

**Phase IB/II Archaeological Identification and Evaluation Survey  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania  
Volume I: Report Body**

**ER# 2013-8131-089**

Prepared for:



**pennsylvania**  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Engineering District 5-0  
1002 Hamilton Street  
Allentown, PA 18101

and

**AECOM**

1700 Market Street, Suite 1600  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Prepared by:

 **McCORMICK  
TAYLOR**

5 Capital Drive, Suite 400  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

**July 2017**

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Prepared for:



Engineering District 5-0  
1002 Hamilton Street  
Allentown, PA 18101

and



1700 Market Street, Suite 1600  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Prepared by:



Allison Brewer, MA  
Shannon Silsky  
Charles A. Richmond, MA  
Cristie L. Barry, MA  
Steven E. Barry, MA  
5 Capital Drive, Suite 400  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

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## Abstract

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration and the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Metropolitan Planning Organization, is proposing a highway widening project within Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough, and Stroud Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. The project includes the evaluation of a section of Interstate 80 (I-80) within Monroe County that extends from Exit 303 to Exit 307 of I-80 and along adjacent sections of S.R. 611 and U.S. 209 (S.R. 0209). The project includes the I-80 right-of-way and associated transportation infrastructure improvements to improve traffic and access. Proposed improvements to the current alignment include widening in association with improvements to on- and off-ramps, side streets, intersections, highway alignment, and shoulder improvements.

In order to reduce the expenditure of time and resources that field testing of all the proposed alternatives would require, a predictive model was developed to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and assist in the alternative creation and selection process. McCormick Taylor (MT) developed a GIS-based archaeological predictive model with the intent of delineating areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential for both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources within a preliminary APE (Brewer *et al.* 2014). Due to the utilization of both state and federal funding for the proposed I-80 Reconstruction Project, these efforts were designed and completed in order to ensure compliance with both Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) and the State History Code. Following the submission to and concurrence of the Phase IA Predictive Model by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) (October 3, 2014), the limits of three of the original five alternatives (designated as Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 2D) were combined in order to create an archaeological APE within which the Phase IB archaeological survey would occur. The GIS-based archaeological predictive model was applied to the three alternatives under consideration which total 119.3 acres. The Phase IB archaeological APE comprises 4.9 acres of high probability, 5.3 acres of moderate probability, and 109.1 acres of low probability.

As directed by the PennDOT District 5-0 CRP Archaeologist, the Phase IB survey was completed for three designated alternatives (Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 2D). The Phase IB survey included a pedestrian reconnaissance as well as the excavation of a total of 211 STPs. A total of thirty-seven (37) archaeological sites as well as isolated finds (36MR/066) were identified within the archaeological APE during the Phase IB Archaeological Identification Survey conducted by MT. Following the completion of the majority of the Phase IB survey, one alternative (Alternative 2A) was dismissed from further consideration at the September 14, 2015 Agency Coordination meeting. Of the three alternatives, Alternative 2A provided the fewest benefits to traffic operations, was the least desirable to the community, and involved the greatest impact to wetlands and residential displacements. Archaeological testing already completed by MT within Alternative 2A recorded sites and isolated finds which lie exclusively within those boundaries. In addition, due to the known presence of an historic cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247) along Dreher Avenue, the APE was revised in order to avoid impacts to the resource. Based on the revised Phase IB archaeological APE (combined Alternative 2B and Alternative 2D only), these identified sites/isolated finds will not be impacted by the proposed project and no additional

testing was completed. Five archaeological sites were eliminated from further National Register evaluation as a result of the removal of Alternative 2A and various design revisions.

As directed by the PennDOT District 5-0 CRP Archaeologist, Phase II Archaeological Evaluations were undertaken for sites contained within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE, comprised of Alternatives 2B and 2D only. Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations were completed for 13 of the 32 sites identified within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE. A total of 30 TUs were excavated as part of the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations.

The two designed alternatives (2B and 2D), which have progressed to final environmental consideration, will affect thirty-two (32) archaeological sites. These thirty-two (32) archaeological sites were evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Four (4) archaeological sites are recommended by MT as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to their low potential to yield significant information. The eligibility of the remaining twenty-eight (28) archaeological sites, whose boundaries extend outside of the Phase IB/II archaeological APE, could not be determined; however, the portions of all twenty-eight sites within the APE are recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall site significance and eligibility. Therefore, MT recommends no additional work at any sites identified within the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE for the I-80 Reconstruction Project. The eligibility of portions of the identified sites which extend outside of the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE was not determined.

Two historic cemeteries, the Stroudsburg Cemetery (Key# 038809) and the Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247), are located immediately adjacent to the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE. The Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247), was originally identified by MT within the Phase IB archaeological APE; however, as a result of various design revisions, the cemetery was able to be avoided. The Stroudsburg Cemetery (#38809) lies immediately adjacent to the APE. Though the parcel boundary for the cemetery extends within the APE, the cemetery proper, wherein graves have been documented and/or could potentially be located, is not located within the APE. Due to the documented disturbance within the APE and the lack of evidence for graves within this portion of the cemetery parcel, no additional archaeological work was completed. Neither the Stroudsburg Cemetery (Key# 038809) nor the Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247) was evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP as part of the current effort. Should design plans continue to evolve, ground disturbing activities should be avoided within the demarcated boundaries of the cemeteries proper due to the known presence of human remains. Based on the provided documentary evidence, the potential for burials outside of the cemeteries proper is considered to be low. Should the demarcated boundary/boundary proper for the Hollinshead Cemetery or Stroudsburg Cemetery potentially be impacted by final design, it is recommended that discussions with the District 5-0 Cultural Resource Professional (CRP) staff be initiated in order to determine the necessity of archaeological monitoring or additional survey.

