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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Pet Lodge

City of Saratoga Springs
Saratoga County, New York

HAA # 5017-21
OPRHP –Not Yet Assigned

Submitted to:

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July 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: *Not yet assigned*
Involved State and Federal Agencies: *SEQRA*
Phase of Survey: *Phase I*

LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *City of Saratoga Springs*
County: *Saratoga*

SURVEY AREA

Length: *620 feet (189 m)*
Width: *100 feet (30 m)*
Acres: *1.4 acres*

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *21 shovel tests at 50-ft (15 m) intervals, 8 close-interval shovel tests surrounding foundation; 29 tests total*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: *One (1); H. Wilson Historic Site*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Avoidance of the site or Phase II Site Evaluations.

Report Authors: *Justin DiVirgilio, Matthew Kirk, Adam Luscier, and Elizabeth Horner*
Date of Report: *July 2016*

ABSTRACT

The Phase I archaeological investigations were completed for the proposed Pet Lodge project, located in the City of Saratoga Springs, in Saratoga County, New York. The Pet Lodge project encompasses 1.4 acres. The investigation identified a small historic site in the mid-western section of the Area of Potential Effects. The site included a dry-laid stone foundation with some modifications, including a poured concrete floor in the cellar and a number of historic artifacts in close-interval shovel tests surrounding the foundation. Potential evidence of associated structures was also observed. Avoidance of the site or Phase II site evaluation is recommended. The client has agreed to avoid the site through filling and the relocation of a proposed septic field.

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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase I archeological investigation for the proposed Pet Lodge (Project) located in the City of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York. The Project requires approvals by local planning Board as a Certified Local Government (CLG) and under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR).

This investigation will also be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The investigation was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report has been prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

2 Project Information

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located in the City of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York. It is located along the east side of US Route 9, approximately 300 feet north of the intersection with E. West Road and Merrill Avenue. (Map 1).

2.2 Description of the Project

The proposed Pet Lodge project includes a 6,000 square foot building, a fenced play yard, a storm water management area, a septic field, an access drive, and a parking area.

2.3 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the property that will be directly altered by the proposed undertaking. The APE encompasses a 1.4-acre area fronting on US Route 9 and measuring roughly 100 feet by 620 feet (30 meters by 189 meters). There is a slight sloping area in the central portion of the APE. The westernmost portion of the Project is wetland.

For the purpose of this study, the Project and APE are considered to be synonymous and the terms are used interchangeably.

3 Environmental Background

The environment of an area is significant for determining the sensitivity of the Project for archeological resources. Precontact and historic groups often favored level, well-drained areas near wetlands and waterways. Therefore, topography, proximity to wetlands, and soils are examined to determine if there are landforms in the Project Area that are more likely to contain archeological resources. In addition, bedrock formations may contain chert or other resources that may have been quarried by precontact groups. Soil conditions can provide a clue to past climatic conditions, as well as changes in local hydrology.

3.1 Present Land Use and Current Conditions

The APE is a currently a densely vegetated wooded area off of US Route 9. It is located to the north of a restaurant and a residence with an associated driveway is situated immediately south of the Project. The area north of the Project is wooded and undeveloped as well. There is some evidence of soil disturbance along US Route 9. Within the Project there is a dry-laid stone foundation in the mid-western portion of the APE (Photographs 3 and 4). This is near a wet area in the western segment. The mid-eastern portion of the Project

contains an area of large metal debris. (Photograph 2). East of that, the forest thins and the brush is not as thick (Photograph 5).

3.2 Soils

The soils in the APE are derived from glacial lake parent materials and are not expected to contain deeply buried cultural deposits. The soils are well-drained, are classified as prime farmland, and would generally be considered favorable for human habitation.

Table 1. Soils in Project

Symbol	Name	Depth	Textures	Slope	Drainage	Landform
CLB	Claverack loamy fine sand	0-20 cm (0-8 in) 20-56 cm (8-22 in)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very dark grayish brown loamy fine sand • Yellowish brown loamy fine sand 	3-8%	Moderately well drained	Glacial lake plains

3.3 Bedrock Geology

According to the Geologic Map of New York, the underlying bedrock in this area is part of the Lorraine, Trenton, and Black River Groups consisting of Middle Ordovician Canajoharie Shale (Fisher, et al. 1970). A surface reconnaissance of the project area revealed no evidence of bedrock outcrops.

3.4 Physiography and Hydrology

Steeply sloped areas are considered largely unsuitable for human occupation. As such, the standards for archeological fieldwork in New York State generally exclude areas with a slope in excess of 12% from archeological testing (NYAC 1994). Exceptions to this rule include steep areas with bedrock outcrops, overhangs, and large boulders that may have been used by precontact people as quarries or rock-shelters. Such areas may still warrant a systematic field examination.

