



Figure 16: Remnant Pavement of Coral and Dredged Reef Detritus on the Northern Shoulder of TS-2 Feature 3, View to Southeast.

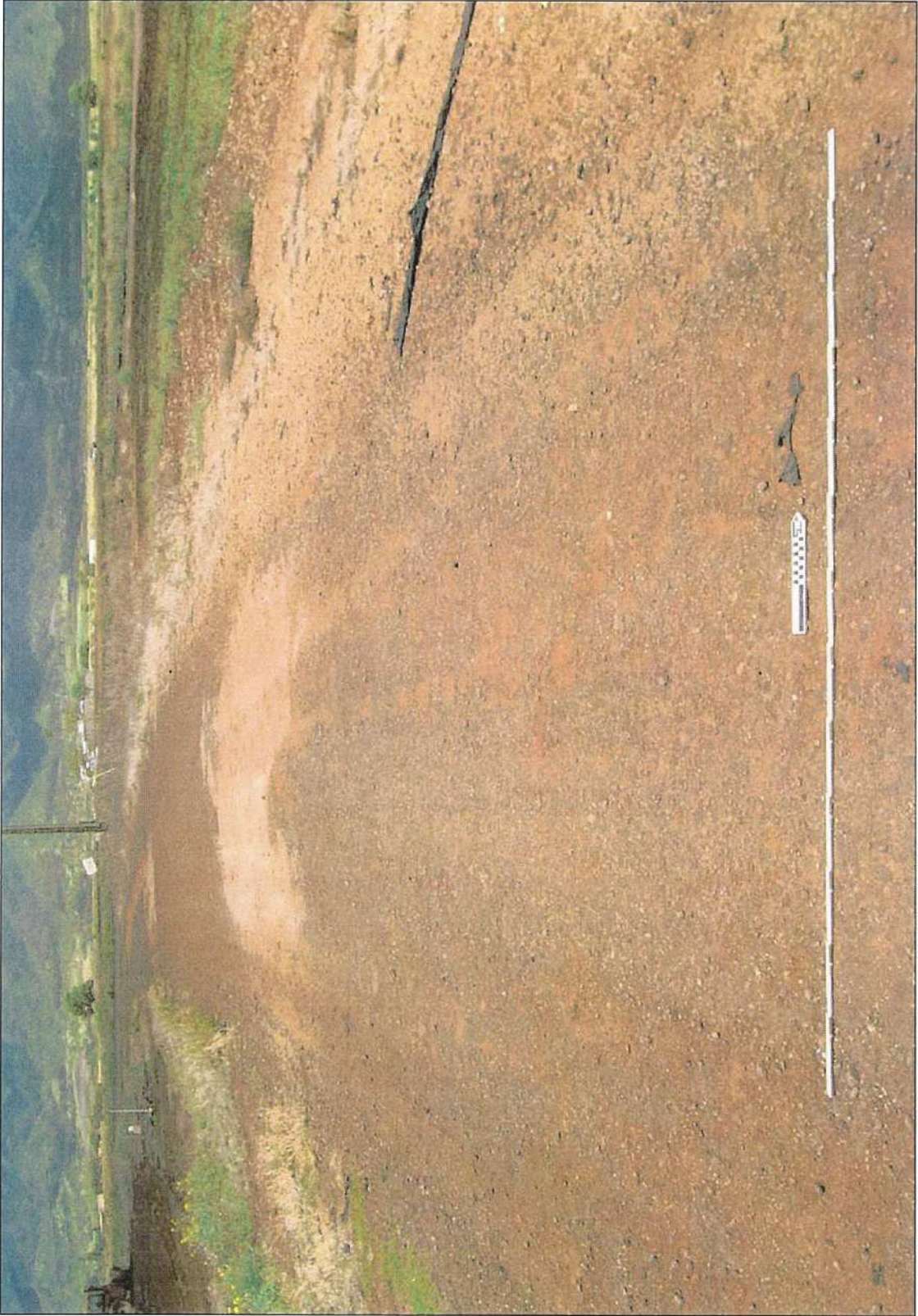


Figure 17: Mixture of Coral and Modern Crushed Basalt Gravel in Roadbed at the Northernmost Portion of Feature 3, View to West.

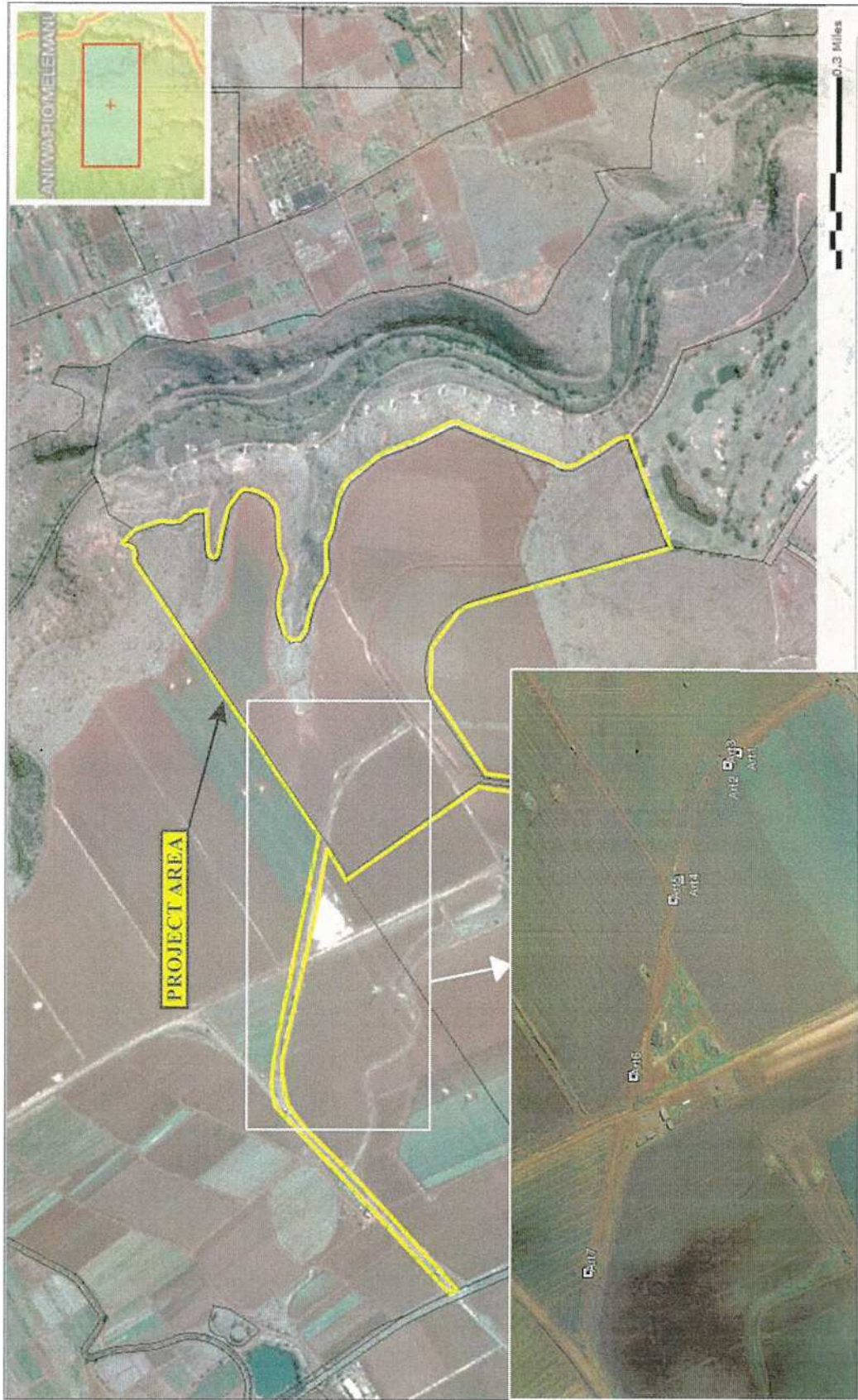


Figure 18: Aerial Photo (Source: HoLIS) Showing Ferrous Spike Artifact Locations (Art1-Art7) Along the Former Road/Rail Corridor.



Figure 19: Ferrrous Metal Spikes Recovered From the Surface of TS-2 Feature 3.

