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archeological associates inc

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Land West of Rapp Road

Town of Guilderland
Albany County, New York

HAA # 5103-31

Prepared by:
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO site Review Number:
Involved State and Federal Agencies: *To be determined*
Phase of Survey: *Phase I*

LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *Town of Guilderland*
County: *Albany County, NY*

SURVEY AREA

Length: *395 meters (1,296 ft)*
Width: *217 meters (712 ft)*
Area: *±18 acres (7.3 ha)*

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *47 at 15 meter (50 ft) intervals*
Number and Size of Units: *n/a*
Width of Plowed Strips: *n/a*
Surface Survey Transect Interval: *n/a*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Sites Identified: *1 – Gipp Pig Farm Site*
Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: *0*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I Investigation of the Gipp Pig Farm Site identified a 20th-century assemblage of debris in the southeast corner of the Project, with no visible evidence of architectural materials that suggest the existence of foundation remains.
Based on the results of the Phase I archeological investigation, the proposed development of the Project will not affect any significant archeological resources and no further archeological work is recommended for the site.

Report Authors: *Elizabeth Horner and Adam Luscier*
Date of Report: *July 2018*

ABSTRACT

The site is an approximately 18-acre (7.3 ha) parcel, immediately west of Crossgates Mall. The area is currently wooded and the topography almost completely artificial. By the mid-20th-century this area was the site of the Gipp pig farm; however, much of the site was disturbed when the Westmere Terrace residential area was built and a berm was constructed along the eastern boundary of the neighborhood.

Archeological testing found debris associated with the 20th-century farm in the southeast corner of the site; but no visible or architectural evidence of building foundations. No further archeological work is recommended.

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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the site located in the Town of Guilderland, Albany County, New York. The required site approvals/agencies are yet to be determined.

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 Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

2 Site Information

2.1 Site Location

The site is located in the Town of Guilderland, along the section of Rapp Road that extends to the west of Crossgates Mall. The parcel is bounded by Rapp Road to the east, Gipp Road to the north, and by modern residential neighborhoods on the west and south (Map 1).

2.2 Description of the site

The site is an approximately 18-acre (7.3 ha) parcel, immediately west of Crossgates Mall.

2.3 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes the entire ±18-acre parcel.

For the purpose of this study, the site 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 site 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 site 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

Currently the parcel is a wooded area with some signs of obvious prior disturbance throughout the central and northern parts of the site (Photos 1-9).

3.2 Soils

Soil surveys provide a general characterization of the types and depth of soils that are found in an area. This information is an important factor in determining the appropriate methodology if and when a field study is recommended.

Soils in the Project were formed by aeolian deposition. These fine sands cover dense deposits of glacial lake clay, deposited in the deep waters of glacial Lake Albany (circa 15,000 to 12,600 years ago). These sand and clay deposits lack rock and gravel inclusions. As a result when inclusions are detected in shovel tests they often

suggest disturbance of the original soil column. Depth of the aeolian sand to the underlying clay beds can range from several inches to over 50 feet (15 m).

According to the USDA Soil Survey of Albany County (USDA NRCS 2006), soils in the APE developed in glaciofluvial sand and the potential for deeply buried archeological deposits is low. The area mapped as udipsamments, or man-altered soils and sediments, indicates an area of disturbance within the northeastern section of the site.

Table 1. Soils in Site

Symbol	Name	Depth	Textures	Slope	Drainage	Landform
CoC	Colonie loamy fine sand, rolling	0-18 cm (0-7 in) 18-173 cm (7-68 in) 173-188 cm (68-74 in)	Loamy fine sand Loamy fine sand Loamy fine sand	8-15%	Somewhat excessively drained	Beach ridges, deltas
EnA	Elnora loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0-28 cm (0-11 in) 28-69 cm (11-27 in) 69-165 cm (27-65 in)	Loamy fine sand Fine sand Loamy fine sand	0-3%	Moderately well drained	Beach ridges, deltas
Gr	Granby loamy fine sand	0-28 cm (0-11 in) 28-64 cm (11-25 in) 64-152 cm (25-60 in)	Loamy fine sand Fine sand Sand	0-2%	Very poorly drained	Depressions
St	Stafford loamy fine sand	0-30 cm (0-12 in) 30-76 cm (12-30 in) 76-152 cm (30-60 in)	Loamy fine sand Loamy fine sand Fine sand	0-3%	Somewhat poorly drained	Beach ridges, deltas
Ud	Udipsamments, smoothed	0-178 cm (0-70 in)	Coarse sand	0-45%	Well drained	Altered landforms

Key: Color: Br-Brown, Dk-Dark, Gr-Gray, Re-Red, Y-Yellow, Bk-Black, Ol-Olive
Texture: Co-Coarse, Fi-Fine, Gv-Gravelly, Lo-Loam, Sa-Sand, Si-Silt, Vy-Very

3.3 Bedrock Geology

The site is underlain by Ordovician age greywacke, sandstone, siltstone and shale of the Schenectady Formation (Fisher, et al. 1970). There are no bedrock outcrops in the site.

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. There are several sloping areas in the site, primarily along the western edge.

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 16 reported archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the site (Table 2). Previously reported archeological sites provide an overview of both the types of sites that may be present in the site 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 site. Four separate entries most likely refer to the same historic tavern site.