4 Documentary Research

Hartgen conducted research using the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS), which is maintained by the New York SHPO and the Division for Historic Preservation DHP within OPRHP. CRIS contains a comprehensive inventory of archeological sites, State and National Register (NR) properties, properties determined eligible for the NR (NRE), and previous cultural resource surveys.

4.1 Archeological Sites

An examination of CRIS identified four reported archeological sites within 0.5 miles (0.8 km) of the Project (Table 2). Previously reported archeological sites provide an overview of both the types of sites that may be present in the Project and relation of sites throughout the surrounding region. The presence of few reported sites, however, may result from a lack of previous systematic survey and does not necessarily indicate a decreased archeological sensitivity within the Project.

Table 2. Archeological sites within 0.5 mile (.8 km) of the Project

OPRHP Site No.	NYSM Site No.	Site Identifier	Description	Proximity to Project
09140.001522	This site is from update	J. Rouse Historic Site	Mid-19 th century historic house site	1,700 feet north
	4734		Precontact camp site	2,500 feet southeast
	6907		Precontact camp site	Includes APE
001437			Transitional period site with Orient Fishtail point, FCR, stone tools, and over 100 flakes	2,100 feet northeast

4.2 Historic Properties

An examination of CRIS identified no NR properties, no NRE properties, no properties previously determined to be ineligible, and no properties of undetermined status within the Project.

4.3 Previous Surveys

A review of CRIS identified 3 previous surveys within the immediate vicinity of the Project (Table).

Table 3 Relevant previous surveys within or adjacent to the Project

Project/Phase	Summary	Citation
Phase 1A//1B for Proposed High Rock Golf Course, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, NY	Phase IA Literature Review and Report for Archaeological Potential and Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance In December 1998-January 1999 a large prehistoric site was discovered, encompassing 4 loci over 4.5 acres. A Phase II survey was recommended. No significant historic deposits were found.	(Hartgen Archeological Associates 1999a)
Phase II for Proposed High Rock Golf Course, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County NY	Phase II Site Evaluation for High Rock prehistoric site After a Phase II survey of the property a 0.17 acre loci was deemed National Register eligible. Avoidance or Phase III excavations were recommended.	(Hartgen Archeological Associates 1999b)
Phase IA Literature Review, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, NY	Archaeological Management Plan, based on a literature review covering the entirety of Saratoga Springs, NY. As of the compilation of this report, 64 sites had been reported to NYSM or OPRHP. Of these, 42 were precontact and 15 were historic.	(Hartgen Archeological Associates 2005)

The western section of the Phase IA/IB for Proposed High Rock Golf Course extended just north of this Project and may slightly overlap the APE. No evidence of the H. Wilson site was found during that survey, although it was thought to be within that Project, indicating it could be located within the current APE. No significant historical deposits directly within this area were documented in these surveys, but one prehistoric loci nearby was deemed National Register Eligible.

5 Historical Map Review

The 1856 Geil map shows the early residential structures in the area. This map places the Project near a structure labelled “H. Wilson,” which could have been located within the APE (Map 3). By this time, most of the roads that exist near the APE today (including US Route 9, Kaydeross Ave. W, and Columbia Ave.) had already been established, although it appears that Kaydeross Ave. W has been reconfigured (Map 1)

A 1942 USGS map (Map 3) shows the APE immediately south of the Saratoga Spa State Park, designated a National Register Historic District (90NR02846) in 1987, that extends to the west and north. A structure and what may be its outbuilding are visible in the vicinity of the Project. By this time the roads have been reconfigured, reflecting the layout that exists today.

A 1964 historic aerial photograph (Map 4) shows a cleared lot with a dividing tree line containing two possibly structures within the APE. As discussed below, the westernmost structure (in this photo may only be the remnants) is associated with a stone foundation and cellar hole. The eastern structure is likely a barn or outbuilding. There was no evidence of a foundation in the fieldwork for this building.

5.1 Map-Documented and Existing Structures

Each past or current structure within the Project is assigned a unique structure number. Map-documented structures—those structures that are depicted on one or more maps—are distinguished using the abbreviation “MDS” after the structure number (e.g. Structure 3 (MDS)).

Table 4. Summary of map-documented and existing structures within the Project

Structure #	Map 4. Historic al Map	Map 5. Stone foundati on plan	Error! Referen ce source	Extant (Year)
1		x	x	Unknown
2			x	Unknown

6 Archeological Sensitivity Assessment

The New York Archaeological Council provides the following description of archeological sensitivity:

Archaeologically sensitive areas contain one or more variables that make them likely locations for evidence of past human activities. Sensitive areas can include places near known prehistoric sites that share the same valley or that occupy a similar landform (e.g., terrace above a river), areas where historic maps or photographs show that a building once stood but is now gone as well as the areas within the former yards around such structures, an environmental setting similar to settings that tend to contain cultural resources, and locations where Native Americans and published sources note sacred places, such as cemeteries or spots of spiritual importance (NYAC 1994:9).

