fill (Appendix C).

Feature 4: represents the only evidence of undisturbed prehistoric activity at the site and consisted of a series of three closely-spaced, shallow basin-shaped pits located adjacent to the northwest corner of the

Plate 8. Overview facing north showing Feature 2 (field drain) located in backhoe trench.

foundation (designated Features 4A-C). First encountered at the interface between the Ap/plowzone horizon and the subsoil in excavation unit #3, the feature appeared as a shallow pit exposed in the north (Figure 29) and east walls of the test unit. Subsequent expansion of unit 3 through the excavation of a 1.5 by 1.5 foot (ca. 50 cm by 50 cm) extension, and the limited machine assisted stripping of fill and plow zone soils from around the foundations northwest corner (see Figure 13), resulted in the full exposure of associated feature soils and the delineation of its multi-pit form (Plates 9 and 10). Bisection of the feature revealed each of the pits to contain homogenous gray brown sandy loam fills, with no signs of any internal stratigraphy. Feature 4B, located immediately adjacent to the house foundations, was found to be somewhat deeper and more irregular in profile than the other two pits and may have been impacted to an unknown extent by later root growth or the actions of burrowing animals.

Artifact content within Feature 4 was found to be minimal and represented by two pieces of quartz shatter and the single sherd of incised possible Minguannan pottery described above (Feature 4C). In addition, feature fill from Features 4B and 4C contained varying quantities of free charcoal and numerous small flecks of possible calcined bone. Samples of both the bone and charcoal were collected and retained for further study; however, to date no subsequent analyses or C-14 dating have been authorized for either material. While artifact content within the feature was relatively sparse more substantial quantities of both lithic artifacts and pottery were recovered from plow zone soils directly overlying the pits, at or near the Ap/B-horizon interface. These artifacts include two quartz bifaces, nine pieces of quartz debitage, and 16 sherds of prehistoric pottery. As discussed previously, these additional pieces of pottery were all grit tempered, undecorated, and extremely fragmented.

Feature #5: was identified within the 1.5 by 1.5 foot (50 cm-X-50cm) extension of excavation unit #3 this anomaly first appeared at the top of the B-horizon in the form of a small, faint, semicircular stain similar in form to feature #4. However, bisection of this anomaly revealed that the potential feature matrix extended less than an inch into the sub-soil, and resulted in the recovery of no associated cultural materials. Based on these findings Feature 5 was determined to be probably non-cultural in origin.

Feature #6: was identified immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the house foundation, and consisted of an approximate 2-foot diameter semi-circular discoloration, with ash and cinder present on the surface. Upon bisection the feature was found to extend approximately three feet below ground surface and contained multiple inter-fingered lenses of ash/cinder and plaster fill (Figure 30; Plate 11). Approximately 29 artifacts, including glass, nails, hard paste porcelain, brick fragments, asbestos tile fragments, and miscellaneous metal hardware were recovered from within the feature (Appendix C). Based on its overall form and content Feature 6 has been interpreted to represent a non-descript trash pit likely dating to the first half of the twentieth century.

Feature #7: was identified at the base of the Jackson-Griffith house basement walls (Plate 12), and appears to be a drainage system that directly underlies the entire foundation, including sections of the interior partition wall. This feature is very similar in form to the drain segments encountered in yard areas north of the house and consists of a shallow trench filled with unconsolidated, unmortared cobbles, pebbles, and gravel. Mortared foundation walls sit directly on top of this loose fill. Throughout most of the basement portions of this feature are wider than the overlying walls, and extend approximately 0.5 to 1.0 feet underneath the cement cellar floor. In effect, Feature 7 appears to represent a French drain-like system that was intentionally incorporated into the design of the house at the time of its original construction, most likely as a means of preventing ground water from entering the basement. Terra cotta pipes and additional drain features identified adjacent to the eastern and southeastern, downslope sides of the foundations probably intercept Feature 7 may have been used to channel ground water away from the house and into the nearby Mill Creek.