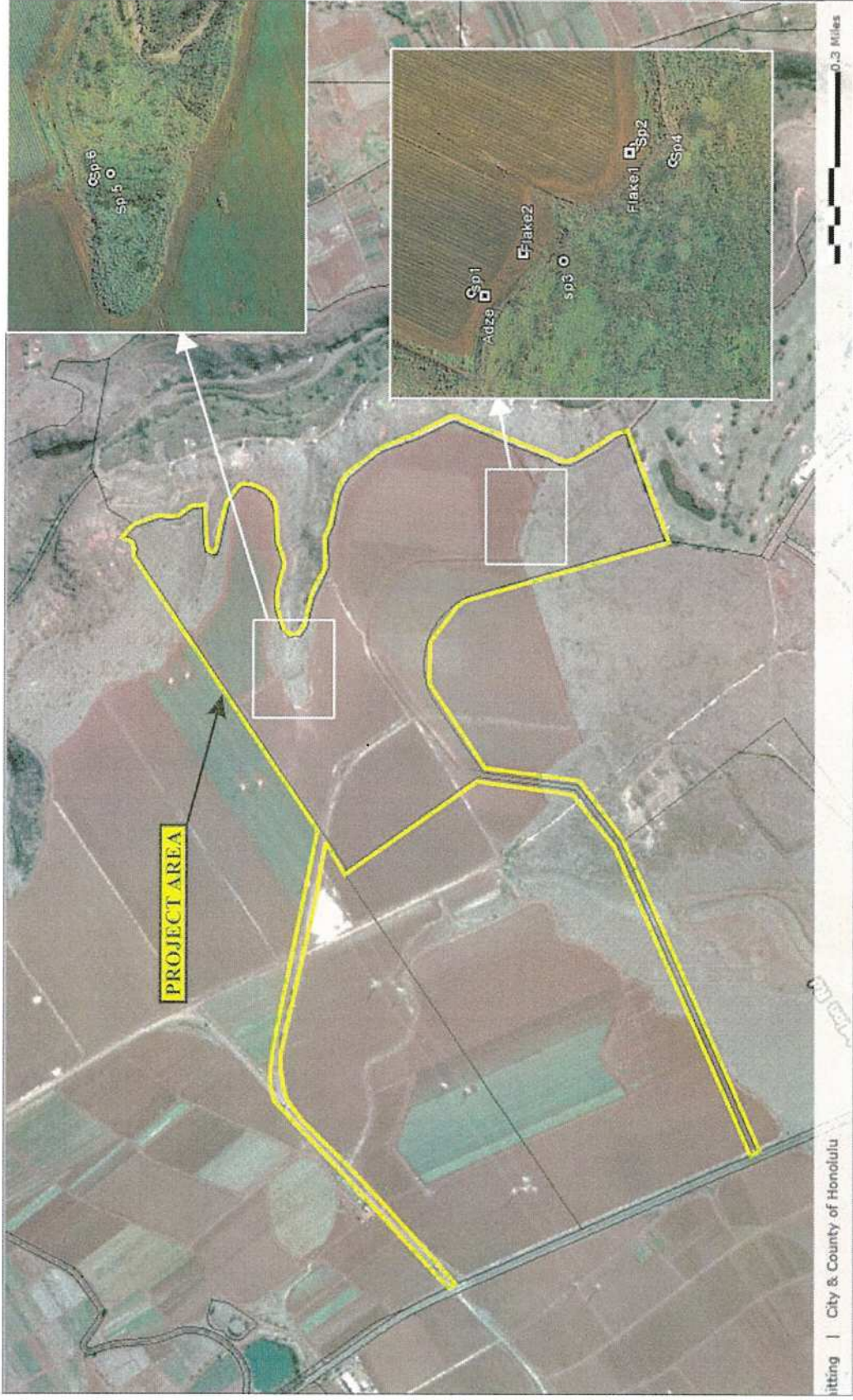


Figure 20: Aerial Photo (Source: HoLIS) Showing the Location of Shovel Probes Sp-1 through Sp-6.

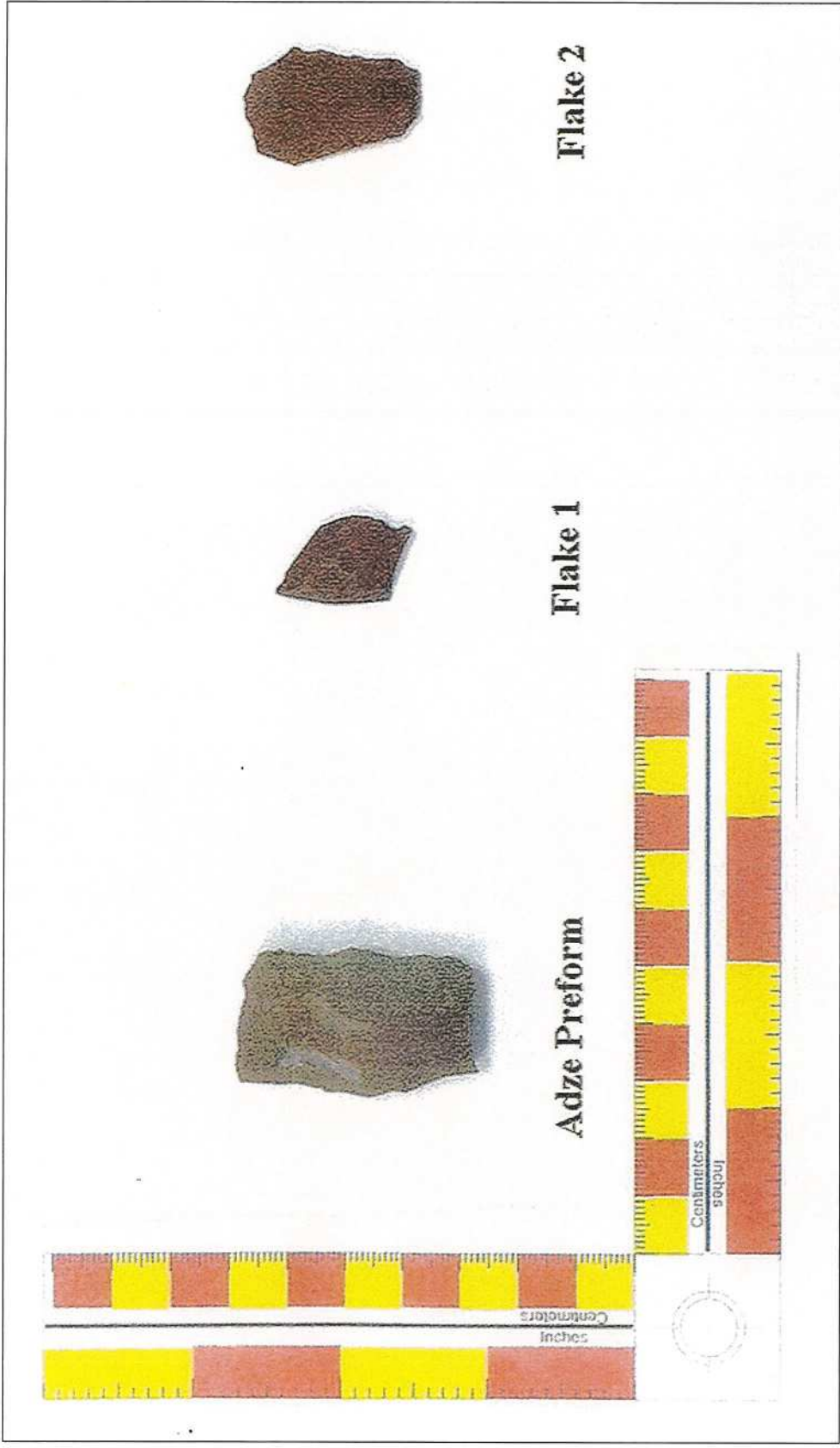


Figure 21: Basalt Adze Preform and Two Flakes Recovered from the Surface in the Southern Portion of the Project Area.

SP-5 and SP-6 were placed in a valley on the east side of the project area, located at the end of a dirt road leading from four structures visible on the 1927 USGS Waipahu map (see Figure 4). Based on this map, it was thought this area might have been used as a dump site.

The cultural materials collected from the shovel probes were analyzed at the SCS O'ahu office by Guerin Tome, B.A. The following paragraphs detail the total inventory of sites recorded during the current Archaeological Inventory Survey, the results of the shovel probes, and a summary of the artifact analysis. This includes a map detailing the location of sites identified in the 1986 Riford and Cleghorn survey in relation to the project area, the two newly identified sites TS-1 and TS-2, the six shovel probe locations, and the locations of the three pre-Contact artifacts (Figure 7).