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# I. Introduction

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration and the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance Metropolitan Planning Organization, is proposing a highway widening project within Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough, and Stroud Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. The project includes the evaluation of a section of Interstate (I-80) within Monroe County that extends from Exit 303 to Exit 307 of I-80 and along adjacent sections of S.R. 611 and U.S. 209 (S.R. 0209) (*Figure 1*). The project includes the I-80 right-of-way and associated transportation infrastructure improvements to improve traffic and access. Proposed improvements to the current alignment include widening in association with improvements to on- and off-ramps, side streets, intersections, highway alignment, and shoulder improvements.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for a project is defined as the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking [36 CFR 800.16(d)]. The APE for archaeological resources includes all areas in which ground-disturbing activities are proposed. The area in which ground-disturbing activities are proposed is equivalent to the project limits as described below.

In 2013, five preliminary alternatives were developed for the I-80 Section 17M corridor. The five preliminary alternatives were combined to create an overall study area based on the extent of their combined edges of pavement (EOP). The preliminary APE, developed in consultation with the PennDOT Engineering District 5-0 Cultural Resources Professional (CRP) Archaeologist, was derived by creating a 250-foot buffer from the combined EOPs. The preliminary APE represented the greatest possible extent of the archaeological APE based on the five proposed alternatives. In order to reduce the expenditure of time and resources that field testing of all the proposed alternatives would require, a predictive model was developed to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and assist in the alternative creation and selection process. McCormick Taylor (MT) developed a GIS-based archaeological predictive model with the intent of delineating areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential for both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources within the preliminary APE. The model for pre-contact archaeological resources was developed using the existing literature on pre-contact settlements models in the region, topographic characteristics of previously recorded pre-contact archaeological sites within the watershed, geomorphological testing within the preliminary APE, and pedestrian reconnaissance. The model for historic archaeological resources was based on historic background information, including historic maps and existing literature on the history of the area, and pedestrian reconnaissance.

Following the submission to and concurrence of the Phase IA Predictive Model by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) (October 3, 2014), the limits of three of the original five alternatives (designated as Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 2D) were combined in order to create an archaeological APE within which the Phase IB archaeological survey would occur. The GIS-based archaeological predictive model was applied to the three alternatives under consideration in order to delineate areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential

for both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources. The Phase IB archaeological APE encompassed a total of 119.3 acres of potential ground disturbance (not including existing roadway) with 4.9 acres of high probability, 5.3 acres of moderate probability, and 109.1 acres of low probability.

The Phase IB survey was completed for three designated alternatives (Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 2D). The Phase IB survey included a pedestrian reconnaissance as well as the excavation of a total of 211 STPs. A total of thirty-seven (37) archaeological sites as well as isolated finds (36MR/066) were identified within the archaeological APE during the Phase IB Archaeological Identification Survey conducted by MT. Following the completion of the majority of the Phase IB survey, one alternative (Alternative 2A) was dismissed from further consideration at the September 14, 2015 Agency Coordination meeting. Of the three alternatives, Alternative 2A provided the fewest benefits to traffic operations, was the least desirable to the community, and involved the greatest impact to wetlands and residential displacements. Archaeological testing already completed within Alternative 2A recorded sites and isolated finds which lie exclusively within those boundaries. In addition, due to the known presence of an historic cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247) along Dreher Avenue, the APE was revised in order to avoid impacts to the resource. Based on the revised Phase IB archaeological APE (combined Alternative 2B and Alternative 2D only), these identified sites/isolated finds will not be impacted by the proposed project and no additional testing was completed. Five archaeological sites were eliminated from further National Register evaluation as a result of the removal of Alternative 2A and various design revisions.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluations were undertaken for sites contained within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE, comprised of Alternatives 2B and 2D only. Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations were completed for 13 of the 32 sites identified within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE. Sites were selected for additional testing based on the amount of identified testable area within the APE, the depth and variety of encountered deposits, number and variety of diagnostic artifacts recovered, and/or refusal received above sterile soil. A total of 30 TUs were excavated as part of the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations.

Two designed alternatives (2B and 2D) have progressed to final environmental consideration. Thirty-two (32) of the thirty-seven (37) archaeological sites identified as a result of the Phase IB survey will be impacted by the project; therefore, thirty-two (32) archaeological sites were evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Only the portions of these sites located within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE were evaluated. Four (4) archaeological sites are recommended by MT as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to their low potential to yield significant information. The eligibility of the remaining twenty-eight (28) archaeological sites, whose boundaries extend outside of the Phase IB/II archaeological APE, could not be determined; however, the portions of all twenty-eight sites within the APE are not recommended by MT as contributing to the overall site significance and eligibility. Therefore, MT recommends no additional work at any sites identified within the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE for the I-80 Reconstruction Project. The eligibility of portions of the identified sites which extend outside of the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE was not determined.



This work was designed to meet the requirements of all applicable federal and state mandates that apply to the project, which include the following: the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966 as amended, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, Executive Order 11-593, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Acts 1970-120 and 1978-273. All work was conducted in accordance with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's (PHMC's)/Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office's (PA SHPO's) *Cultural Resource Management in Pennsylvania: Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (2008). All archaeological work was conducted at the direction of the PennDOT Engineering District 5-0 Cultural Resources Professional (CRP) Archaeologist. All archaeological work was conducted by or under the direct supervision of a person meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeologists (48 FR 44738-9). All GIS work was completed by a professional GIS analyst who has received Geographic Information Systems Professional (GISP) certification.