The city-wide Phase IA Literature Review (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2005) identified 64 archaeological sites within the Saratoga Springs area. Of these, 42 were precontact sites and 15 were historic sites. One of the 64 sites had both prehistoric as well as historic components, and six sites were undetermined based on site files. Most of the precontact sites in Saratoga Springs, NY are clustered around Saratoga Lake. Many of the historic sites are within the urban core, though residences existed south of this along Route 9 as well. The maps show five historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places, one of which extends immediately north of the Project.

6.1 Precontact Archeological Sensitivity

The precontact sensitivity of an area is based on proximity to previously documented precontact archeological sites, known precontact resources (e.g. chert outcrops), and physiographic characteristics such as topography and drainage. Generally, areas in the vicinity of streams and wetlands are considered to have elevated sensitivity for sites associated with Native American use or occupation because they presented potential food and water sources as well as transportation corridors.

The precontact sensitivity for this site is low to moderate. The western portion of the APE is a wet area, with more wet areas outside the APE to the east. The central portion slopes up toward the north. The Project is northwest of Kayaderosseras Creek, and Saratoga Lake is located to the southeast. Generally, low-lying wet areas have lower sensitivity for precontact sites than do higher, dry areas.

6.2 Historic Archeological Sensitivity

The historic sensitivity of an area is based primarily on proximity to previously documented historic archeological sites, map-documented structures, or other documented historical activities (e.g. battlefields).

The historic archeological sensitivity for the APE is moderate. Several historical maps were consulted for this report. The Project is located directly south of a designated National Register Historic District (90NR02846) that extends to the west and north (Map 3). The Geil map shows historic occupation in the immediate area as early as 1856 (Map 3). The 1964 (United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1964) image shows evidence of two structures located in the mid-western part of the Area of Potential Effects.

7 Archeological Potential

Archeological potential is the likelihood of locating intact archeological remains within an area. The consideration of archeological potential takes into account subsequent uses of an area and the impact those uses would likely have on archeological remains.

The proposed Pet Lodge project appears to be in a slightly disturbed area as indicated by shovel testing and two separate debris piles in the central section and in the mid-eastern section of the Project. The gradual slope in the central section appears to be part of the natural landscape. The western section contains a largely intact dry laid stone foundation. There is an area of disturbance to the south of the Project containing a restaurant, a parking lot, and a house with associated driveway. For the APE, the archeological potential is moderate due to the later historic disturbance.

8 Archeological Survey

Twenty (20) shovel tests were excavated from the east to west across the APE at standard 15 meter (50-ft) intervals (Map 2). This identified a fieldstone foundation. Thereafter, eight (8) close-interval tests were placed around the foundation approximately 5 meters (16 ft) part with one located inside the structure (Map 5). The westernmost section of the APE was not excavated due to the presence of a wetland area.

8.1 Methodology

8.1.1 Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at a standard interval of 15 meters (50 ft). Tests were excavated at a reduced interval of 7.5 meters (25 ft) within known archeological sites and within the suspected yard areas of extant structures and MDSs at least 50 years old. Confirmation shovel tests were excavated at reduced intervals in the vicinity of archeological finds to assess their significance.

Each shovel test was 40 centimeters (16 in) in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded including the depth, Munsell color, soil description, and artifact content (Munsell Color 2000). The location of each shovel test was plotted on the project map. Test excavation was photographed.

8.1.2 Artifacts and Laboratory

All precontact (Native American) cultural material identified during the fieldwork was collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items were collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials were noted. Artifacts collected were placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags were numbered in the field and transported to the Hartgen laboratory in the Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, for processing.

Shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft *Access* database (Appendix 1). Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. Cataloging entailed entering artifact provenience information, counts, weights, and descriptive information into the database (Appendix 2).

8.2 Results

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted on June 17, 2016. The field crew consisted of Elizabeth Horner, Adam Lusier, John Ham, and Kelli Smith. The fieldwork involved excavation of 29 shovel tests. Twenty one (21) initial shovel tests were distributed throughout the APE at even 15 m (50 ft) intervals. Most of these were negative, except for S'TPs 4, 10, and 15 that contained modern materials that were not collected.

The stone foundation was covered by thick brush that was cleared in order to excavate additional tests. Eight (8) shovel tests were placed at close intervals around the foundation, which produced various historic artifacts.

Ceramic fragments included creamware, redware, whiteware, pearlware and architectural materials included window glass, bricks, brick fragments and cut nails. Vessel glass and cut faunal bone were also recovered. A sample of artifacts was also collected from within the cellar hole. This included a stoneware pot, two glass bottles, a glass Noxzema jar, a metal container, and one brick. The assemblage from the cellar dates suggests that the site was abandoned by the 1950s.