Table 2. Archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Site

OPRHP Site No.	NYSM Site No.	Site Identifier	Description	Proximity to site
00140.004767	-	Blueberry Hill East (BHE) 2 Historic Site	Mid-19th-Century cellar hole with window glass, brick fragments, and nearby sheet midden.	3,165 feet northwest
00140.004768	-	Blueberry Hill East (BHE) 3 Historic Site	Mid-19th-Century sheet midden.	3,480 feet northwest
00140.004859	-	Blueberry Hill East 5 Historic Site	Early 20th-Century historic site.	2,650 feet northwest
00140.004691	-	Pine Bush Locust Site	Cellar hole of undetermined date.	1,690 feet north
00140.004707	-	Pine Bush Locust Site	Cellar hole of undetermined date.	1,680 feet north
00140.000089	-	Verrebergh Tavern	Site earliest attested in 1672; later became a major tavern during the early- to mid-18th Century. Tavern remained extant until c. 1890.	3,450 feet northeast
00140.002710	-	Pickard/Van Valenburgh/McMichael Tavern Site	Same as 00140.000089.	3,770 feet northeast
00140.004700	-	Albany Landfill Alternative 3 Precontact Site	Late Woodland Period (AD 1000-1600) precontact site consisting of a lithic scatter, a scraper, and Contact Period pottery.	4,150 feet northeast
00140.004856	-	Rapp Road 2 Site	Precontact site of unknown date/affiliation.	4,340 feet northeast
00106.000160	-	Tavern	Same as 00140.000089.	2,800 feet northeast
00106.000172	-	Crossgates Survey Site #1	Precontact site of unknown date/affiliation.	3,620 feet southeast
00106.000173	-	Crossgates Survey Site #2	Historic site with a mean ceramic date of 1790.8.	3,300 feet east
00106.000343	-	Church Road Precontact Site	Ephemeral precontact camp site consisting of a lithic scatter and fire-cracked rock.	4,740 feet south
-	NYSM 2782	Arthur C. Parker	Precontact camps	3,900 feet southeast
-	NYSM 6574	Carl Sundler (Curtin)	NYSM Collection #46930	3,330 feet north
-	NYSM 7562	Verreburg Tavern	Same as 00140.000089.	2,720 feet northeast

4.2 Historic Properties

An examination of CRIS identified one NR property and no NRE properties, properties previously determined to be ineligible, or properties of undetermined status within and adjacent to the site (Table 3).

Table 3. Inventoried properties within the site

USN	Property Name	Status	Description	Location and Proximity to site
00140.005176	Rapp Road Community Historic District	Listed	The district is socially and culturally important due to its association with the movement of African Americans from the South to the North in the beginning of the 20th century ("The Great Migration"). The Reverend Louis W. Parson started this community by purchasing land and working to recruit a number of families to the area. The district contains 27 lots, including 15 homes erected during the period of significance (1930-1952). Architectural classification: Late 19th/Early 20th century American Movements/ Craftsman/Bungalow	235 feet northeast

4.3 Previous Surveys

A review of CRIS identified one previous survey within the immediate vicinity of the site (Table 4).

Table 4. Relevant previous surveys within or adjacent to the Site

site/Phase	Summary	Citation
Crossgates Regional Group Shopping Center Phase I & II	In 1979, Hartgen surveyed 150 acres of land for the proposed construction of the Crossgates Regional Shopping Center. This survey included all of the area that is currently occupied by Crossgates immediately east of the current site and Rapp Road. During the 1979 survey, the project area was divided among seven (7) areas; Areas 1 and 5 covered the west half along Rapp Road and immediately bordered the current site. Area 1 covered the northwest part of the project along Rapp Road and Washington Avenue Extension. This area was noted as having been extensively disturbed by filling, grading, soil stripping and the presence of a large junk yard. No sites were identified. Area 5 covered the remainder of the western part of the site along Rapp Road, south of Area 1. The area was described as sand dunes with marshy areas. Thirty-two (32) tests found evidence of 20th century refuse associated with a mid-1900s residence. The site was not considered significant and no further work was undertaken.	(Hartgen 1979)

The survey completed for the current Cosssgates Mall, identified a mid-1900s residence and associated refuse in the western part of the project, along Rapp Road and immediately adjacent to the current site. No other sites were identified near the current site.

The 1979 survey also noted extensive grading, filling and a large junkyard at the northwest part of the project, which suggest similar conditions may exist in the northern part of the current site.

5 Historical Map Review

The earliest paths through the Pine Bush were Indian trails, several of which were used as routes to Fort Nassau (1614) and Fort Orange (1624). As settlement took place to the west, travel through the Pine Bush increased and eventually the Kings' Highway formed between Schenectady and Albany (c. 1660s). This early portage passed east and north of the site, where the Schoharie Road branched off and led to the Schoharie valley. The Verrebergh Tavern was reputedly located at the intersection of these roads and today its remains are believed to be located just west of Thruway Exit 24. By 1806, the Great Western Turnpike was constructed as a straight, direct route through the Pine Bush (today Route 20/Western Avenue) (Hartgen 1979).

By the mid-1800s, development along the Route 20/Western Avenue was fairly dense with residences and commercial venues. Rapp Road extended north from Western Avenue; but much of the area along the road appeared vacant including the site (Map 4). Little had changed by the 1920s, except for a lone property that appeared along Rapp Road within the southeast corner of the site (Map 5).

By the 1950s, there was an array of farm buildings and fields throughout in the site that was likely part of a large pig farm owned by the Gipp family. A cluster of barns was located in the southeast corner and a series of others barns was arranged along the west side of the site. The farmstead lasted into the 1970s and was gone around the same time that Crossgates was built. Additionally, the alignment of Rapp Road shifted several hundred feet west when Crossgates was built (Maps 6 and 7).

5.1 Map-Documented and Existing Structures

Each past or current structure within the site is assigned a unique structure number. Map-documented structures are distinguished using the abbreviation "MDS" after the structure number (e.g. Structure 3 (MDS)). Based on the mid-1950s aerial photograph, there were 7 MDSs located within the site that were likely barns of the Gipp pig farm. A number of smaller features near the barns are likely pig enclosures, automobiles and/or farm equipment (Map 6).

Table 5. Summary of map-documented structures (MDSs) within the APE

MDS #	Map 4. (Beers 1866)	Map 5. (USGS 1927)	Map 6.	Map 7 (1994)	Extant (2017)
1			x		
2		x	x		
3			x		
4			x		
5			x		
6			x		
7			x		

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).

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.