The results of the survey for above ground resources were documented by MT within a separate report, *Historic Structures Survey & Determination of Eligibility Report, SR 0080-17M, Interstate 80 (I-80) Reconstruction Project* (MT 2016). Full and abbreviated PHRS forms were completed for various properties and property groupings as directed by the District CRP Architectural Historian; associated Key #'s for these properties are provided where relevant. Some, but not all, of the boundaries of sites identified as part of the Phase IB Archaeological survey contain structures/parcels/properties for which PHRS forms have been completed.

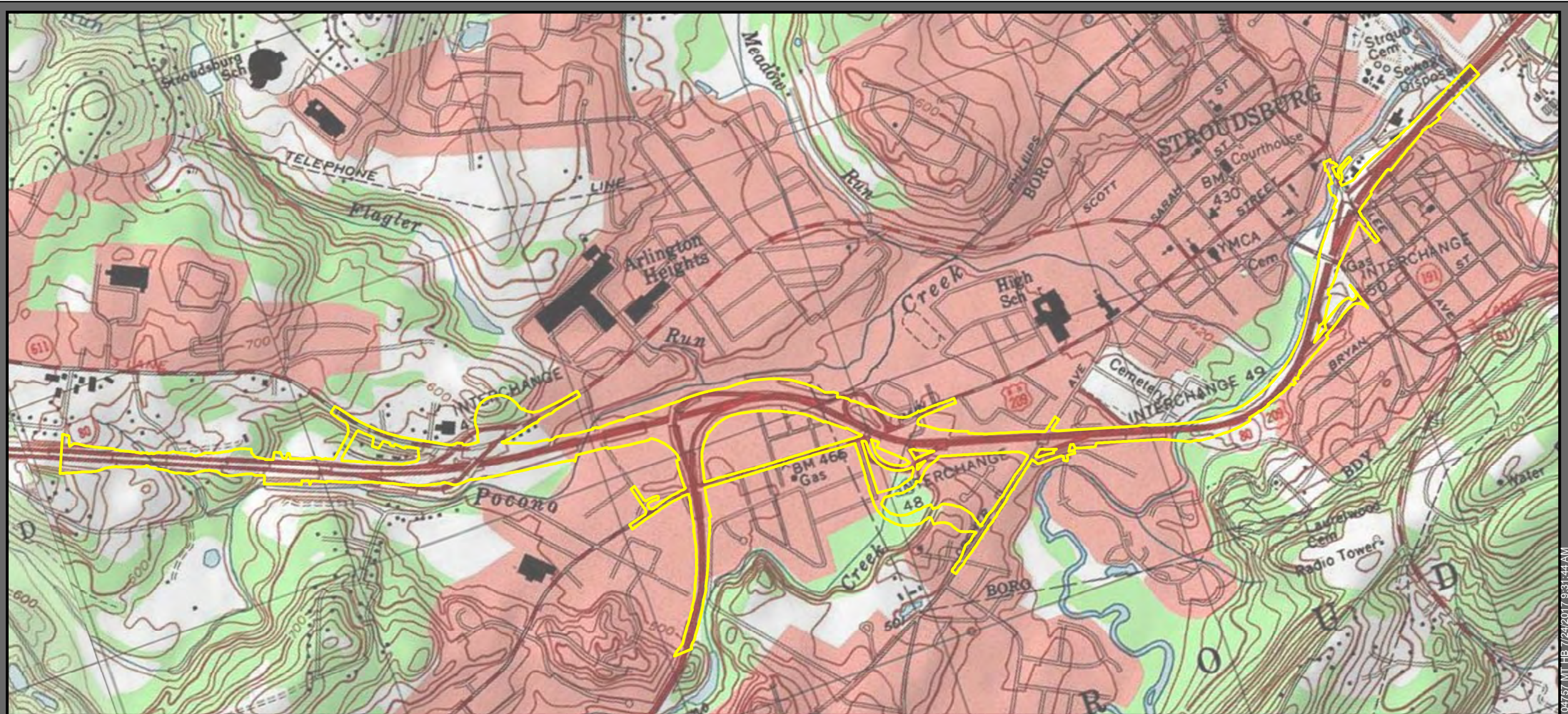
Two historic cemeteries, the Stroudsburg Cemetery (Key# 038809) and the Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247), are located immediately adjacent to the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE. The Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247), was originally identified by MT within the initial Phase IB archaeological APE; however, as a result of various design revisions, the cemetery was able to be avoided. As part of the current survey effort, a *Cemetery Main Survey Form* was completed for the Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247). The Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068) was previously evaluated by MT under Criterion A, B, and C as part of the above ground resources survey and was recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity and significance (MT 2016). As the resource does not lie within the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE, the Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247) was not evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Should design plans continue to evolve, ground disturbing activities should be avoided within the demarcated boundaries of the cemetery proper (enclosed by a stone wall) due to the known presence of human remains. Based on the provided documentary evidence, the potential for burials outside of the cemetery proper is considered to be low.