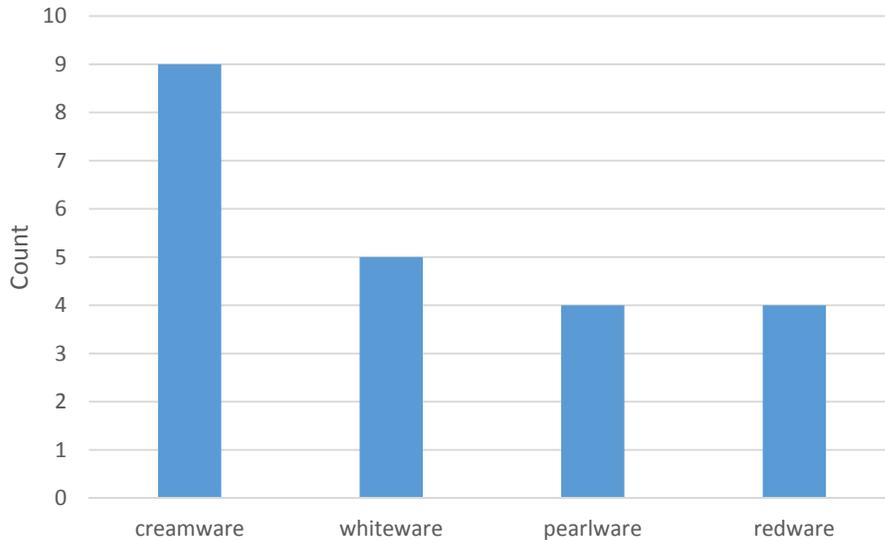


Figure 1. Incidence of Ceramic Types from H. Wilson Archaeological Site

The foundation measured 8 by 11.6 meters (26 by 38 ft) and was made of dry-laid fieldstone. The cellar hole was 104 cm (3 ft 5 in) in the northwest corner and 97 cm (3 ft 2 in) along the western wall. This depth is indicative of a full basement.

There is a bulkhead entrance at the northeast corner of the foundation where stairs into the basement would have been located. Typically the kitchen is located above the bulkhead entrance. A brick deposit on the north side of the foundation suggest the location of the chimney.

Tests 1-20 encountered a typical soil profile that included topsoil-subsoil horizons, with a silty-sandy-loam topsoil 15 to 35 cm (6 to 13.8 in) thick underlain by a silty-sand subsoil. The topsoil was slightly shallower in the northern central portions of the Project. Several areas of disturbance noted on the surface and scattered throughout the west half of APE.

Tests surrounding the foundation (STPs 21-28) encountered fills associated with the construction and demolition of this structure. These included a silty-sand topsoil 22 to 38 cm (8.7 to 15 in) thick underlain with a silty sand or sandy clay subsoil. Overall the tests reached an average depth of 41 cm (16 in) below the surface.

8.2.1 H. Wilson Historic Archeological Site

The site produced a large number of building materials, including brick concentrations in tests north and east of the foundation and 109 nails from the test in the cellar hole. Most were cut nails with machine made heads, indicative of a 19th-century construction date. Ceramics found in tests surrounding the foundation also correlates with a 19th-century occupation of the structure.

Map 4 is a 1964 aerial that shows the outline of the foundation post-abandonment, the superstructure appears to be gone, with an outbuilding northeast of the foundation (United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1964) Based on the aerial, the shovel tests and the topography shown in Map 2, it is estimated that the H. Wilson Archeological Site encompasses around ±907 square meters (9,765 ft²) (Map 2).

Table 5. Summary of H. Wilson Archeological Site

Characteristic	Site information
Site Name	Pet Lodge Site 1
Description	Historic dry-laid stone foundation and associated artifacts
Date	unknown
Function	Residence
Size	±907 square meters (9,765 ft ²)
Location	NAD 83, UTM Zone 18T, 59865.10 Easting, 4766689.54Northing

9 Recommendations

The Phase IB reconnaissance identified a large number of historic artifacts surrounding a dry-laid stone foundation in the western section of the Project. Avoidance of the site or Phase II site evaluation is recommended in the area.

The client has proposed avoidance by placing 4 feet of fill over the site and relocating a septic field outside of the site area. If this can be accomplished no additional archeological work is recommended.