SHOVEL PROBE 1 (E 600633/ N 2368398)

The purpose of Shovel Probe 1 (SP-1) was to investigate for possible subsurface archaeological cultural deposits, features and/or artifacts in the vicinity of the surface finds. Shovel Probe 1 was located next to the location of the adze preform, on the northern shoulder of a dirt road in the southern part of the project area (Figure 20). Measuring approximately 0.3 m long and 0.3 m wide, SP-1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50 m below the soil surface. No archaeological cultural material was found during the excavation of SP-1. The excavation of SP-1 revealed the presence of two soil strata (Figure 22, Figure 23).

- Layer I (0-29/33 cmbs) was a very compact dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay silt with medium coarse crumb texture (40%). The lower boundary was indistinct and only differed in texture. Thin, black agricultural covering was found. Due to the presence of the modern plastic, LI is interpreted as an agriculturally disturbed natural stratum.
- Layer II (29/33-50 cmbs) was a very compact, dark red (2.5YR 3/2) fine clay. No cultural materials were observed

Excavation of Shovel Probe 1 revealed that this portion of the project area has not been strongly impacted by mechanical or human activities below the surface. Although Layer I has been disturbed by agricultural activities, both Layer I and Layer II displayed the natural stratigraphy of the landscape.

SHOVEL PROBE 2 (E 600754/ N 2368348)

The archaeological purpose of Shovel Probe 2 (SP-2) was to investigate for possible subsurface archaeological cultural deposits, features and/or artifacts in the vicinity of the surface finds. Shovel Probe 2 was placed next to the location of a basalt flake (Flake 1), on the northern shoulder of a dirt road in the southern part of the project area (Figure 20). Measuring

approximately 0.3 m long and 0.3 m wide, SP-2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63 m below the soil surface. The north wall of SP-2 was oriented east-west (105°/285° magnetic). Although no cultural material was found during the excavation of SP-2, the stratigraphic sequence was exposed (see below). The excavation of SP2 revealed the presence of two soil strata (Figure 24, Figure 25).

- Layer I (0-36 cmbs) was a compact, dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4, dry) clayey silt. Lower boundary is diffused. No cultural materials were found. Due to diffuse lower boundary, LI is interpreted as a natural stratum.
- Layer II (36-63 cmbs) was a compact, dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4, dry) clayey silt. No cultural materials observed. Since LI is interpreted as a natural stratum, LII is also interpreted as a natural stratum.

Excavation of Shovel Probe 2 revealed that the subsurface of this portion of the project area has not been strongly impacted by mechanical or human activities. Both Layer I and Layer II displayed the natural stratigraphy of the landscape.

SHOVEL PROBE 3 (E 600653/ N 2368398)

The archaeological purpose of Shovel Probe 3 (SP-3) was to investigate for possible subsurface archaeological cultural deposits, features and/or artifacts in the vicinity of the surface finds. Shovel Probe 3 was placed on the south side of the earthen berm, south of the second basalt flake that was found (Flake 2) (Figure 20). The ground is slightly sloped (about 4 degrees east-west) and moderately covered in tall grass and *koa haole*. Measuring approximately 0.3 m long and 0.3 m wide, SP-3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m below the soil surface. No archaeological cultural material was found during the excavation of SP-3. The excavation of SP-3 revealed the presence of four soil strata (Figure 26, Figure 27).

- Layer I (0-5 cmbs) was a dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) loose loamy clay with much leaf litter and decomposing organics. No cultural materials were observed.
- Layer II (5-14 cmbs) was a dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4) loose, humic clay with micro roots and rootlets. Thin, black modern plastic (agricultural covering) was found. Due to the presence of the plastic, LI is interpreted as an agriculturally disturbed natural stratum.
- Layer III (14-27/31 cmbs) was a very compact, dark red (2.5YR 3/6) medium coarse crumb clay. The lower boundary was indistinct and only differed in texture. No cultural materials were observed
- Layer IV (27/31-52 cmbs) was a dark red (2.5YR 3/6) fine clay. No cultural materials were observed

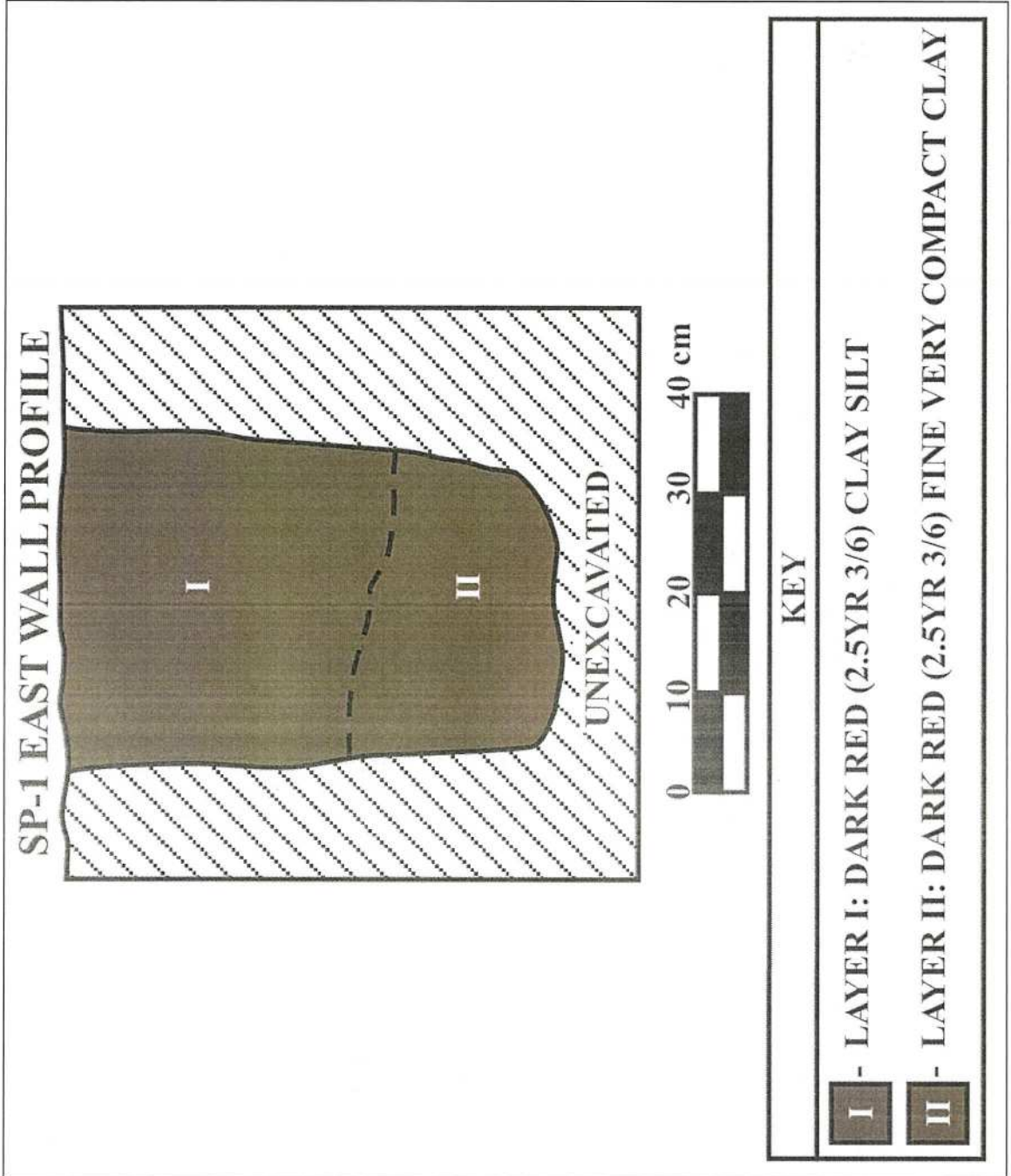


Figure 22: SP-1 East Wall Profile.