The Stroudsburg Cemetery (#38809) lies immediately adjacent to the Phase IB/II archaeological APE. The cemetery proper, wherein graves have been documented and/or could potentially be located, is not located within the APE; however, the parcel boundary for the cemetery extends within the APE. Due to documented disturbance and historical documentation, which outlines the expansion of the cemetery proper through time, no unmarked graves are likely to exist within the portion of the cemetery parcel within the APE. Therefore, no additional archaeological

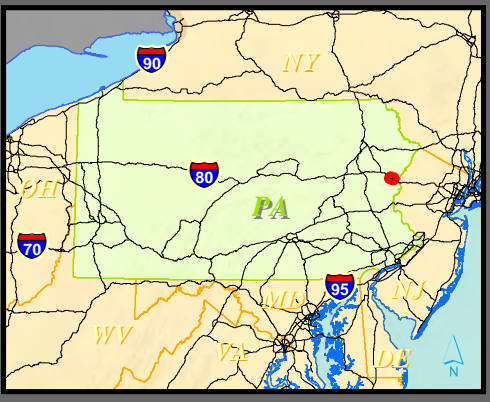
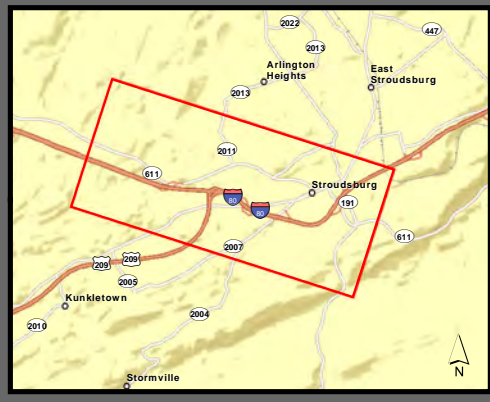
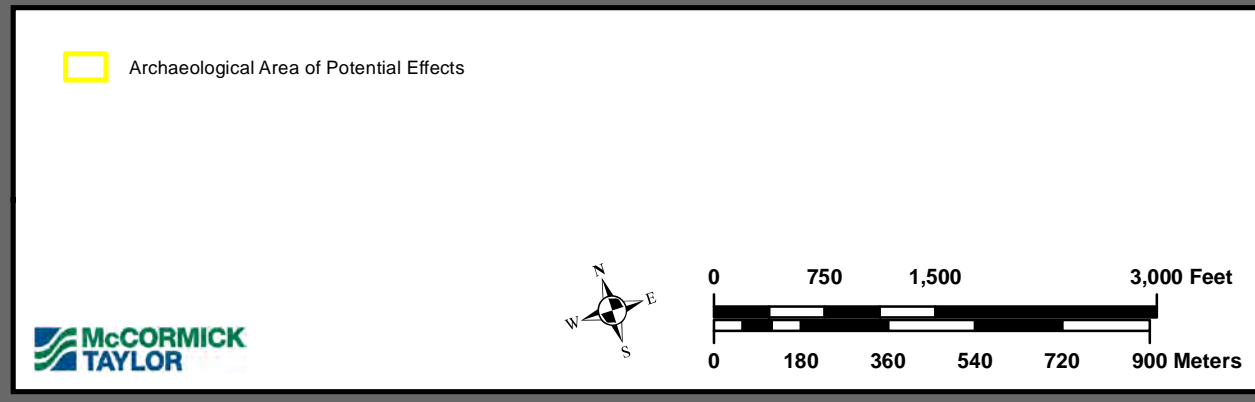
survey was conducted. Archaeological monitoring is not recommended within the portion of the Stroudsburg Cemetery parcel boundary present within the APE. Should the demarcated boundary/boundary proper for the Hollinshead Cemetery or Stroudsburg Cemetery potentially be impacted by final design, it is recommended that discussions with the District 5-0 Cultural Resource Professional (CRP) staff be initiated in order to determine the necessity of archaeological monitoring or additional survey.

Neither the original Phase IB archaeological APE nor revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE included areas for proposed storm water management basins. It is anticipated that Phase IB/II testing will be conducted as part of subsequent efforts once the locations and boundaries of the proposed storm water management basins have been identified.

Jayne McColl is the MT Project Manager. Steven Barry, MA, RPA is the Lead Archaeologist and provided project support. Allison Brewer, MA served as the Principal Investigator for the Phase IB Archaeological Identification Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations. Shannon Silsky served as the Field Director. Shawn Yingst, Ross Owen, Amanda Rasmussen, MA, and Todd Kemmler served as archaeological field technicians. GIS analysis was performed by Michael Goeckel, GISP and Jesse Suders, GISP. Ms. Brewer completed the pre-contact background research. Charles Richmond, MA (lead historian), Jerry Clouse, MA, Joseph Jasinski, MA, and Vincent Morin, MA completed the historic background research. The pre-contact lithic materials were analyzed by Steven Barry, MA, RPA. The historic artifact analysis was completed by Mr. Silsky, Cristie Barry, MA, and Ms. Rasmussen. Graphics were produced by Jennifer Regina. Qualifications of key personnel are located in *Appendix A*.



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**Figure 1: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Stroudsburg, PA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 1999

## **II. Physical Description and Environmental Setting**

The project is located at the boundary between the Glaciated Poconos Plateaus Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Physiographic Province and the Blue Mountain Section of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province. Though located within the Blue Mountain Section, the APE displays characteristics of the adjacent Glaciated Poconos Plateau Section which has been scoured by glacial ice. Glacial landforms composed of glacial till (moraines), glaciofluvial drift (outwash terraces, kames, kame terraces), and glacio-lacustrine deposits are abundant in this part of Monroe County, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny Front is the division between the more gently folded lithologies of the Appalachian Plateaus and the more complexly folded Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province. Subsections east of the Appalachian Plateaus in the Delaware Valley region include the Echo Lake Lowland (Upper Delaware Valley), Wallpack Ridge, "Lower" Delaware Valley, and the Kittatinny Mountains. The Ridge and Valley province is subdivided into two sections, the Appalachian Mountain section and the Great Valley section. The alternating ridges and valleys that make up the Appalachian Mountain section have developed due to folded and faulted rock. Blue Mountain, the first major ridge north and west of the Great Valley, forms much of the southern and eastern boundary of the section. The Blue Mountain Section is characterized by linear ridges and shallow valleys. Ridges within the Blue Mountain section range from 1,600 to 2,400 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The lowest elevations in the section are at the Susquehanna River Water Gap through Blue Mountain and the Delaware Water Gap through Kittatinny Mountain, ranging between 300 and 480 feet amsl. The Delaware Water Gap, which extends from eastern Pennsylvania to New Jersey, was created due to variations in the folded bedrock within the Appalachian mountain ridge (Epstein 1966; Sevon 2000; Thompson and Wilshusen 1999: 816-817; Way 1999:352-361).