There are six (6) small precontact sites within one mile of the site, but there are no water resources or chert outcrops in close proximity. Based on proximity of sites, the precontact archeological sensitivity is considered low to moderate.

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).

There are ten historic sites within one mile of the site. However, historic maps show little to no development in this area, until the mid-1900s. As shown on Map 6, buildings from a 20th-century farm complex were located in the site and the sensitivity for 20th-century deposits can be considered high.

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 1979 Hartgen survey for Crossgates identified broad areas of disturbance adjacent to the current site. Approximately 10.7 acres (4.3 ha) of the APE falls within areas of slope greater than 12% and areas of disturbance described as Udipsamments, smoothed soils. Additionally, Rapp Road, that defines the east side of the site, was realigned when Crossgates was built. The potential for disturbance within the site is high, which has likely compromised the archeological potential.

8 Recommendations

Phase IB testing was completed as discussed in the following section.

9 Archeological Survey

The site is located in an upland setting, above the fluvial systems of nearby streams. The potential for deeply buried deposits was low and the hand-excavation of shovel tests considered an adequate method to determine the presence or absence of archeological sites. Before starting the fieldwork a walkover was completed, which identified extensive prior disturbance over the central and northern half of the site. Testing concentrated in the south and southeast parts of the site that appeared to contain natural terrain. The results of the walkover and testing program are described below.

9.1 Methodology

9.1.1 Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at a standard interval of 15 meters (50 ft). 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. The existing cul-de-sac was not tested because it was previously disturbed by the existing road.

9.1.2 Artifacts and Laboratory

As general procedure, all precontact (Native American) cultural materials identified during the fieldwork are collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items are collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials are noted. Any artifacts collected are placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags are 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).

9.2 Results

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted in December 2016. Small areas of the site were covered by a thin layer of snow; but, overall the ground surface was visible. The weather was unseasonably warm, overcast and had no effect on visibility or artifact recovery. The field crew consisted of Jamie Penk, John Ham, Elizabeth Horner, and Terri Miner under the direction of Adam Luscier. Matthew J. Kirk, RPA, was the Principle Investigator.

The area of disturbance identified in the central and northern parts of the site, surrounds what appears to be an active refuse disposal area. This area is a large gravel surface that extends into the middle of the site from Rapp Road. (Photo 1 and 2). The entire site immediately north and west of this area is extensively disturbed. Disturbance was also found south of it; but, not all the way up to the southern edge of the site.

The entire west side of the Project is covered by two landscaped berms. One is a large privacy berm that shields residential areas off of Gipp Road from Crossgates and the other appears to be piled up overburden. The topography between the berms and refuse area is graded, cut and filled and completely artificial. The same is true north of the refuse area. In addition to visible evidence of disturbance, there is buried garbage exposed in the root balls of several tree falls, which suggests the area is not suitable for testing. Altogether the disturbance covers more than two-thirds of the site (Photos 3-9).

The southeast part of the site was the most intact; it contains remnants of dunes that are truncated by Rapp Road on the east and a neighborhood along Westmere Terrace. Tests were excavated at regular intervals (Tests 1-47) across this part of the site, which recorded an archeological site in the southeast corner. The site occurs

in the same area as the structures shown on the 1950s aerial (Map 6). Except for four (4) small pieces of creamware, this is a 20th-century assemblage; composed mostly of clear bottle and vessel glass (likely canning jars), hotel china-style ceramics, limited hardware, fragments of clamshell and faunal bone. There was no visible evidence of foundation remains, in addition very few architectural materials were recovered that would suggest the location of buried structural remains (Photos 10-13).

9.2.1 Archeological Site 1

Table 6. Summary of Archeological Site 1

Characteristic	**Site information**
Site Name	Gipp Pig Farm Site
Description	Cultural materials, largely faunal bone, clam shell and lesser amounts of domestic and architectural material, located on remnant dunes between Rapp Road and Westmere Terrace. No visible or architectural material evidence of structural foundations was identified.
Date	1920s to 1970s
Function	Residence and Farm
Size	unknown
Location	NAD 83, UTM Zone 593570.90 m Easting, 4727221.05Northing

The Gipp Farm Site was an early to the mid-20th-century pig farm. However, the site has been disturbed extensively. The deposits that remain date from the 20th century and are not considered integral to site significance. The deposits encountered in the site are not considered historically significant.

10 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Phase I archeological investigation, the proposed development of the site will not affect any significant archeological resources and no further archeological work is recommended.