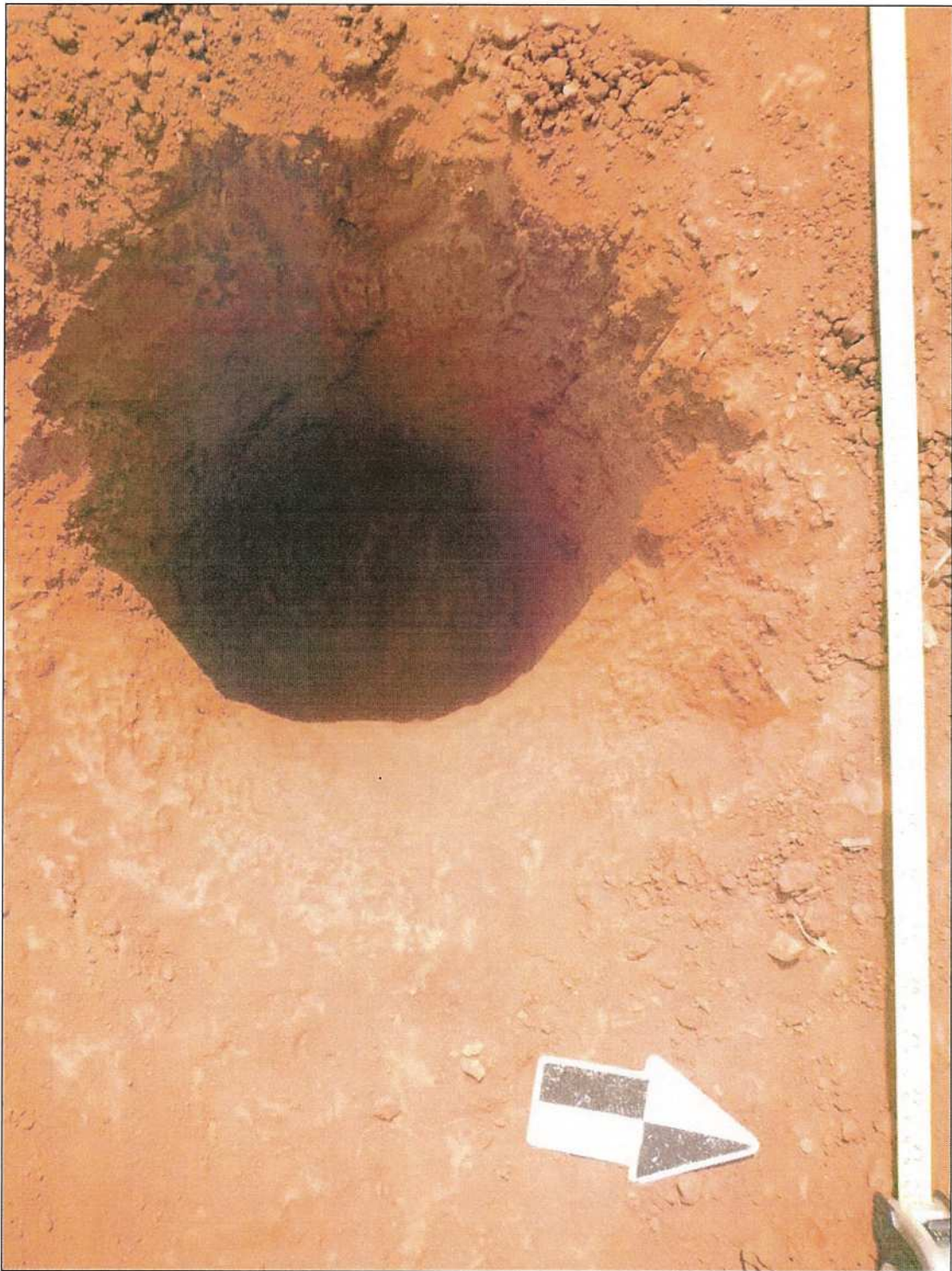
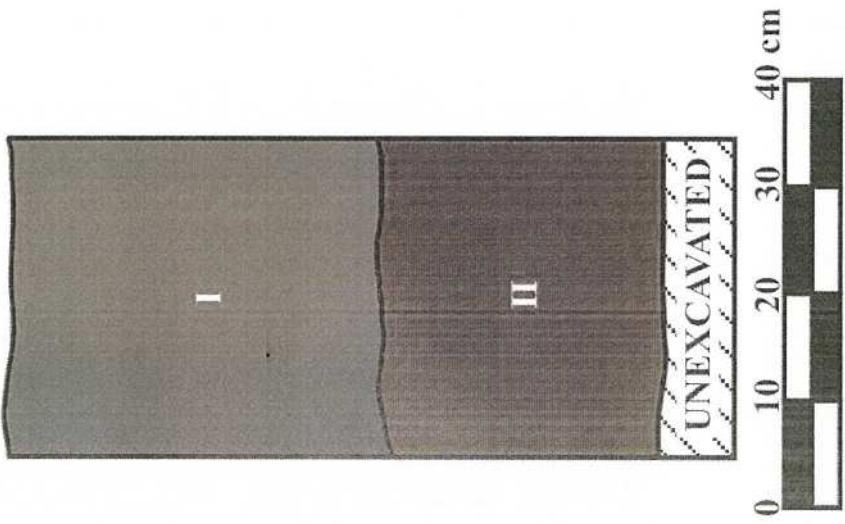


Figure 23: SP-1 Post Excavation Plan View. View to West.

SP-2 NORTH WALL PROFILE



KEY

- I** - LAYER I: DARK REDDISH BROWN (2.5YR 3/4, DRY) CLAYEY SILT
- II** - LAYER II: DARK REDDISH BROWN (2.5YR 2.5/4, DRY) CLAYEY SILT

Figure 24: SP-2 North Wall Profile.

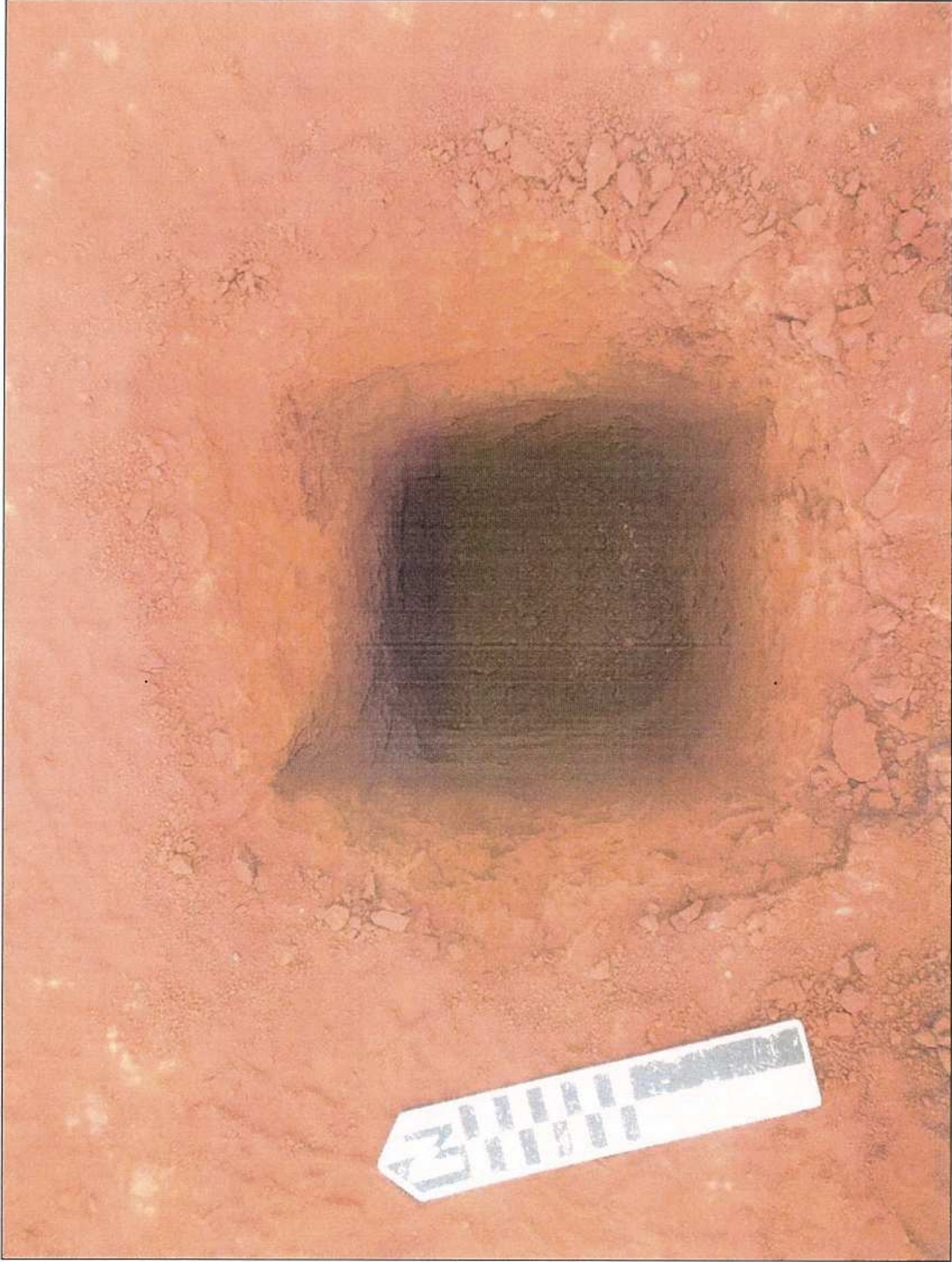


Figure 25: SP-2 Post Excavation Plan View. View to Northeast.