The APE for this project is drained by multiple second, third, and fourth order tributaries of Brodhead Creek. At the western end of the APE, Little Pocono Creek flows into Pocono Creek. Pocono Creek flows into McMichael Creek. McMichael Creek flows into Brodhead Creek, which is a tributary of the Delaware River. The confluence of Brodhead Creek and the Delaware River is approximately 2.35 miles east of the archaeological APE.

### **A. Geology, Landforms, and Soils**

Bedrock within and immediately adjacent to the APE is mapped as the Devonian-age Hamilton Group (Dh), comprised of the Marcellus Formation (Dm) and Mahantango Formation (Dmh), and the Buttermilk Falls Limestone through Esopus Formation, undivided (Dbe), which includes Buttermilk Falls Limestone, Palmerton Sandstone, the Schoharie Formation, and the Esopus Formation (Berg *et al.* 1980).

The Marcellus Formation consists of black carbonaceous shale and the Mahantango Formation consists of gray, brown, and olive shale and siltstone. The Buttermilk Falls Limestone through Esopus Formation, undivided consists of a range of siliceous sandstone, argillaceous siltstone, silty shale, fossiliferous limestone, and black chert. Cherts utilized for tool manufacture are also

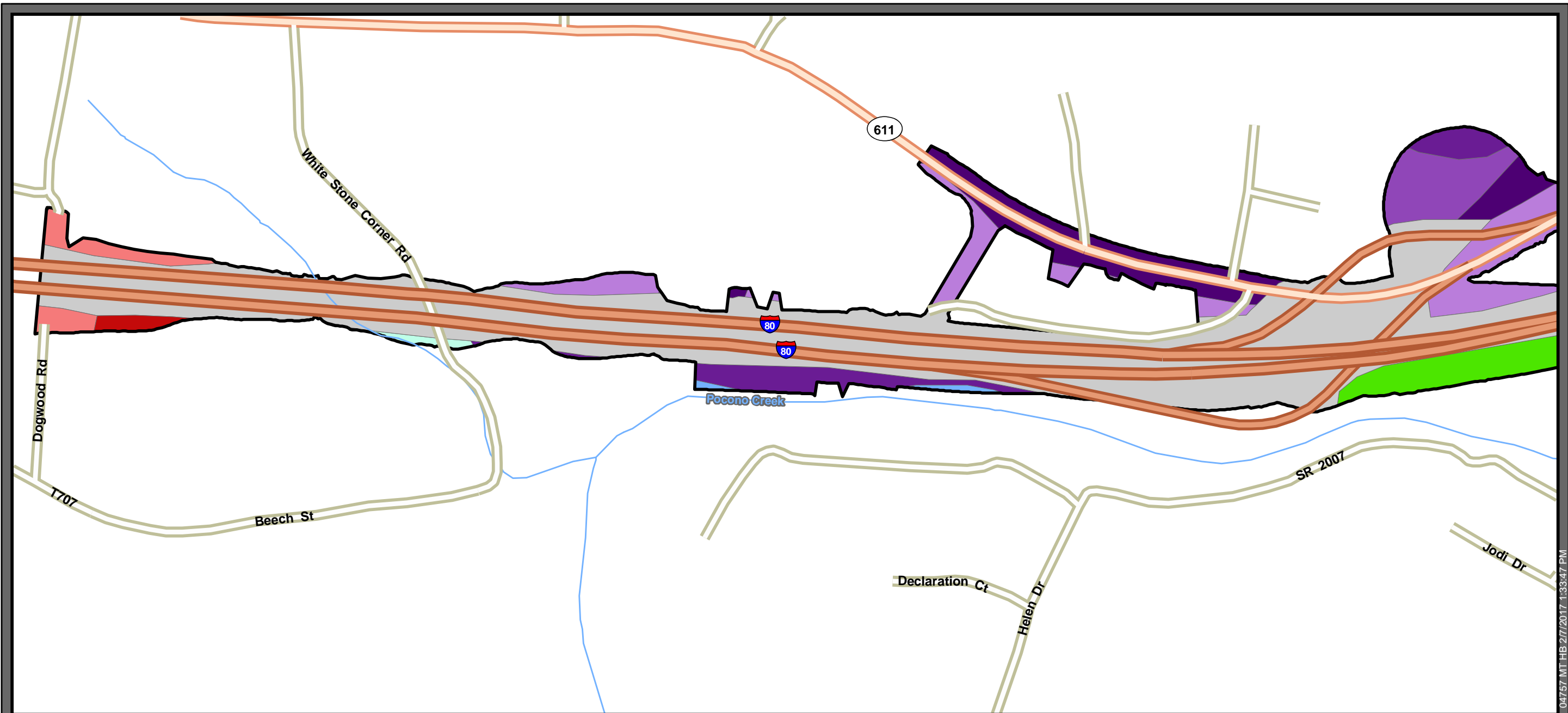
present in the nearby Ridgeley Formation and Coeymans Formation, as well as the Cambrian-Ordovician Kittatinny Supergroup common to eastern Pennsylvania and northwestern New Jersey.

According to soil surveys conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>), there are eighteen soil mapping units within the archaeological APE (*Figure 2*). Descriptions of the soil series/mapping units are provided in *Table 1*. Soils designated as hydric soils include Sheffield Silt Loam, Rexford Gravelly Silt Loam (0 to 3 Percent Slopes and 3 to 8 percent slopes), and Holly Silt Loam.