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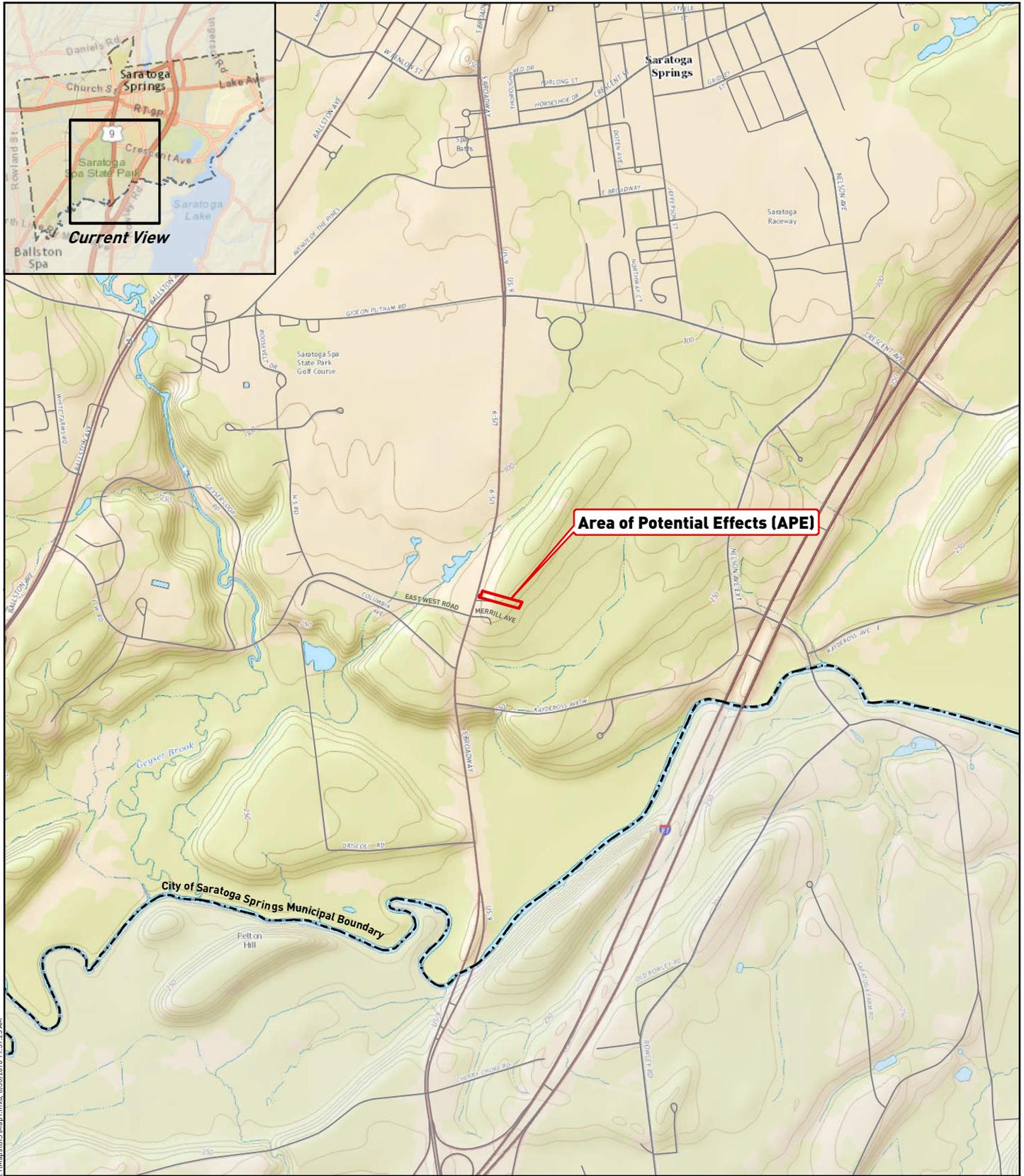
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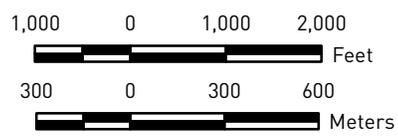
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Maps

Pet Lodge, City of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York
 Phase I Archeological Investigation