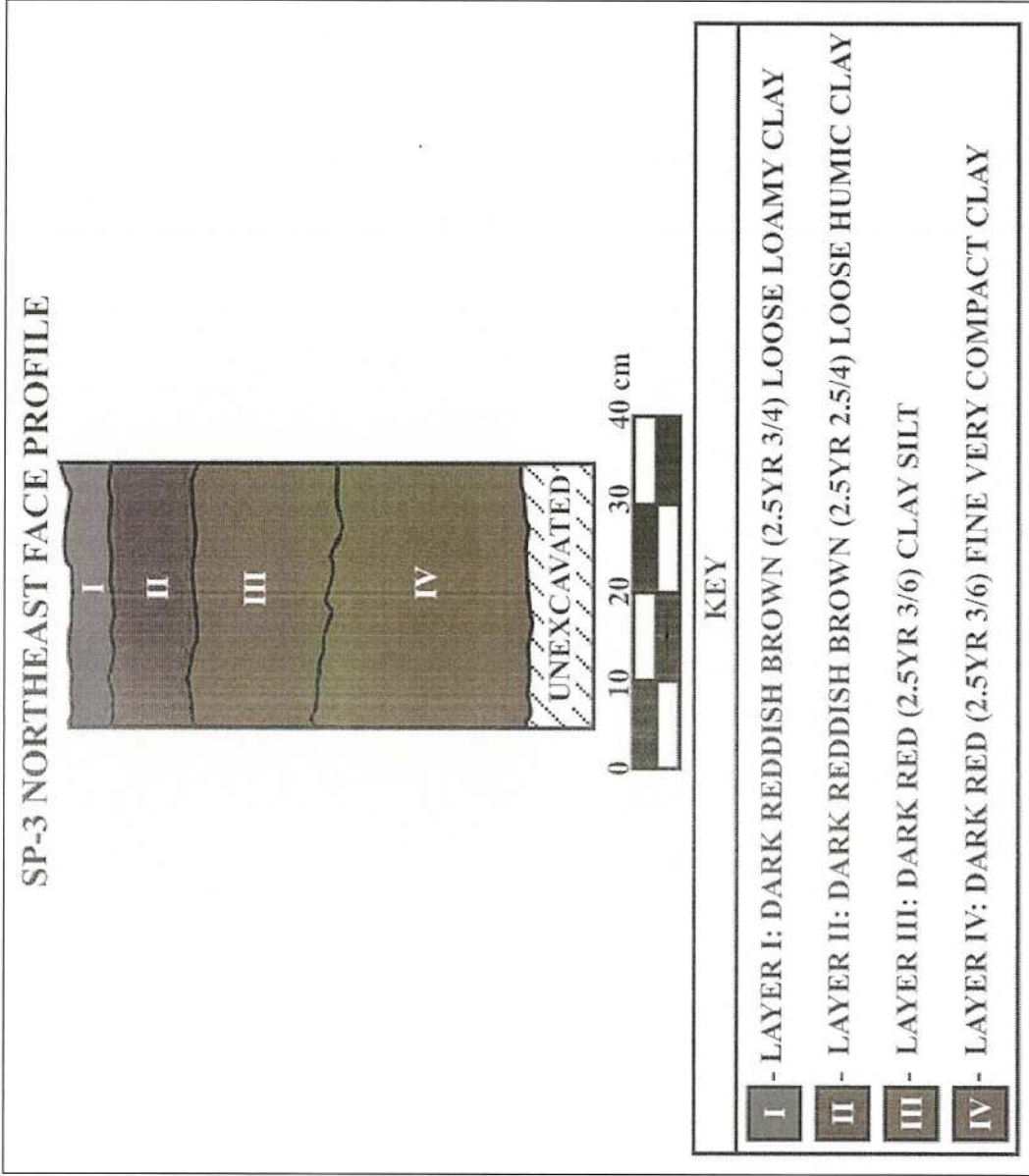


Figure 26: SP-3 Northeast Wall Profile.



Figure 27: SP-3 Post Excavation Plan View. View to North.

Excavation of Shovel Probe 3 revealed the natural stratigraphy of the landscape. Despite the agriculturally disturbed Layer I, the subsurface of this portion of the project area has not been strongly impacted by mechanical or human activities.

SHOVEL PROBE 4 (E 600755/ N 2368323)

The archaeological purpose of Shovel Probe 4 (SP-4) was to investigate for possible subsurface archaeological cultural deposits, features and/or artifacts in the vicinity of the surface finds. Shovel Probe 4 was placed approximately 24 m south of SP-2, particularly on the south side of a tall (about 2 m) mechanically created earthen berm (Figure 20). SP-4 was also placed based on a polished basalt flake that was found on the surface 2 m north of SP-2. Measuring approximately 0.5 m long and 0.4 m wide, SP-4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55 m below the soil surface. The west wall of SP-4 was oriented north-south (000°/180° magnetic). No archaeological cultural material was found during the excavation of SP-4. The excavation of SP-4 revealed the presence of two soil strata (Figure 28, Figure 29).

- Layer I (0-15 cmbs) was a loose, dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4, dry) clayey silt with grass and short tree roots. The lower boundary is solid. A piece of thin, black plastic agricultural covering was observed. The presence of the thin black plastic suggest LI is a natural stratum disturbed by former agricultural activities.
- Layer II (15-55 cmbs) was a compact, dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4, dry) clayey silt with a few short tree roots. The lower boundary is diffuse. No cultural material observed. The presence of a diffuse lower boundary suggests LII is a natural stratum.

Excavation of Shovel Probe 4 revealed the natural stratigraphy of the landscape. Despite the agriculturally disturbed Layer I, mechanical or human activities have not adversely impacted the area below ground.

SHOVEL PROBE 5 (E 600301/ N 2368953)

The archaeological purpose of Shovel Probe 5 (SP-5) was to investigate for possible subsurface archaeological cultural deposits, features and/or artifacts in the vicinity of the four structures shown in this area on the 1927 USGS map (Figure 20). Shovel Probe 5 was placed approximately 6 m to the southeast of SP-6. The dirt road that passes by the four structures ends up at the location where SP-5 and SP-6 were excavated. The surface of SP-5 was relatively level and covered with live and decomposing grass and angular basalt gravel was scattered on SP-5's ground surface.

Measuring approximately 0.4 m long and 0.4 m wide, SP-5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60 m below the soil surface. The west wall of SP-5 was oriented south-north (150°/330° magnetic). Both Modern and Historic cultural material were found. The excavation of SP-5 revealed the presence of one soil strata (Figure 30, Figure 31).

- Layer I (0-60 cmbs) was a compact, mottled dark brown (7.5YR 3/4, dry) clayey silt and dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/4, dry) silty clay with grass roots. Cultural material observed included asphalt chunks, mortar with angular basalt gravel, red ceramic sherds from subsurface utility lines, a vitrified ceramic sherd, a ceramic vessel sherd with decorated, black dust fence cloth, leather, tan colored plastic, and a flat, clear glass sherd.