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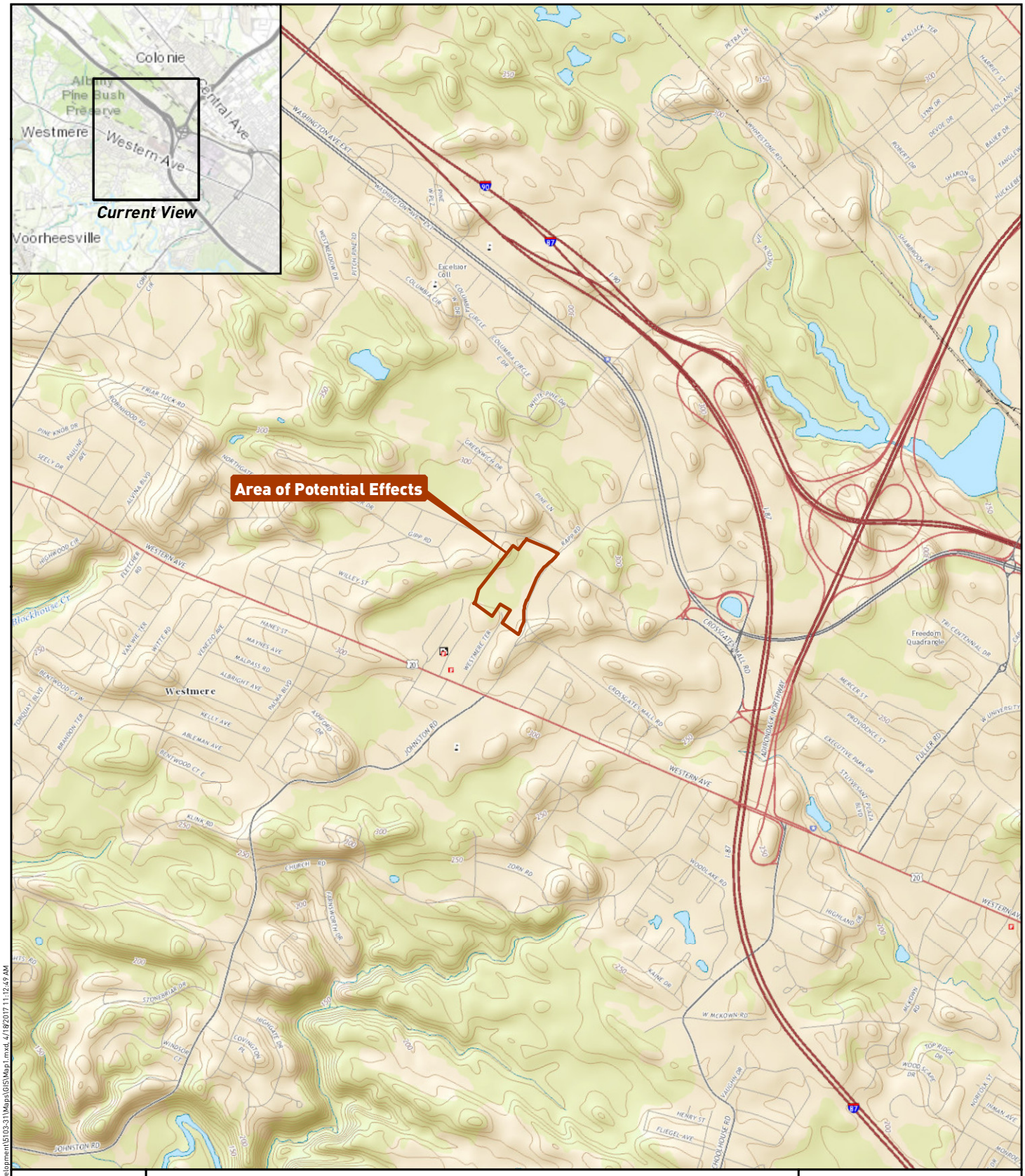
Maps



1,000 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

300 0 300 600 Meters

Note: Contour interval is 10 feet.

Site Location (USGS 2016)

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Map 1

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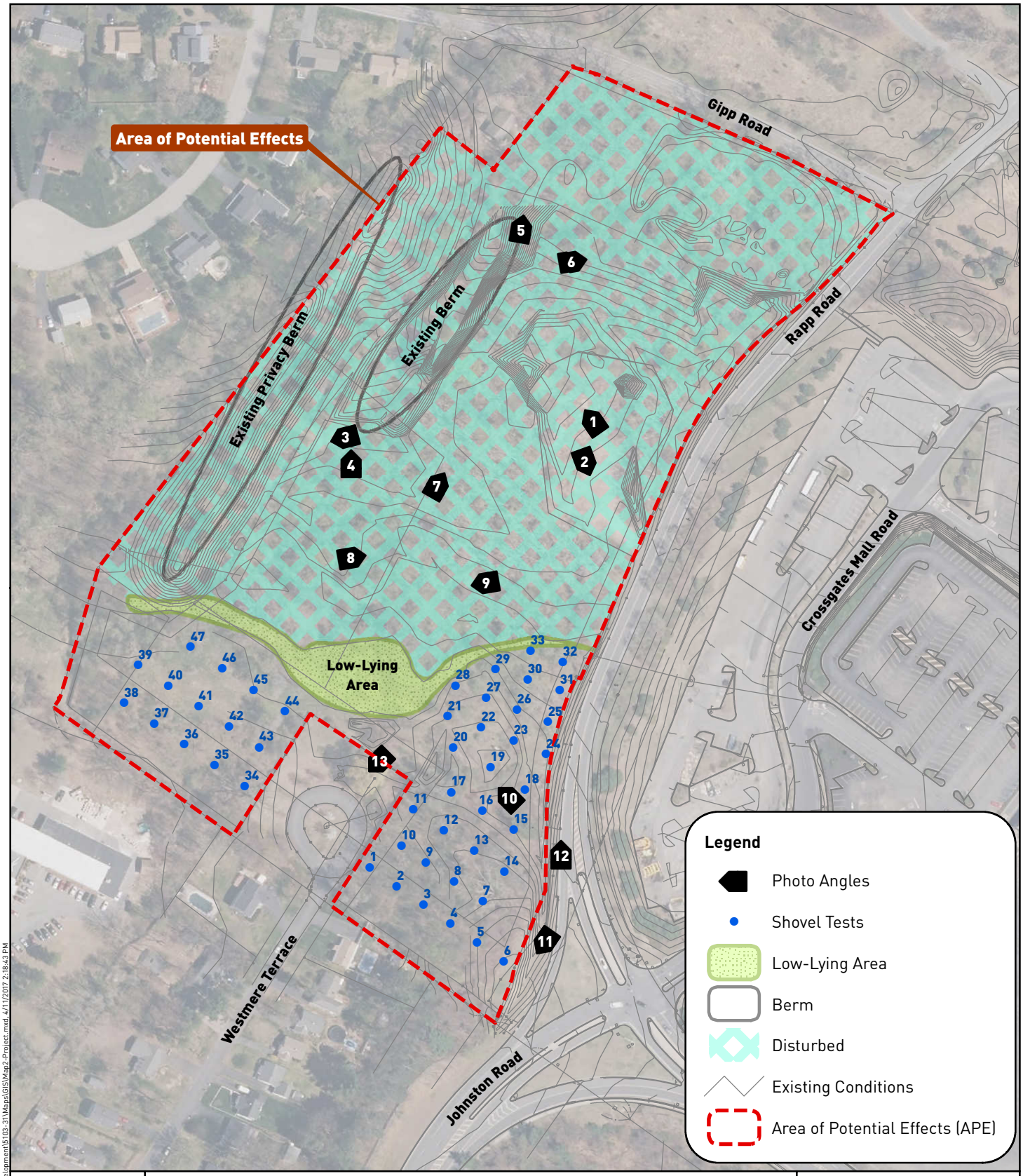

100 0 100 200 Feet

30 0 30 60 Meters

Note: Contour interval is 2 feet.