## **B. Natural Resources**

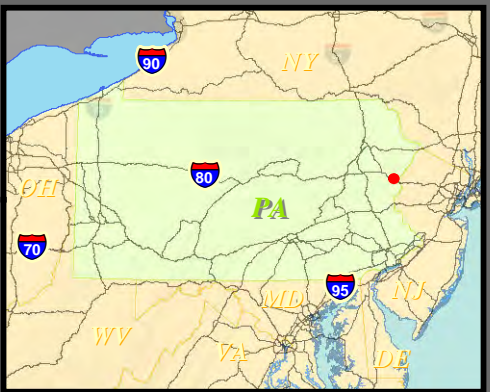
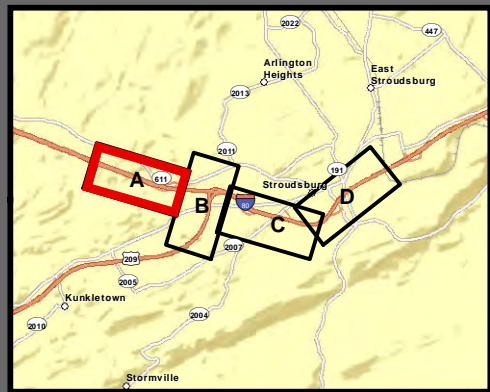
Monroe County is contained in Braun's (1950) Oak Chestnut Region of the Temperate Deciduous Forest Biome. In general, overstory species present at the time of European settlement would have been dominated by oak, chestnut, and hickory, with white pine, beech, elm, walnut, ash, tulip poplar, maple, cherry cedar, sycamore, and willow as secondary elements. The composition of any particular forest patch would have been dependent on local edaphic conditions. Well-drained soils may have promoted the growth of more mesic species like oak, chestnut, hickory and pine, while more poorly drained areas would have been conducive to sycamore and willow. A review of pollen data for eastern Pennsylvania suggests that with the exception of a decline in hemlock ca. 4,700 B.P., little vegetational change occurred from about 8,000 B.P. to the early Historic period (King 1994).

Except for species extirpated during the Historic period, Pennsylvania's modern faunal composition is thought to have developed by the Middle Holocene, ca. 8,000 B.P. (Toomey and Fay 1994). Mammal species important to aboriginal groups for subsistence and raw materials included whitetail deer, elk, moose, black bear, beaver, and eastern cottontail rabbit. Moose occur only sporadically in accounts from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, suggesting that these animals were thinly distributed in Pennsylvania prior to European contact, likely in the northern third of the state (Merritt 1987). Furbearers included beaver, fox, otter, mink, muskrat, martin, and fisher. The latter two of these, along with elk, mountain lion, and wolf were extirpated from the Commonwealth by the late nineteenth century (Doutts *et al.* 1966, Merritt 1987). Upland bird species included turkey, grouse, mourning dove, passenger pigeon (extinct), and quail, while aquatic habitats included various species of ducks and geese. Fish available in streams near the project area would have included brook trout, various species of catfish, and suckers. Anadromous fish species (American shad, gizzard shad, and Atlantic sturgeon) were dense, seasonal resources that had great economic importance for Native American and Euro-American people, but their spawning runs were likely restricted to the Delaware and its larger tributary streams (Chittenden 1974).



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|  |  |
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| Archaeological Area of Potential Effects             | Volusia gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes    |
| Bath very stony silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes    | Water  |
| Bath very stony silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes     | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes |
| Benson-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 70 percent slopes | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes |
| Cut and fill land                                    | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes  |
| Pope silt loam                                       | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes   |
| Pope silt loam, high bottom                          | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes   |