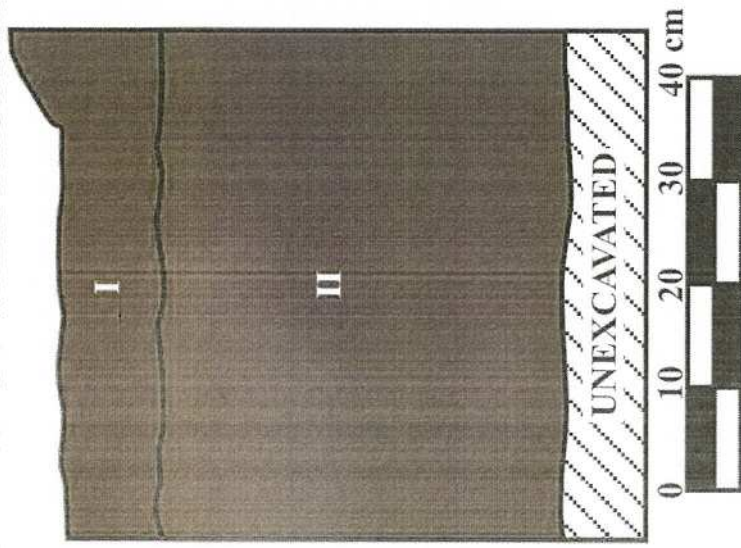
Excavation of Shovel Probe 5 revealed a disturbed stratigraphy. The presence of the black dust fence cloth and the decorated ceramic sherd suggest modern and historic-type cultural material got mixed in the process of mechanically pushing local fill matrices where SP-5 was located.

SHOVEL PROBE 6 (E 600293/ N 2368963)

The archaeological purpose of Shovel Probe 6 (SP-6) was to investigate for possible subsurface archaeological cultural deposits, features and/or artifacts in the vicinity of the four structures shown in this area on the 1927 USGS map (Figure 20). Shovel Probe 6 measured approximately 0.4 m long and 0.4 m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65 m below the soil surface. The surface of SP-6 was covered with live and decomposing grasses and was relatively level. The east wall of SP-6 was oriented north-south (015°/195° magnetic). Both Historic and Modern and Modern cultural material were found. The excavation of SP-6 revealed the presence of one soil strata (Figure 32, Figure 33).

- Layer I (0-65 cmbs) was a compact, mottled dark brown (7.5YR 3/4, dry) clayey silt and dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/4, dry) silty clay with grass roots and a few short tree roots. Cultural material observed includes asphalt chunks, mortar with angular basalt gravel, a ferrous metal framing nail, a ferrous metal round shaft nail, a pink rock, a plastic potato chip bag, basalt gravel, a white PVS pipe fragment, milled wood fragment, a clear glass jalousie fragment, and a piece of thin, black plastic agricultural covering.

SP-4 WEST WALL PROFILE



KEY

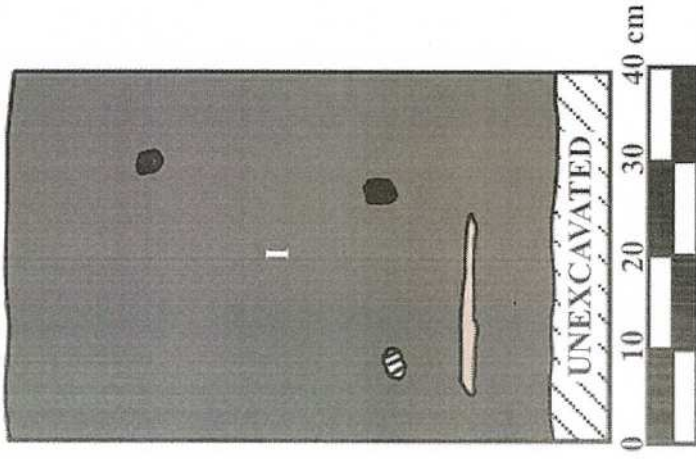
- I** - LAYER I: DARK REDDISH BROWN (2.5YR 2.5/4, DRY) CLAYEY SILT WITH GRASS
- II** - LAYER II: DARK REDDISH BROWN (2.5YR 2.5/4, DRY) CLAYEY SILT WITH ROOTS

Figure 28: SP-4 West Wall Profile.



Figure 29: SP-4 Post Excavation Plan View. View to West.

SP-5 WEST WALL PROFILE



KEY




-  - ASPHALT CHUNKS
-  - ANGULAR BASALT GRAVEL
-  - LAYER I: DARK BROWN (7.5YR 3/4, DRY) CLAYEY SILT AND DARK REDDISH BROWN (2.5YR 3/4, DRY) SILTY CLAY

Figure 30: SP-5 West Wall Profile.



Figure 31: SP-5 Post Excavation Plan View. View to Northwest.

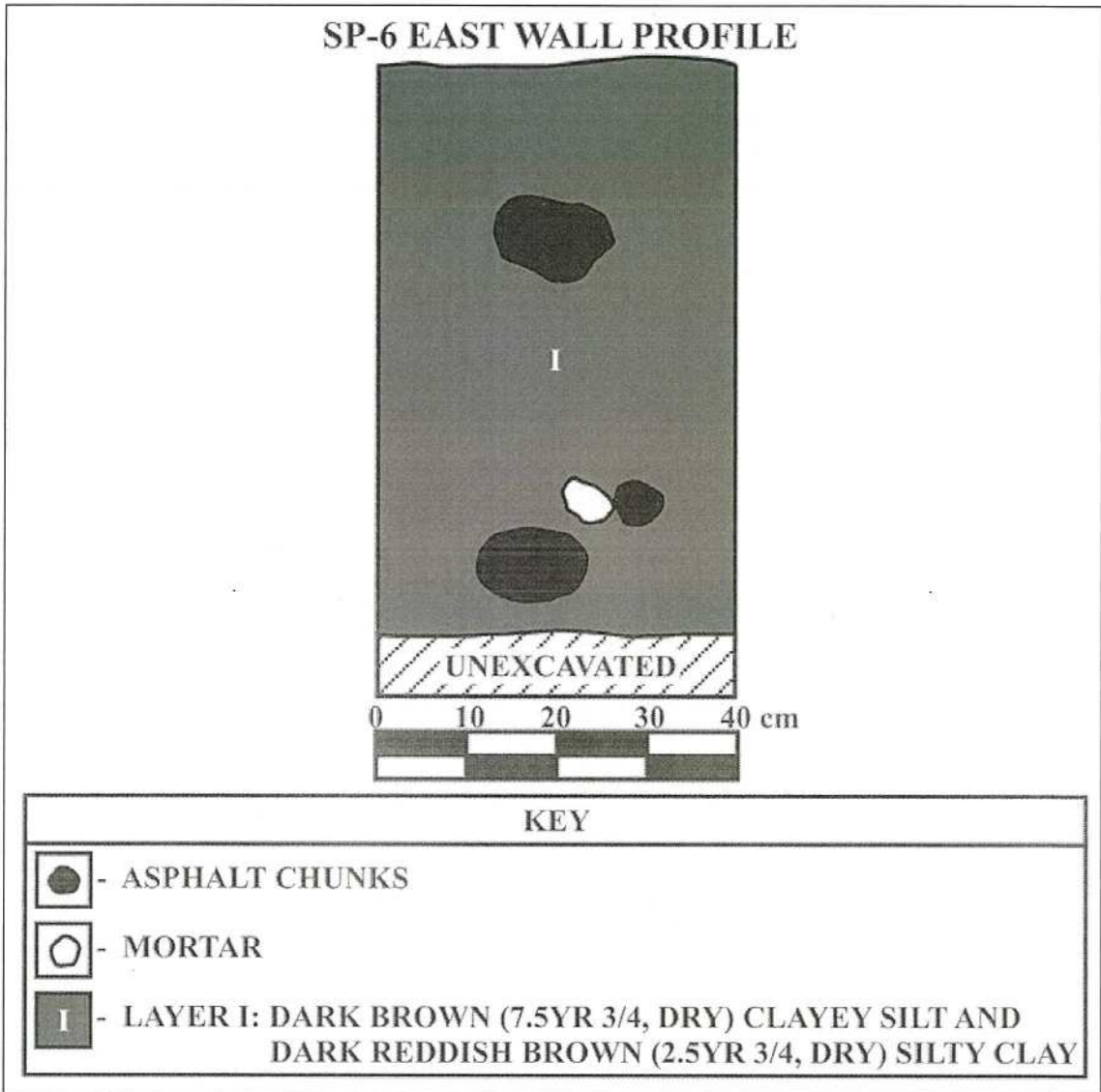


Figure 32: SP-6 East Wall Profile.



Figure 33: SP-6 Post Excavation Plan View. View to Northeast.