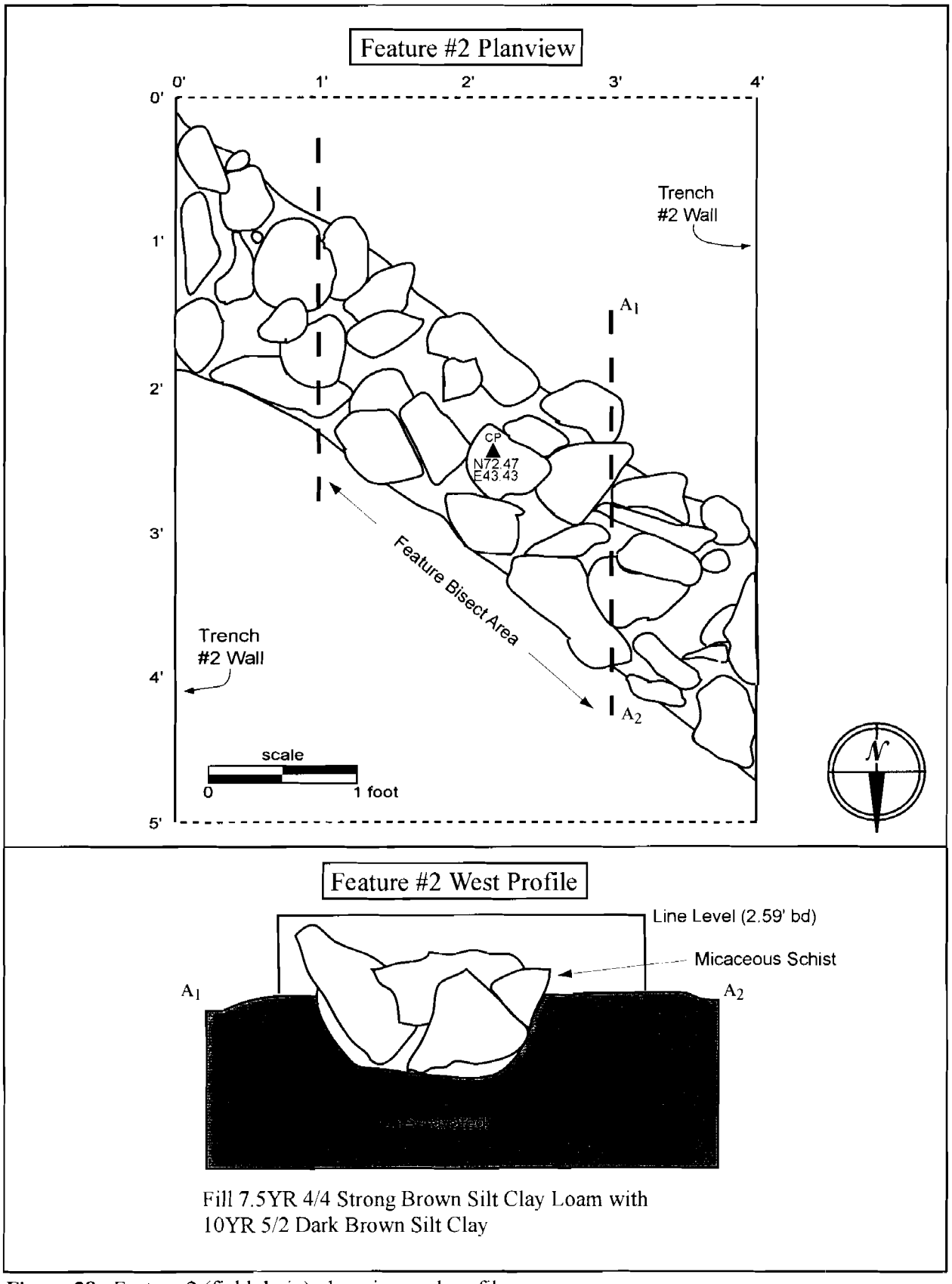

Figure 28. Feature 2 (field drain) plan view and profile.