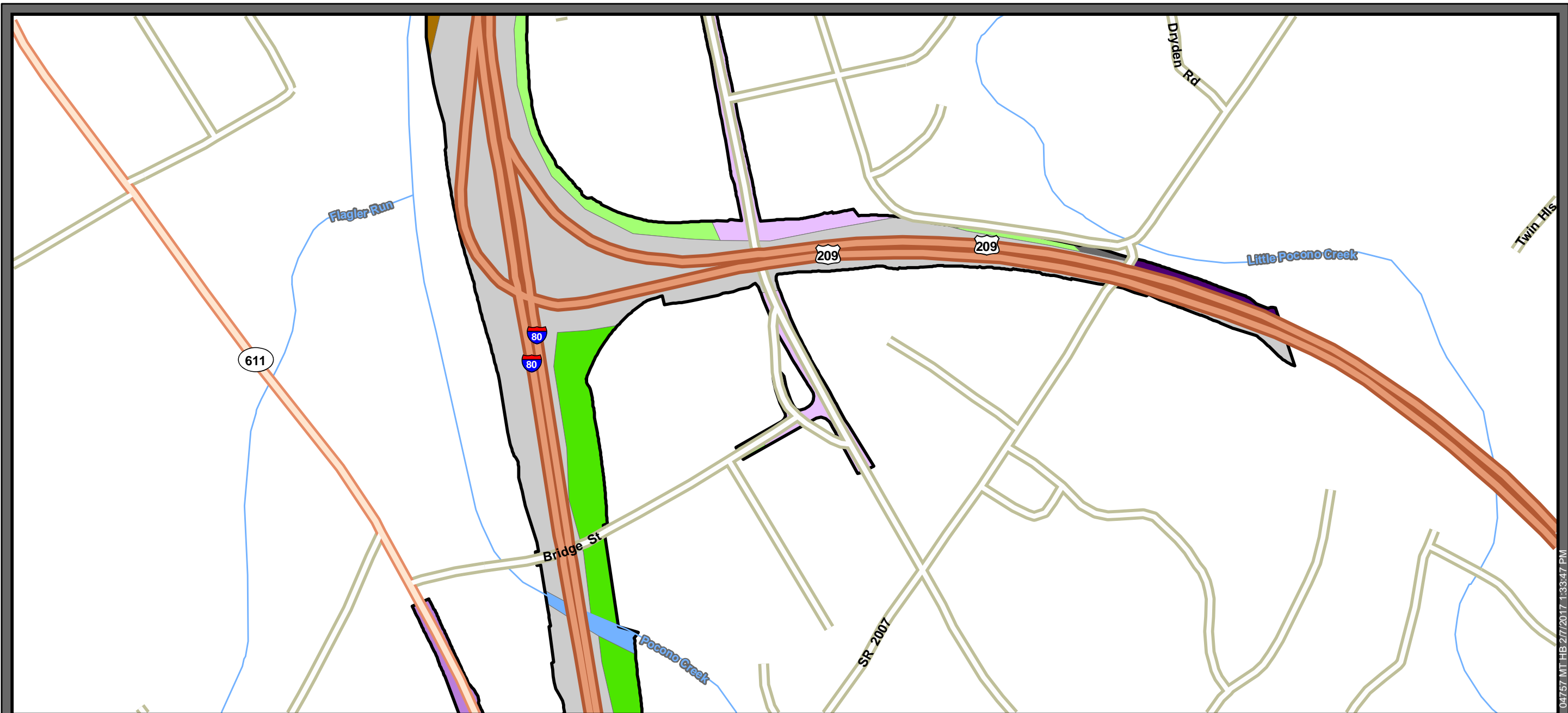


**Figure 2A: Soils Present within the Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

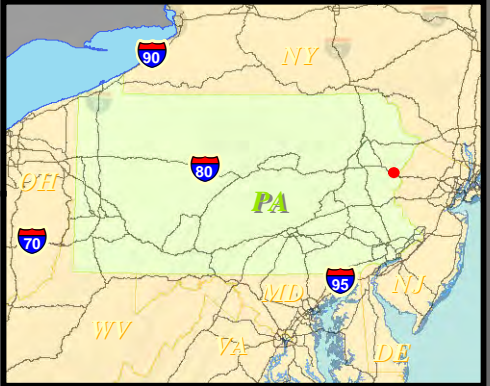
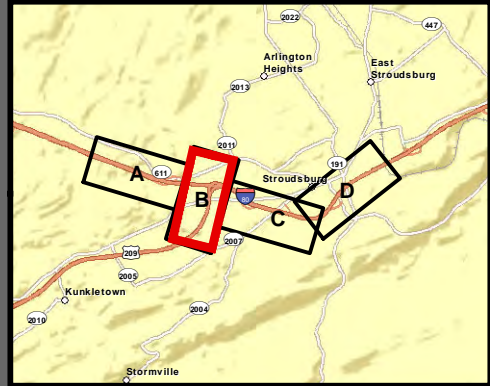
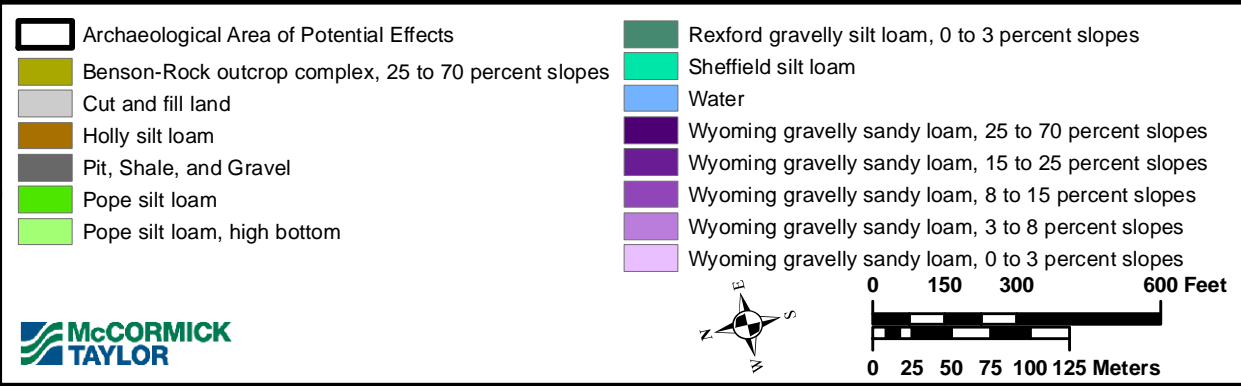
**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: USDA, 2016 (Soils)