Excavation of Shovel Probe 6 revealed the presence of various Historic and Modern cultural material fragments. These fragments and the mottling of two soil types suggest LI was a local fill stratum.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The cultural material collected from the surface survey and from the shovel probes were analyzed by lab manager, Guerin Tome, B.A., at the SCS O‘ahu office. Twenty (20) Historic or Modern artifacts were collected from the TS-1 artifact scatter (subsequently determined not to be a site). Seven (7) Historic or Modern ferrous metal railroad spikes were collected from the surface of the Site 50-80-08-7671 corridor. Three (3) traditional Hawaiian artifacts (a basalt adze perform and two basalt flakes with polished facets) were found on the surface of a plantation road in the southern portion of the project area. Eleven (11) Historic and Modern artifacts were collected and analyzed from SP-5. Eleven (11) Historic and Modern artifacts were collected and analyzed from SP-6. An inventory and photographs of the cultural materials are provided in Appendix A.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Scientific Consultant Services (SCS), Inc. conducted an Archaeological Inventory Survey of approximately 161 acres of land in preparation for the placement of a solar panel farm located in Kunia, Waikele Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, Island of O‘ahu, Hawai‘i [TMK: (1) 9-4-002:052]. The current archaeological investigation followed one earlier Archaeological Walk-Through Survey conducted by Archaeological Consultants of Hawaii in 1988 (Kennedy 1988) which identified no archaeological sites.

Based on the 1927 USGS Waipahu Quadrangle Map (see Figure 4) it appeared likely that a variety of Plantation-era structures, including roads, railway alignments, houses and structures, ditches, and a reservoir) might be identified in the project area (ten potential Historic sites are marked on Figure 4). Of these, only one was identified in the project area during the current survey.

The current SCS archaeological study initially identified two new surface and subsurface sites, SCS Site TS-1 (a loose artifact scatter including modern and historic artifacts along a modern road) and State Site 50-80-08-7671 (a Historic road and railroad alignment, this corridor is designated as potential feature “I” on Figure 4). After email

consultations with SHPD, SCS TS-1 was determined to lack sufficient site integrity to be assigned a State Site number.

The dearth of archaeological sites in the project area could be largely attributed to the impact of continuing agricultural activities on the area. As the current archaeological investigation has revealed, there has been mechanical disturbance to the surface and subsurface of a large portion of the project area due to agricultural activities.

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The single site (State Site 50-80-08-7671) identified during the current Archaeological Inventory Survey in the Ho'ohana project area is a Historic road complex comprised of an alignment (Feature 1), a wall associated with water diversion (Feature 2), and disturbed remnants of a crushed coral road (Feature 3). This site was assessed for its significance as outlined in Hawai'i Administrative Rules §13-275-6. To be assessed as significant, a site must be characterized by one or more of the following five criteria:

- a) It must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or be considered a traditional cultural property.
- b) It must be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past.
- c) It must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- d) It must have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- e) Have important value to native Hawaiian people or other ethnicities in the state, due to associations with cultural practices and traditional beliefs that were, or still are, carried out.

State Site 50-80-08-7671 was assessed as significant under Criterion "d" for having yielded information about prior Historic land use, particularly in association with former plantation agriculture in the area.

No further work is recommended for the project area based on the findings of the previous archaeological study (Riford and Cleghorn 1986) and the current AIS, both of which indicate this area has been extensively cultivated, that no traditional Hawaiian archaeological sites or features are present on the surface, and what remains are remnant plantation features that have been adequately documented, and that little potential exists to encounter intact subsurface cultural deposits.

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT 1544 CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY									
Lab Bag	Site	Feature	Excavation Unit	Layer	Depth	Collected Item	Measurements	Count	Remarks
1A	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Porcelain Base Sherd	Thickness: 0.8-1.2 cm	1	Vessel type unknown; exterior and interior glazed, interior hand painted with blue lines under glaze. Designated Artifact #1.
1B	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Porcelain Bowl Rim Sherd	Thickness: 0.4-0.5 cm	1	Exterior and interior glazed, interior hand painted with two blue lines under glaze parallel to rim circumference, exterior hand painted tan colored leaves under glaze. Designated Artifact #2.
1C	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Porcelain Body Sherd	Thickness: 0.4-0.5 cm	1	Vessel type unknown; exterior and interior glazed, interior and exterior hand painted with blue, indistinguishable lines under glaze. Designated Artifact #3.
1D	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	1908 Copper Indian Head Penny	Diameter: 1.9 cm Thickness: 0.1 cm Weight: 2.9 g	1	Origin of manufacture corroded. Designated Artifact #4.
1E	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Brass Strap Buckle Fragment	Length: 2.7 cm Width: 2.5 cm Weight: 7.1 g	1	Gripped portion of artifact stamped Pat 1225,06. Artifact patented December 25, 1906. Designated Artifact #5.
1F	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Ferrous Metal Nail	Length: 2.6 cm Weight: 1.0 g	1	Extremely corroded, bent shaft. Designated Artifact #6.
1G	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Bottle Glass Heel Sherd	-	1	See below. Designated Artifact #7.
Clear, at least three piece mold, heel and base embossed. Heel embossment: 8-1 manufacturer's stamp. Base embossment indistinguishable. The manufacturer's stamp is an isosceles triangle encompassing a smaller triangle over an IPG. The artifact manufacturer is either Illinois Pacific Glass Co. of San Francisco, CA (1902-1925) or Illinois Pacific Glass Corp. of San Francisco, CA (1925-1930).									

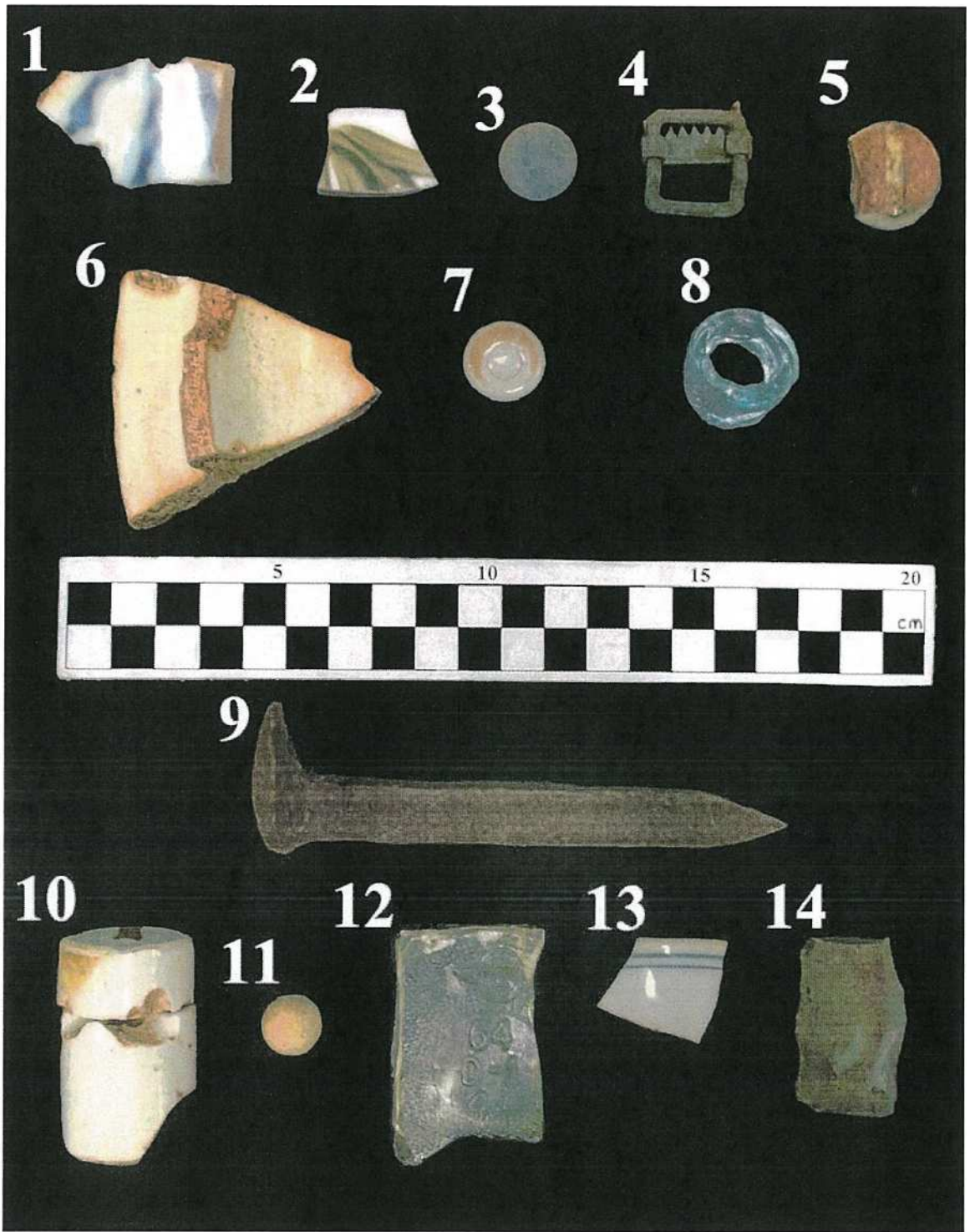
PROJECT 1544 CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY (CONT.)										
Lab Bag	Site	Feature	Excavation Unit	Layer	Depth	Collected Item	Measurements	Count	Remarks	
IH	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Porcelain Lighting Stopper Fragment	Diameter: 2.5 cm	1	Designated Artifact #8.	
II	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Whiteware Jar Lid Sherd	-	1	Interior ring foot for lid interior seating present. Designated Artifact #9.	
IJ	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Quarried Basalt Rock	-	1	Also known as construction gravel. Designated Artifact #10.	
IK	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Milk Glass Button	Diameter: 1.9 cm Thickness: 0.4 cm Weight: 2.3 g	1	Obverse convex, reverse flat with missing knob. Designated Artifact #11.	
IL	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Glass Bottle Finish Sherd	Mouth diameter (inner): 1.8 cm	1	Light blue, inner mouth offset, tooled finish (1880s to 1920s). Designated Artifact #12.	
IM	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Glass Bottle Shoulder Sherd	-	1	Light green, embossed. Embossment: 1st line (horizontal): ...ADE, 2nd line (horizontal): REGISTE... Designated Artifact #13.	
IN	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Ferrous Metal Railroad Spike	Length: 12.1 cm Weight: 156.6 g	1	Semi-oval head in plan view, square shaft, two shaft sides come to a bevel; artifact corroded. Designated Artifact #14.	
IO	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Glass Bottle Heel Sherd	-	1	Light aqua-marine, embossed. Embossment: WAIP... Designated Artifact #15.	
IP	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Glass Bottle Neck Sherd	-	1	Clear, automatic machine made, one side flat with an embossed five leaf tree branch. Designated Artifact #16.	