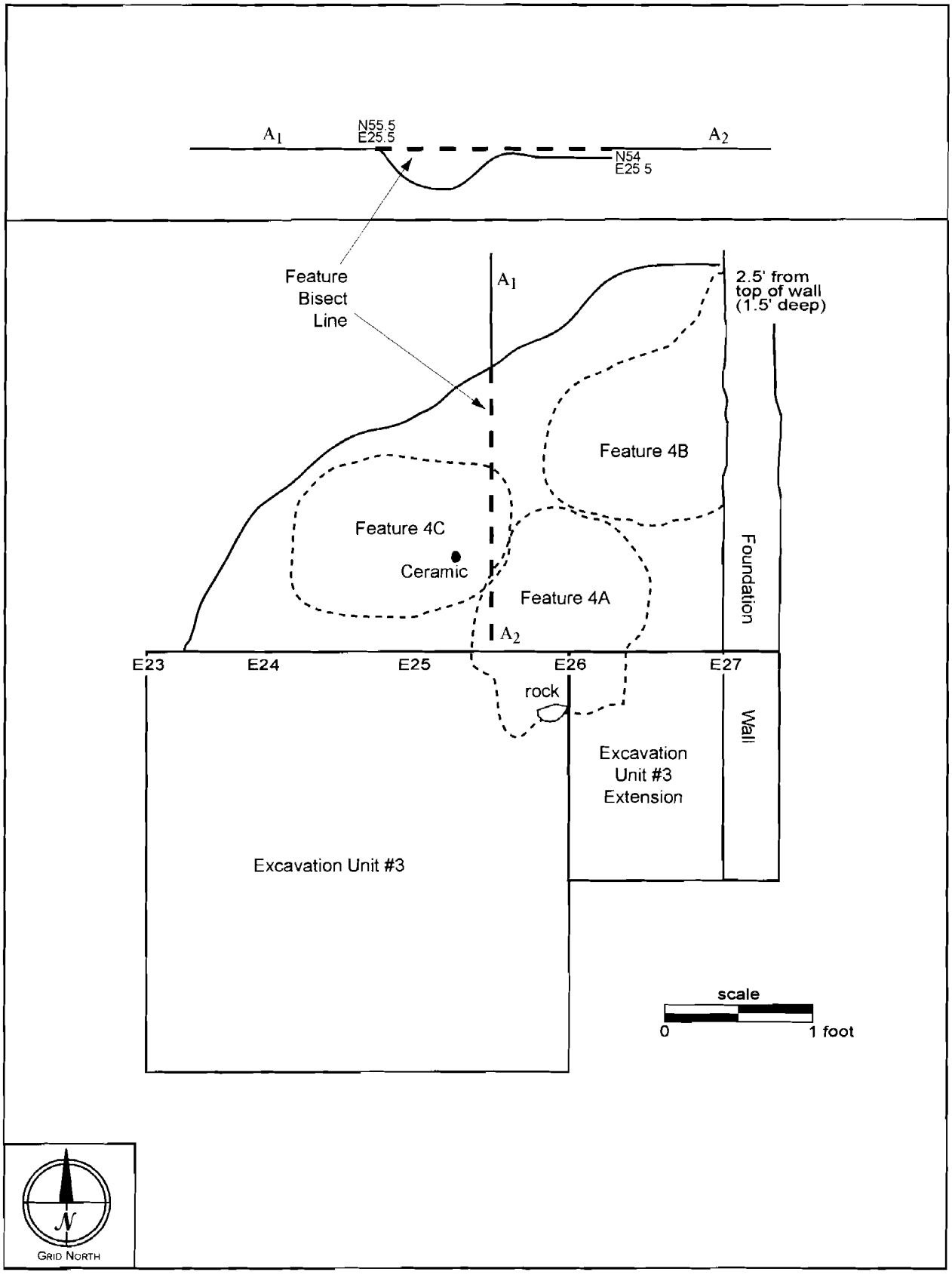

Figure 29. Feature 4 (prehistoric pit feature) plan view and profile.