Site Map
(Hartgen 2017; C.T. Male 2017; NYSITS 2014)

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Map 2

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Soil Map
(USDA NRCS 2017; USGS 2016)

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Map 3

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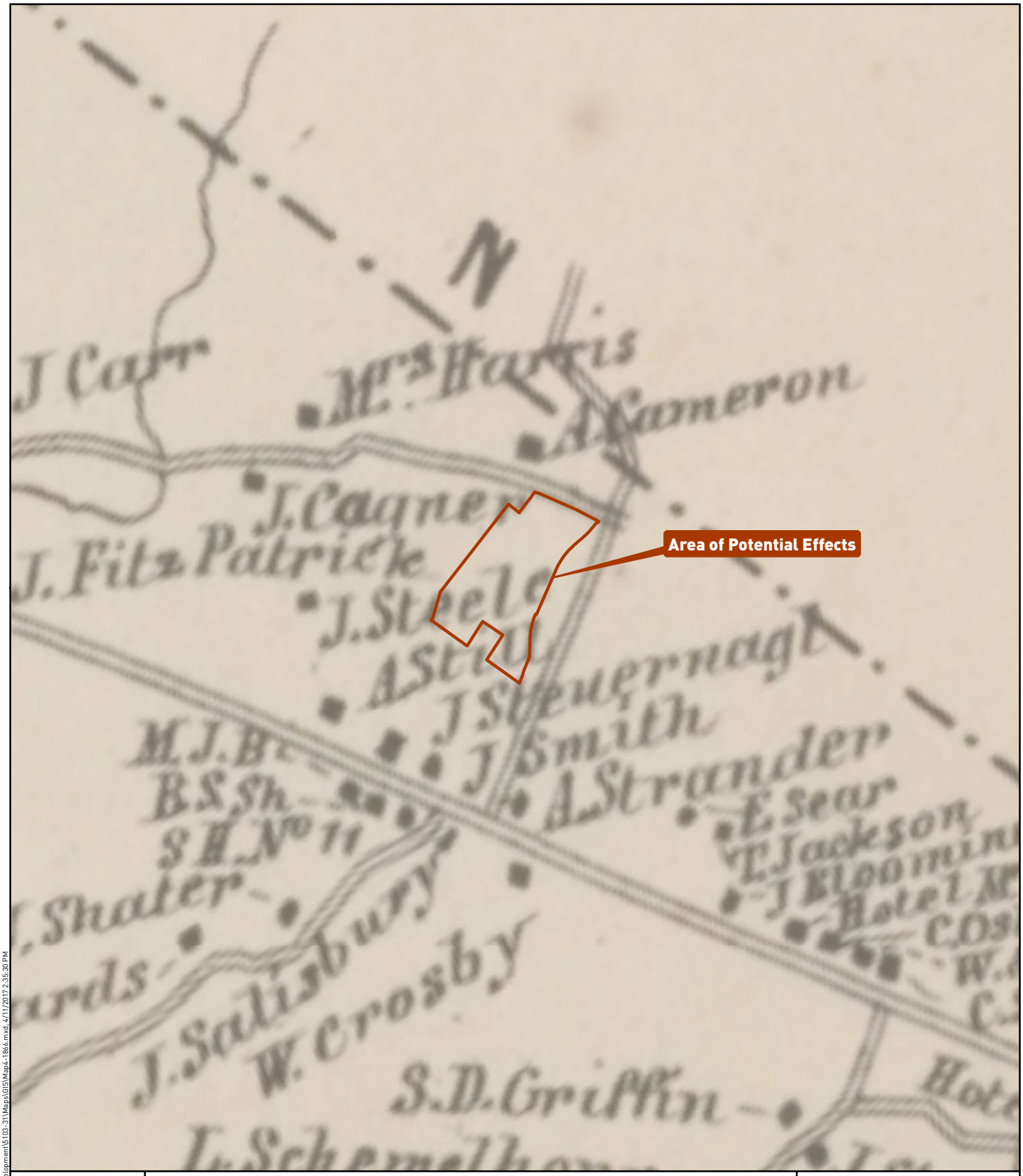