PROJECT 1544 CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY (CONT.)

Lab Bag	Site	Feature	Excavation Unit	Layer	Depth	Collected Item	Measurements	Count	Remarks
1Q	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Porcelain Knob and Tube Wiring Insulator	Length: 4.6 cm Diameter: 2.8 cm Weight: 58.0 g	1	Ferrous metal nail through porcelain length, top half of artifact embossed with indistinguishable letters and numbers. Designated Artifact #17.
1R	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Clay Marble	Diameter: 1.3 cm Weight: 2.7 cm	1	Tan colored, undulated surface. Designated Artifact #18.
1S	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Glass Bottle Base Sherd	-	1	See below. Designated Artifact #19.
<p>Clear, textured with dots and embossed. Base embossment: 1st line (horizontal): manufacturer's stamp, 2nd line (horizontal): 64, 3rd line (horizontal): D-1, 4th line (horizontal): 44. The manufacturer's stamp is a vertical oval intersected by a horizontal diamond and within the intersection is a capital I. The manufacturer is Owens Illinois Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio. This particular manufacturer's stamp was utilized from 1929 to 1954. Bottle manufacture date (based on the manufacturer's stamp and the 44): 1944.</p>									
1T	TS-1	1	-	Surface	-	Porcelain Bowl Rim Sherd	Thickness: 0.3-0.4 cm	1	Exterior and interior glazed, exterior hand painted with two teal colored lines parallel to the bowl's rim under glaze. Designated Artifact #20.
2	TS-2	2	-	Surface	-	Ferrous Metal Railroad Spike	Length: 10.6 cm Weight: 56.0 g	1	Artifact severely corroded, semi-oval head, square shaft with two sides creating a bevel.
3	-	-	SP-5	Surface	-	Quarried Basalt Rock	-	1	Also known as construction gravel.
4	-	-	SP-5	I	10 cmbs	Creamware Base Sherd	Thickness: 1.1 cm	1	Vessel type unknown, exterior and interior glazed white, interior hand painted with thin, silver streaks over glaze, exterior surface is orange peel-like.

PROJECT 1544 CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY (CONT.)									
Lab Bag	Site	Feature	Excavation Unit	Layer	Depth	Collected Item	Measurements	Count	Remarks
5A	-	-	SP-5	I	24 cmts	Red Ceramic Utility Pipe Sherd	Thickness: 1.2 cm	1	Sherd from subsurface utility pipe sherd, exterior and interior fired.
5B	-	-	SP-5	I	33 cmts	Red Ceramic Utility Pipe Sherd	Thickness: 1.2 cm	1	Sherd from subsurface utility pipe sherd, exterior and interior fired.
6	-	-	SP-5	I	0-60 cmts	Flat Glass Sherd	Thickness: 0.3 cm	1	Clear, non-diagnostic.
6	-	-	SP-5	I	0-60 cmts	Quarried Basalt Rock	-	1	Also known as construction gravel.
6	-	-	SP-5	I	0-60 cmts	Mortar with Basalt Gravel	-	1	-
6	-	-	SP-5	I	0-60 cmts	Leather Fragment	-	1	Tan colored.
6	-	-	SP-5	I	0-60 cmts	Dust Fence Cloth	-	1	Black colored.
6	-	-	SP-5	I	0-60 cmts	Red Ceramic Utility Pipe Sherd	Thickness: 1.2 cm	1	Sherd from subsurface utility pipe sherd, exterior and interior fired.
6	-	-	SP-5	I	0-60 cmts	Red Ceramic Utility Pipe Sherd	Thickness: 1.4 cm	1	Sherd from subsurface utility pipe sherd, exterior and interior vitrified.
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmts	Glass Jalousie Window Sherd	-	1	One side textured with short curvy lines, opposite side smooth and non-textured.
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmts	Ferrous Metal Duplex Nail	-	1	Corroded, bent.
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmts	Ferrous Metal Wire Nail	-	1	Round head with round shaft.
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmts	Plastic PVC Pipe Fragment	-	1	White colored.

PROJECT 1544 CULTURAL MATERIAL INVENTORY (CONT.)									
Lab Bag	Site	Feature	Excavation Unit	Layer	Depth	Collected Item	Measurements	Count	Remarks
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmbs	Plastic Potato Chip Bag Fragment	-	1	-
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmbs	Styrofoam Fragment	-	1	White colored.
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmbs	Plastic Agricultural Cover Fragment	-	1	Thin, black colored.
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmbs	Milled Wood Fragment	-	1	-
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmbs	Construction Rock	-	1	Pink colored.
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmbs	Mortar with Basalt Gravel	-	1	-
7	-	-	SP-6	I	0-65 cmbs	Asphalt Fragment	-	1	-
8	Project Area Surface	-	-	Surface	-	Basalt Adze Preform	Length: 4.1 cm Width: 2.5 cm Thickness: 1.8 cm Weight: 26.7 g	1	Distal end, dorsal displays cortex, irregular trapezoidal cross-section. Artifact found at GPS coordinates (± 2 m accuracy): East 600635/ North 2368391 on existing dirt road.
9	Project Area Surface	-	-	Surface	-	Basalt Flake with Polished Facets	-	1	Flake has two adjoining, polished facets. Artifact found at GPS coordinates (± 2 m accuracy): East 600750/ North 2368349.
10	Project Area Surface	-	-	-	-	Basalt Flake with Polished Facets	-	1	Flake has two adjoining, polished facets. Artifact found at GPS coordinates (± 2 m accuracy): East 600669/ North 2368381.



SCS Project 1544 Selected Artifacts Photo

1. Lab Bag 1A: Porcelain base sherd, interior.
2. Lab Bag 1B: Porcelain bowl rim sherd, exterior.
3. Lab Bag 1D: 1908 Copper U.S. Indian-Head penny obverse.
4. Lab Bag 1E: Brass strap buckle fragment, ventral.
5. Lab Bag 1H: Porcelain Lightning stopper fragment, underside.
6. Lab Bag 1I: Whiteware jar lid sherd, underside.
7. Lab Bag 1K: Milk glass button, reverse.
8. Lab Bag 1L: Glass bottle flat ring finish sherd.
9. Lab Bag 1N: Ferrous metal railroad spike.
10. Lab Bag 1Q: Porcelain knob and tube wiring insulator.
11. Lab Bag 1R: Clay marble.
12. Lab Bag 1S: Glass bottle base sherd.
13. Lab Bag 1T: Porcelain bowl rim sherd, exterior
14. Lab Bag 8: Basalt adze preform, dorsal.