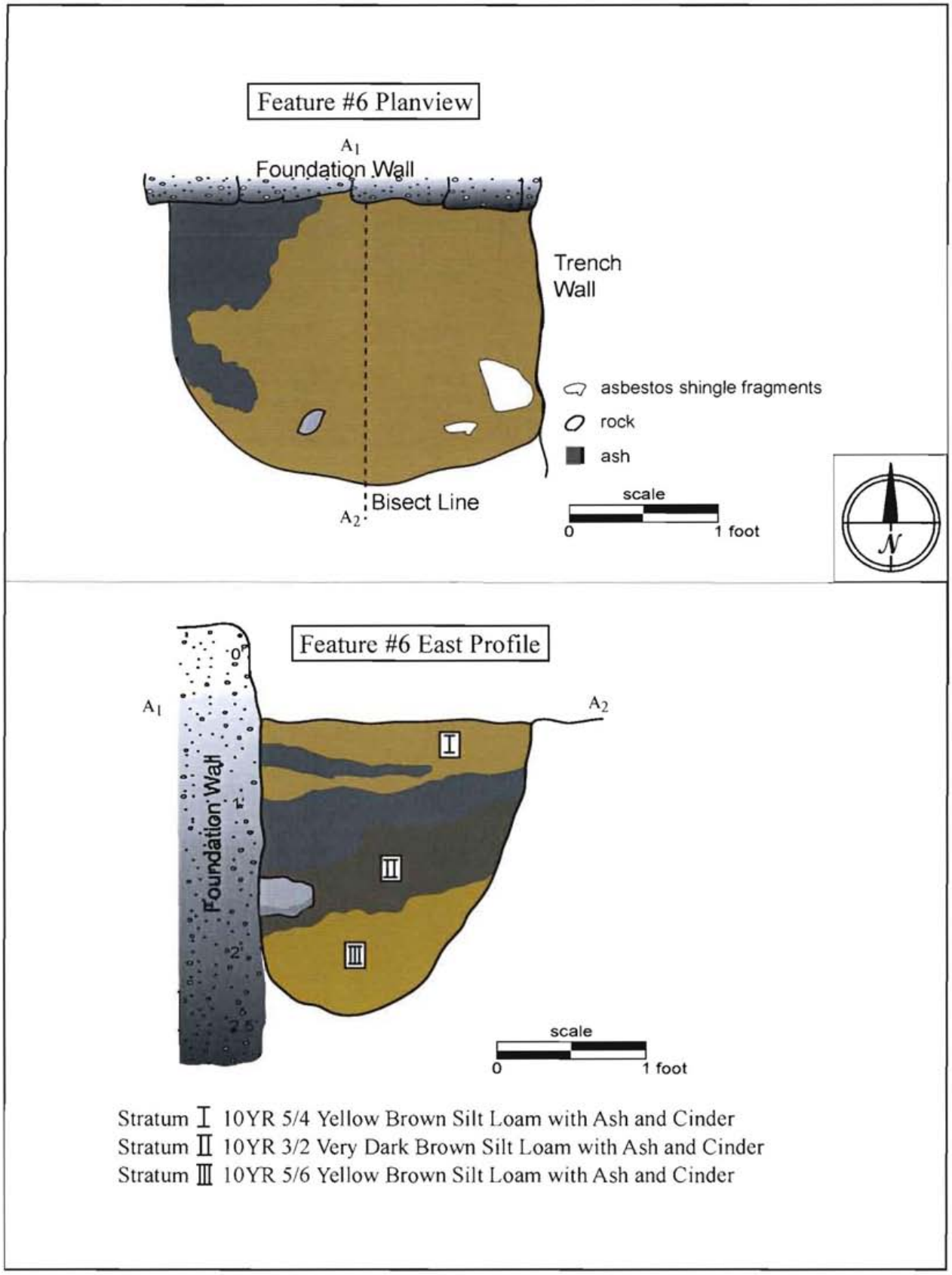

Figure 30. Feature 6 (historic pit feature) plan view and profile.

Plate 9. Overview facing north showing Feature 4 profile in excavation unit #3.