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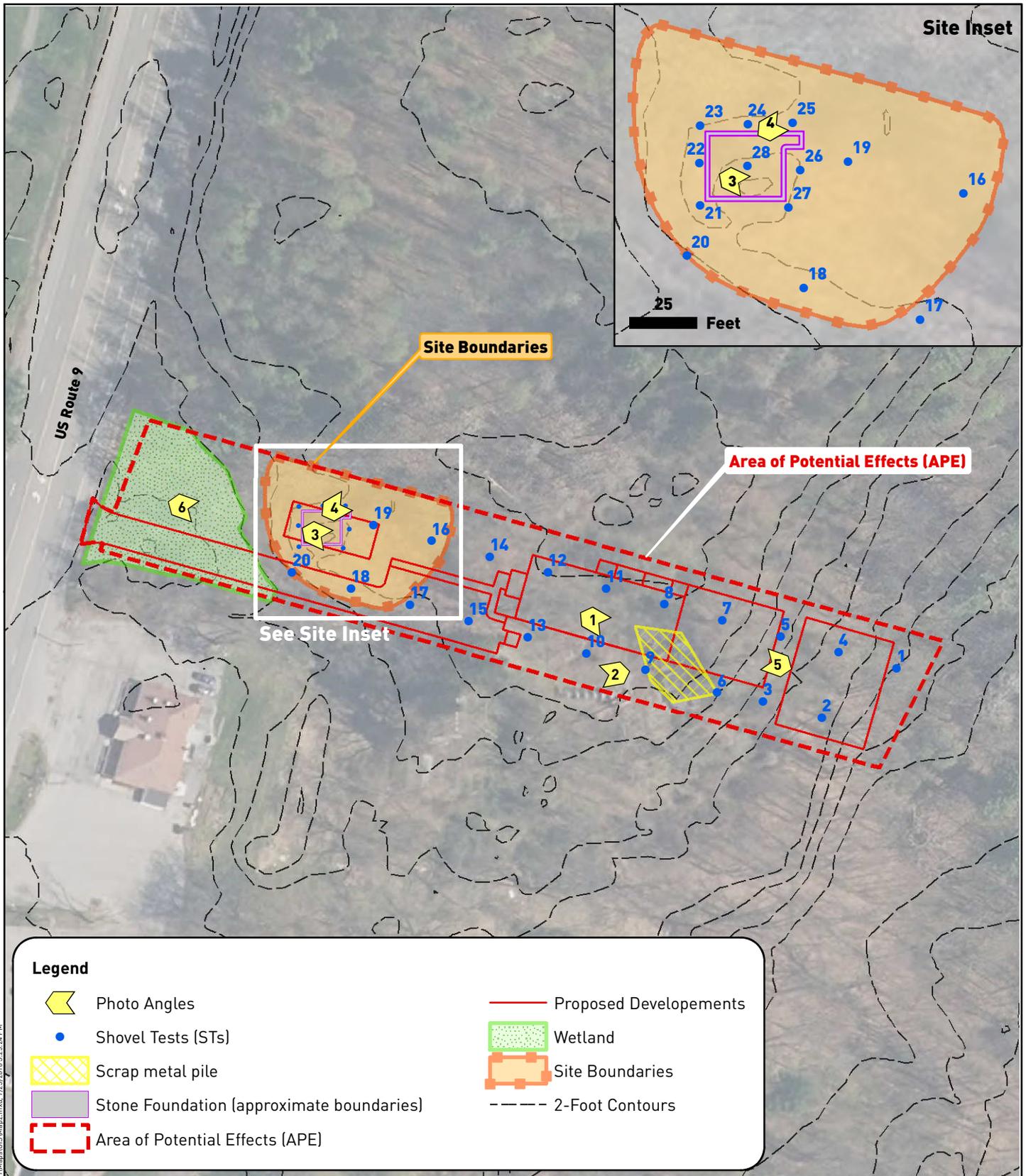


Note: Contour interval is 10 feet.

Project Location (USGS 2016)