500 0 500 1,000 Feet

150 0 150 300 Meters

Beers 1866

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Map 4

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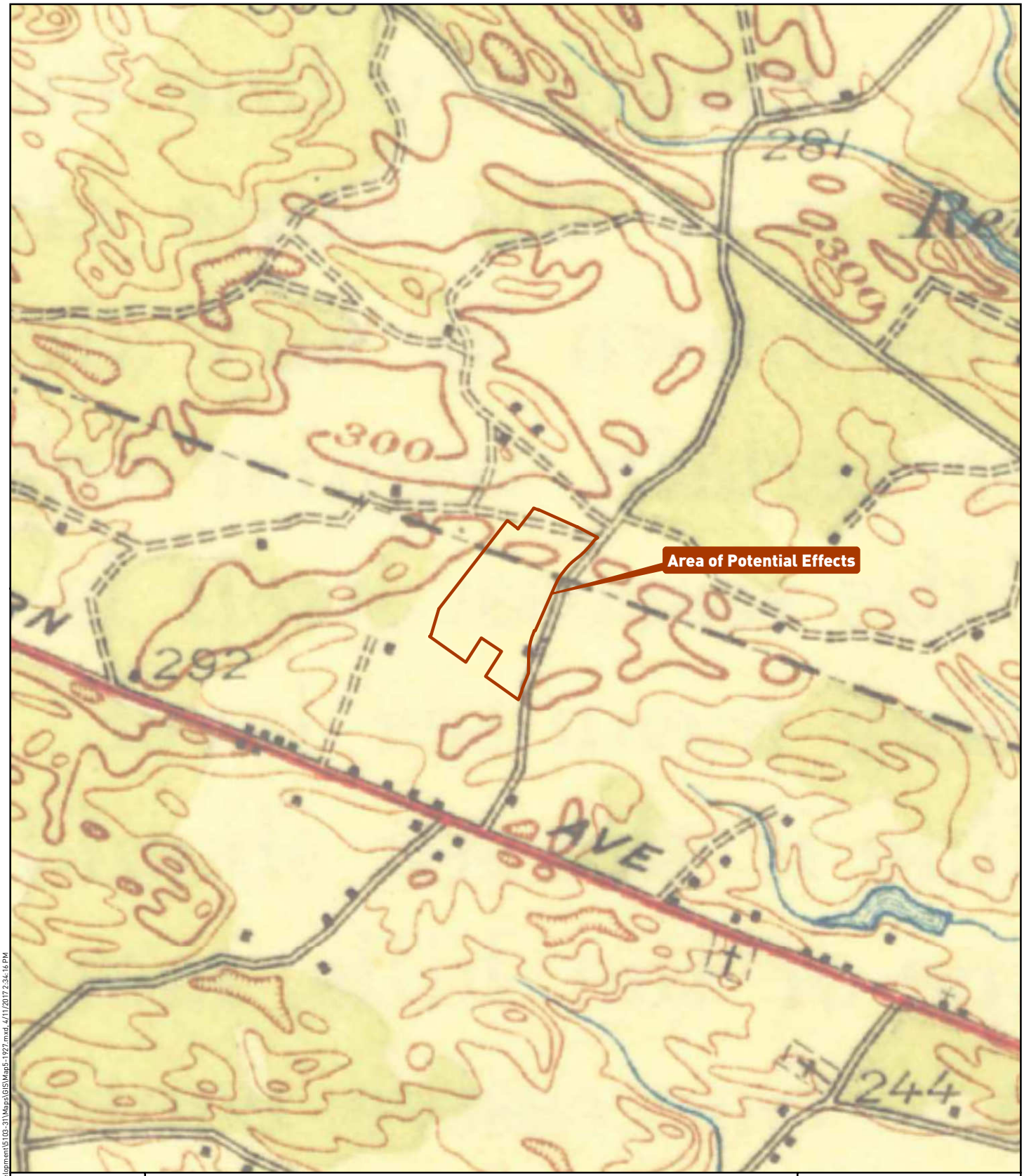

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500 0 500 1,000 Feet

150 0 150 300 Meters

USGS 1927

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Map 5

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Area of Potential Effects
Gipp Road
Existing Rapp Road Alignment
Crossgates Mall Road
Westmere Terrace
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Legend
Map-Documented Structures (MDSs)
Modern Alignment of Existing Roads
APE
N
100 0 100 200
Feet
30 0 30 60
Meters
USGS 1954
HARTGEN
archeological associates inc
Map 6
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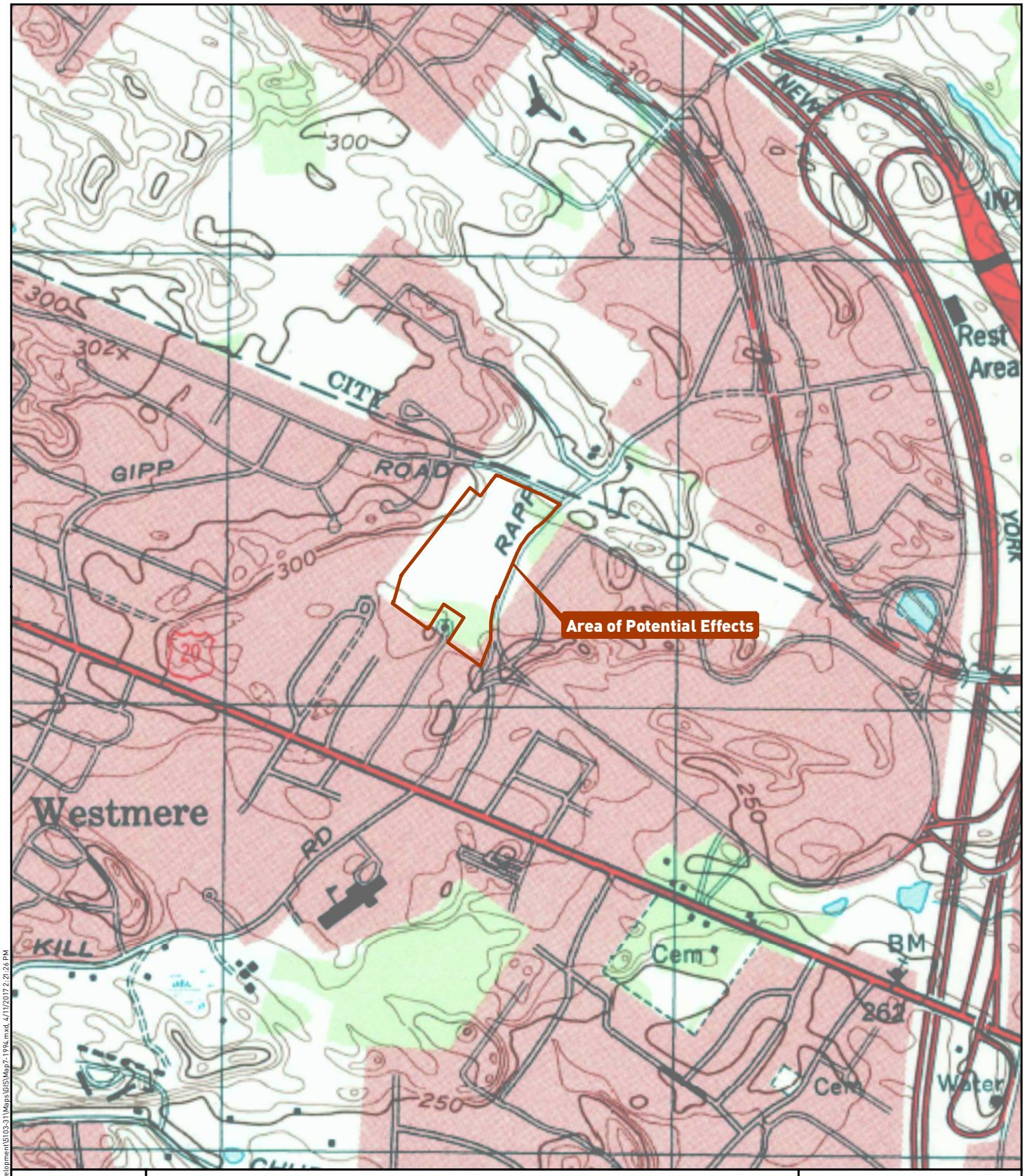