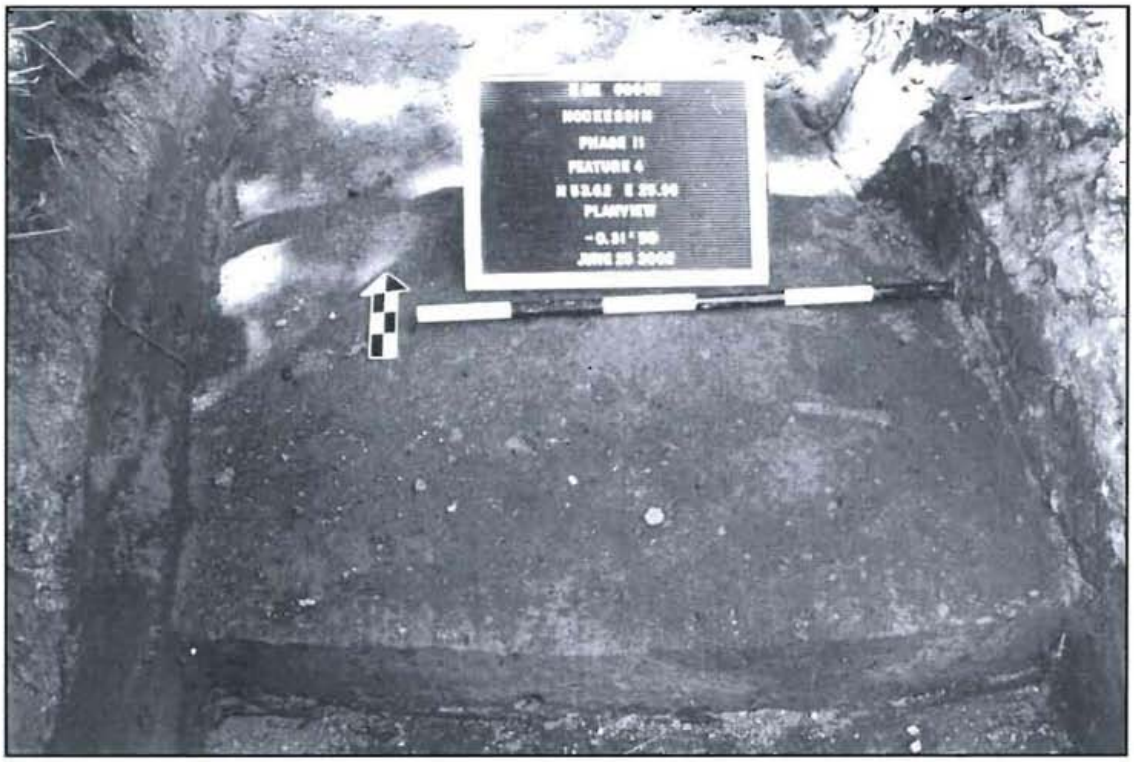

Plate 10. Overview facing north showing Feature 4 planview.

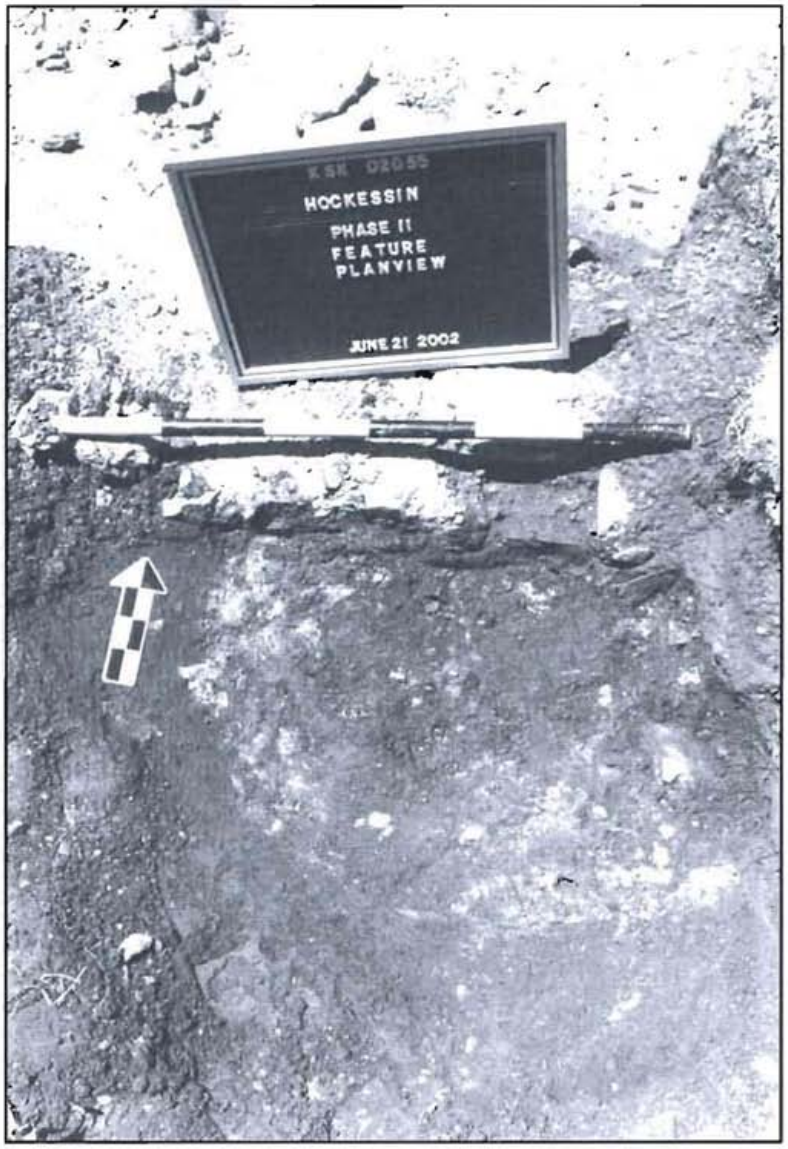

Plate 11. Overview facing north showing feature 6 (historic pit feature) located at south east corner of foundation.

Plate 12. Overview facing east showing field drain feature 7 incorporated into foundation.