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Map 1

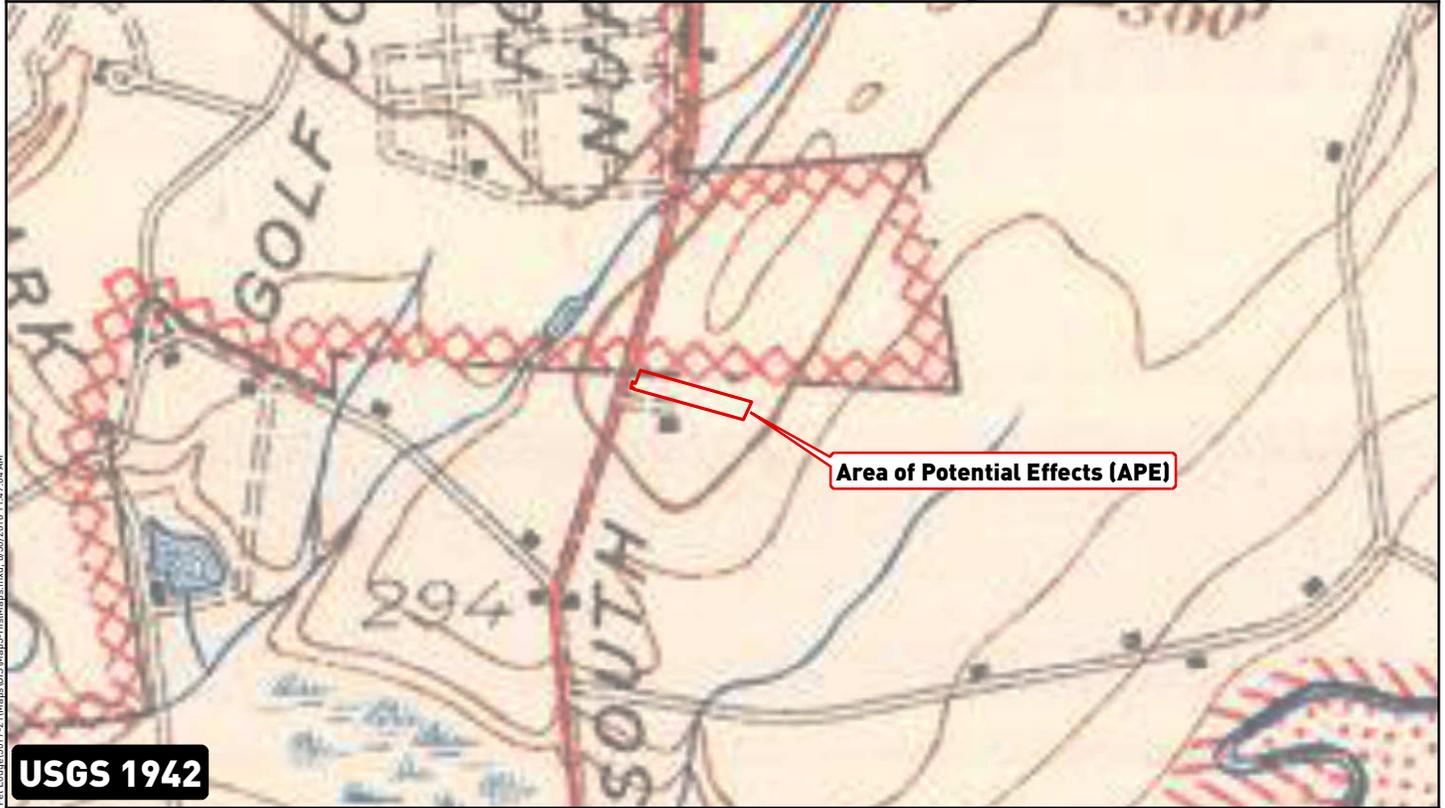


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Legend

-  Photo Angles
-  Shovel Tests (STs)
-  Scrap metal pile
-  Stone Foundation (approximate boundaries)
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Proposed Developments
-  Wetland
-  Site Boundaries
-  2-Foot Contours





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Note: Contour interval is 20 feet.

Historical Maps
(Geil 1856, USGS 1942)

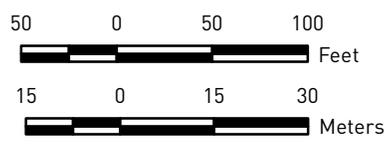
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Map 3



Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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USGS 1964

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Map 4

Photographs



Photo 1. Densely vegetated central area within the APE



Photo 2. Large metal debris pile, mid-eastern section of the APE.



Photo 3. Dry-laid stone foundation, mid-western section of the APE, brush removed.



Photo 4. Stone foundation and surrounding area, mid-western section of the APE, brush removed.



Photo 5. Eastern section of the APE, less densely wooded.



Photo 6. Wet area, westernmost section of the APE.

Appendix 1: Shovel Test Records

501721: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Pet Lodge

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
1	33	1	sand loam	gravel, roots		2.5y 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	50	2	sand clay	cobbles		2.5y 4/4	olive brown subsoil
2	38	1	sand loam	cobbles, roots		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	53	2	sand clay	cobbles, roots		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
3	35	1	sand loam	roots		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	52	2	sand clay	roots		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
4	12	1	silt sand	gravel		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	35	2	sand loam	roots		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown dark yellowish brown subsoil
5	27	1	silt sand	roots		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	44	2	silt sand	roots		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
6	35	1	silt sand	roots		10yr 3/3	dark brown
	52	2	silt sand	gravel, cobbles		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
7	35	1	silt sand	roots		10yr 3/3	dark brown
						10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown other (Disturbed soils)
8	15	1	silt sand	roots		10yr 3/3	dark brown
	31	2	silt sand			10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
9	10	1	silt sand			10yr 3/3	dark brown
	33	2	silt sand			10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown dark yellowish brown subsoil
10	28	1	silt sand	roots		10yr 3/3	dark brown
	44	2	silt sand	cobbles		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil

501721: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Pet Lodge

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
11	34	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	impasse (roots)
12	19	1	silt sand loam	cobbles, roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	35	2	sand loam	cobbles, roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
13	35	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	50	2	sand loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
14	28	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	44	2	silt sand		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
15	32	1	silt sand	gravel, crushed stone, roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	48	2	silt sand	gravel, roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
16	31	1	silt sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	45	2	sand loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
17	24	1	silt sand	cobbles, roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	impasse (rocks)
18	28	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	43	2	silt sand	cobbles, roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
19	26	1	silt sand loam	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	43	2	silt sand	gravel, roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
20	27	1	silt sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	42	2	silt sand	cobbles, roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
21	27	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	44	2	silt sand	roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil

501721: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Pet Lodge

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
22	12	1	silt sand	gravel	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
					10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	35	2	sand loam	roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	50	3	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
23	35	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	52	2	sand clay	roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
24	35	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	other (Disturbed soils)
					10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
25	38	1	sand loam	cobbles, roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	53	2	sand clay	cobbles, roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
26	33	1	sand loam	gravel, roots	2.5y 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	50	2	sand clay	cobbles	2.5y 4/4	olive brown	subsoil
27	34	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	impasse (roots)
	33	2	silt sand		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
28	22	1	sand		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	31	2	silt sand		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil

Appendix 2: Artifact Inventory

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Pet Lodge

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5017-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
from cellar								
GP			12	1	1	buff/pink bodied stoneware	stoneware	1,544.5
GP			12	2	2	bottle	glass	1,250.0
GP			12	3	1	jar	glass	230.6
GP			12	4	1	container	iron alloy	38.7
GP			12	5	1	brick	brick	859.6
STP 21	1		1	1	2	creamware	refined earthenware	1.8
STP 21	1		1	2	5	linoleum	composite	12.9
STP 21	1		1	3	1	brick	brick	2.3
STP 21	2		2	1	2	redware	coarse earthenware	0.8
STP 21	2		2	2	3	creamware	refined earthenware	2.7
STP 21	2		2	3	3	creamware	refined earthenware	2.7
STP 21	2		2	4	2	pearlware	refined earthenware	5.0
STP 21	2		2	5	2	whiteware	refined earthenware	0.6
STP 21	2		2	6	3	window	glass	1.0
STP 22	1		3	1	1	creamware	refined earthenware	1.2
STP 22	1		3	2	2	vessel	glass	1.0
STP 22	1		3	3	1	window	glass	0.4
STP 22	1		3	4	3	linoleum	composite	21.8
STP 22	1		3	5	2	brick	brick	2.5
STP 22	2		4	1	1	bottle	glass	8.2
STP 22	2		4	2	6	window	glass	8.2

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Pet Lodge

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5017-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 22	2		4	3	1	nail	iron alloy	7.3
STP 22	3		11	1	2	pearlware	refined earthenware	1.7
STP 22	3		11	2	1	vessel	glass	1.9
STP 22	3		11	3	4	window	glass	1.9
STP 22	3		11	4	3	brick	brick	204.0
STP 22	3		11	5	1	mineral sample	quartzite	107.3
STP 22	3		11	6	1	mortar	mortar	0.5
STP 22	3		11	7	1	unidentified	ceramic	0.1
STP 22	3		11	8	1	nail	iron alloy	10.7
STP 23	1		6	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	0.1
STP 23	1		6	2	1	window	glass	0.4
STP 23	1		6	3	1	tile	unidentified	0.7
STP 23	1		6	4	1	mineral sample	unidentified stone	2.4
STP 23	1		6	5	1	nail	iron alloy	5.4
STP 23	2		7	1	6	window	glass	4.3
STP 23	2		7	2	1	mineral sample	unidentified stone	1.7
STP 23	2		7	3	3	brick	brick	31.4
STP 24	1		5	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	0.3
STP 24	1		5	2	8	unidentified	glass	44.4
STP 24	1		5	3	1	unidentified	copper alloy	0.7
STP 24	1		5	4	1	mortar	mortar	16.4
STP 24	1		5	5	9	tile	asbestos	81.8

**Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Pet Lodge
Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5017-21**

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 25	1		8	1	1	mineral sample	unidentified stone	23.3
STP 25	1		8	2	1	redware	coarse earthenware	3.2
STP 25	1		8	3	1	mineral sample	unidentified stone	21.1
STP 25	1		8	4	1	faunal bone	bone	35.7
STP 25	1		8	5	1	shell	shell	0.8
STP 27	1		9	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	1.4
STP 27	1		9	2	1	redware	coarse earthenware	0.5
STP 27	1		9	3	3	window	glass	2.1
STP 27	1		9	4	22	nail	iron alloy	50.6
STP 27	1		9	5	6	unidentified	iron alloy	10.7
STP 27	2		10	1	1	brick	brick	1,666.9
STP 28	1		13	1	10	bottle	glass	20.1
STP 28	1		13	2	3	unidentified	glass	5.0
STP 28	1		13	3	5	spring	iron alloy	140.8
STP 28	1		13	4	109	nail	iron alloy	405.6
STP 28	1		13	5	2	unidentified	iron alloy	6.8