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500 0 500 1,000 Feet

150 0 150 300 Meters

USGS 1994

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Map 7

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Photographs

Photo 1. View facing northwest across refuse area located in the center of the Site.

Photo 2. View east toward Rapp Road.

Photo 3. View facing southwest showing the large privacy berm that covers the west side of the Site.

Photo 4. View of a second artificial berm also located in the western part of the Site.

Photo 5. Disturbed, mounded soils located on the northwest part of the site.

Photo 6. View facing north showing the cut and filled landscape in the northern part of the site.

Photo 7. Cut and filled landscape in the south central part of the site.

Photo 8. Conditions in the south central part of the site, showing garbage that covers large areas.

Photo 9. Tree fall with garbage in the root ball, showing that garbage is buried in site as well.

Photo 10. View facing west across part of the Rapp Road Farm Site.

Photo 11. View facing southeast showing the cut along Rapp Road.

Photo 12. View facing north showing cut along Rapp Road.

Photo 13. View south into the Westmere Terrace neighborhood.

Appendix 1: Shovel Test Records

510331: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Rapp Road

Shovel Test Records

	Ending Depth (cm)	Level	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color		Termination Reason
1	36	1	sand		10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	68	2	sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
2	24	1	sand		10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	54	2	sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
3	28	1	sand		10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	52	2	sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
4	28	1	sand		10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	52	2	sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
5	31	1	sand loam		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	60	2	sand loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
6	40	1	sand loam		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	60	2	sand loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	82	3	sand loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
7	24	1	silt loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	48	2	silt loam		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	60	3	silt loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
8	39	1	sand	roots	10yr 4/1	dark gray	
	62	2	sand		10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
9	40	1	sand	roots	10yr 4/1	dark gray	
	70	2	sand		10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
10	33	1	sand		10yr 4/1	dark gray	
	60	2	sand		10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
11	60	1	sand loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	79	2	sand loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil

Shovel Test Records

	Ending Depth (cm)	Level	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color		Termination Reason
12	50	1	sand loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	56	2	sand loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
13	50	1	sand loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	70	2	sand loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
14	28	1	sand	roots	10yr 5/2	grayish brown	
	47	2	sand		10yr 4/1	dark gray	
	69	3	sand		10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
15	55	1	sand loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	root
					10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
16	43	1	sand loam	gravel	10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	disturbed
					10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
17	47	1	sand	gravel	10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	72	2	sand		10yr 6/8	brownish yellow	subsoil
18	68	1	sand	fill	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	110	2	sand		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	depth
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
19	70	1	sand		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	90	2	sand		10yr 4/1	dark gray	
	103	3	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
20	38	1	sand		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	asphalt
21	26	1	sand	asphalt	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	38	2	sand	asphalt	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	asphalt
25	25	1	sand loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	32	2	sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
					10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	48	3	silt sand		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	64	4	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
					10yr 7/4	very pale brown	

Shovel Test Records

	Ending Depth (cm)	Level	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color		Termination Reason
26	37	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	16	1	silt sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
					10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	
	75	2	silt sand	gravel, cobbles	10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	depth
					10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	26	2	silt sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
					10yr 7/6, 10yr 5/4		
	50	3	silt sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
	60	4	silt sand	gravel, cobbles	10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	other (Disturbed)
27	28	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
					10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	36	2	silt sand loam	roots	10yr 5/3	brown	impasse (roots)
					10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
28	70	1	sand loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	disturbed
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
29	70	1	sand loam	gravel	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	disturbed
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
30	56	1	sand loam	gravel	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
					10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	80	2	loam sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	depth
31	39	1	silt sand loam	roots	10r 2/2		
	56	2	silt sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
					10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	
32	50	1	sand loam		10yr 2/2	very dark brown	
					10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	65	2	loam sand silt		10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
33	28	1	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	40	2		sand lo	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
	60	3	loam sand		10yr 6/3	pale brown	subsoil

Shovel Test Records

	Ending Depth (cm)	Level	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color		Termination Reason
34	17	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	32	2	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	
					10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	67	3	silt sand		10yr 4/3	brown	
					10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	80	4	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
35	17	1	silt sand loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	31	2	silt sand		10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	58	3	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
36	10	1	silt sand loam	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	31	2	silt sand		10yr 4/3	brown	
	56	3	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
37	34	1	silt sand loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	46	2	silt sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
	67	3	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
38	33	1	silt sand		10yr 4/3	brown	
	50	2	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
39	33	1	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	48	2	loam sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
40	32	1	sand loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	48	2	loam sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
41	30	1	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	50	2	loam sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
42	17	1	sand loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	concrete
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	

Shovel Test Records

	Ending Depth (cm)	Level	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color		Termination Reason
43	14	1	sand loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
	39	2	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
					10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	50	3	loam sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
44	53	1	sand loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	67	2	loam sand		7.5yr 5/8	strong brown	subsoil
					10yr 5/2	grayish brown	
45	62	1	loam sand		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	72	2	sand		10yr 7/2	light gray	subsoil
46	37	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
					10yr 5/8, 10yr 6/4		
	54	2	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
47	36	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	52	2	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil

Appendix 2: Artifact Inventory

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Rapp Road

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5103-31

Provenience	Level	Feature	Bag	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Material	Weight (g)
STP 1	1		1	1	1	white bodied	refined earthenware	1.6
STP 1	1		1	2	1	hotel china	porcelain	11.5
STP 1	1		1	3	1	nail	iron alloy	3.6
STP 1	1		1	4	2	shell	shell	9.8
STP 1	1		1	5	14	faunal bone	bone	224.0
STP 1	2		2	1	3	faunal bone	bone	56.8
STP 2	1		3	1	1	bottle	glass	0.9
STP 2	1		3	2	1	jar	glass	32.8
STP 2	1		3	3	1	washer	iron alloy	16.5
STP 2	1		3	4	2	shell	shell	1.9
STP 2	1		3	5	2	faunal bone	bone	8.6
STP 4	1		4	1	1	vessel	glass	1.3
STP 4	1		4	2	1	shell	shell	2.4
STP 4	1		4	3	6	faunal bone	bone	12.7
STP 7	1		5	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	0.8
STP 7	1		5	2	1	buff/pink bodied stoneware	stoneware	5.9
STP 7	1		5	3	3	bottle	glass	8.1
STP 7	1		5	4	1	plastic	plastic	0.4
STP 7	1		5	5	2	faunal bone	bone	12.5
STP 7	2		6	1	3	whiteware	refined earthenware	1.2
STP 7	2		6	2	1	semi-porcelain	refined earthenware	3.0

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Rapp Road

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5103-31

Provenience	Level	Feature	Bag	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Material	Weight (g)
STP 7	2		6	3	2	wire	synthetic	2.6
STP 7	2		6	4	2	shell	shell	16.4
STP 8	1		7	1	3	window	glass	6.8
STP 8	1		7	2	1	unidentified	glass	0.9
STP 8	1		7	3	1	shell	shell	1.8
STP 8	1		7	4	1	faunal bone	bone	0.3
STP 9	1		8	1	1	porcelain	porcelain	1.0
STP 9	1		8	2	1	window	glass	7.6
STP 9	1		8	3	9	shell	shell	25.0
STP 10	1		9	1	10	bottle	glass	98.3
STP 10	1		9	2	1	shell	shell	3.4
STP 10	1		9	3	1	faunal bone	bone	1.4
STP 11	1		10	1	1	window	glass	0.9
STP 11	1		10	2	1	coal	coal	0.2
STP 11	1		10	3	7	shell	shell	17.3
STP 11	1		10	4	1	faunal bone	bone	5.3
STP 12	1		11	1	1	white bodied	refined earthenware	9.3
STP 12	1		11	2	1	window	glass	0.9
STP 12	1		11	3	1	coal	coal	4.0
STP 14	2		12	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	0.5

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Rapp Road

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5103-31

Provenience	Level	Feature	Bag	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Material	Weight (g)
STP 14	2		12	2	1	bottle	glass	1.3
STP 14	2		12	3	1	cartridge case	copper alloy	7.7
STP 14	2		12	4	1	nail	iron alloy	7.5
STP 14	2		12	5	3	tack	iron alloy	3.0
STP 14	2		12	6	2	shell	shell	5.7
STP 17	1		13	1	1	porcelain	porcelain	1.2
STP 17	1		13	2	3	bottle	glass	20.9
STP 17	1		13	3	3	vessel	glass	1.7
STP 17	1		13	4	3	window	glass	4.1
STP 17	1		13	5	1	bottle	iron alloy	1.1
STP 17	1		13	6	1	nail	iron alloy	3.6
STP 17	1		13	7	6	shell	shell	11.7
STP 17	1		13	8	1	can/can part	iron alloy	7.5
STP 17	1		13	9	7	faunal bone	bone	7.5
STP 26	2		14	1	1	plastic	plastic	16.6
STP 34	3		15	1	4	creamware	refined earthenware	2.5
STP 34	3		15	2	1	hotel china	porcelain	4.1
STP 34	3		15	3	3	bottle	glass	27.5
STP 34	3		15	4	1	window	glass	1.6
STP 34	3		15	5	1	brick	brick	0.9
STP 34	3		15	6	1	unidentified	aluminum	1.2
STP 34	3		15	7	3	shell	shell	9.5

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Rapp Road

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5103-31

Provenience	Level	Feature	Bag	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Material	Weight (g)
STP 34	3		15	8	2	faunal bone	bone	5.8
STP 38	1		16	1	1	mineral sample	slate	3.8
STP 38	1		16	2	1	shell	shell	12.3
STP 38	1		16	3	1	faunal bone	bone	16.4
STP 39	1		17	1	1	shell	shell	9.4
STP 39	1		17	2	2	faunal bone	bone	2.9
STP 40	1		18	1	3	faunal bone	bone	45.7
STP 43	1		19	1	1	white bodied	refined earthenware	1.3
STP 43	1		19	2	7	vessel	glass	10.8
STP 43	1		19	3	2	lamp chimney	glass	0.5
STP 43	1		19	4	5	coal	coal	39.8
STP 43	1		19	5	1	electrical hardware	copper alloy	21.4
STP 43	1		19	6	1	stove part	iron alloy	69.9
STP 43	1		19	7	1	concrete	concrete	77.6
STP 43	1		19	8	1	screw	iron alloy	2.5
STP 43	1		19	9	2	can/can part	iron alloy	4.2
STP 43	1		19	10	5	nail	iron alloy	12.1
STP 43	1		19	11	2	wire	iron alloy	2.9
STP 43	1		19	12	2	shell	shell	1.5
STP 43	1		19	13	4	faunal bone	bone	13.9