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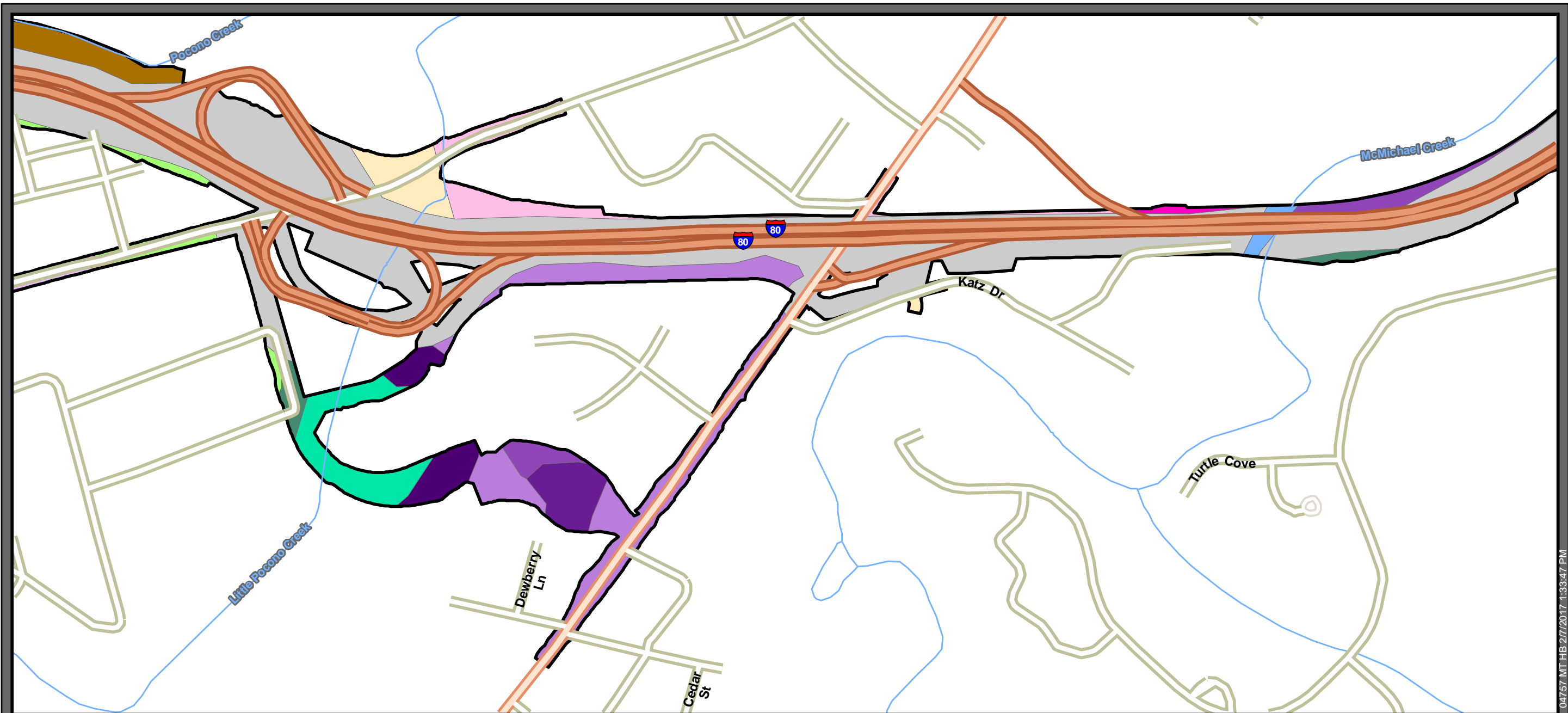


**Figure 2B: Soils Present within the Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

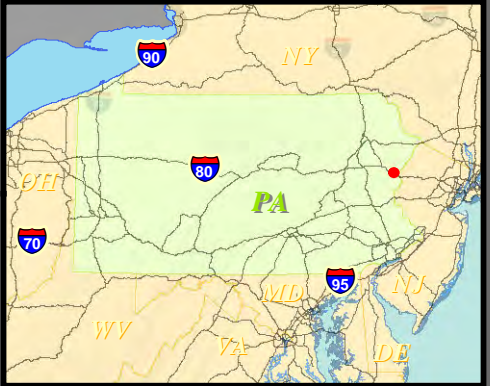
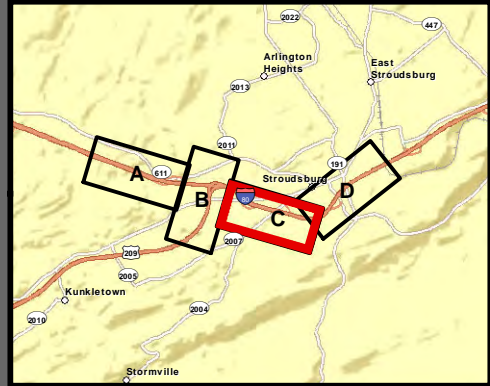
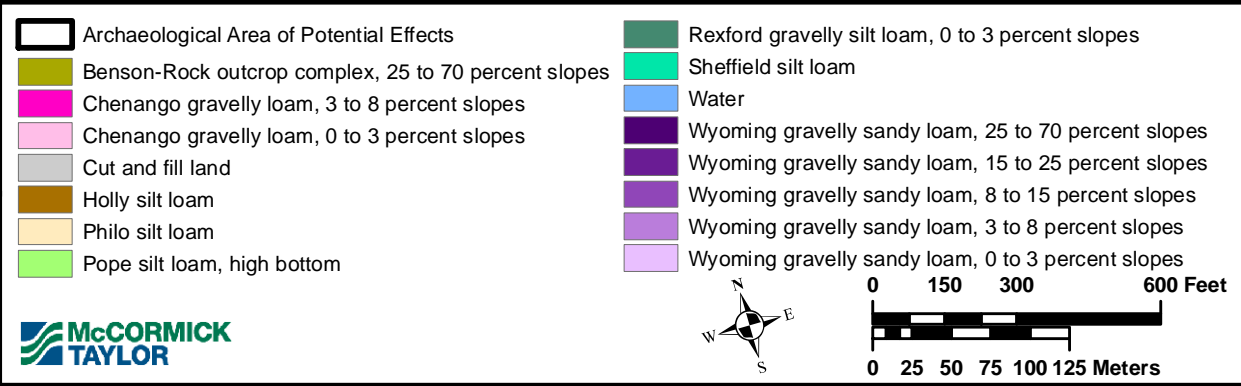
**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: USDA, 2016 (Soils)



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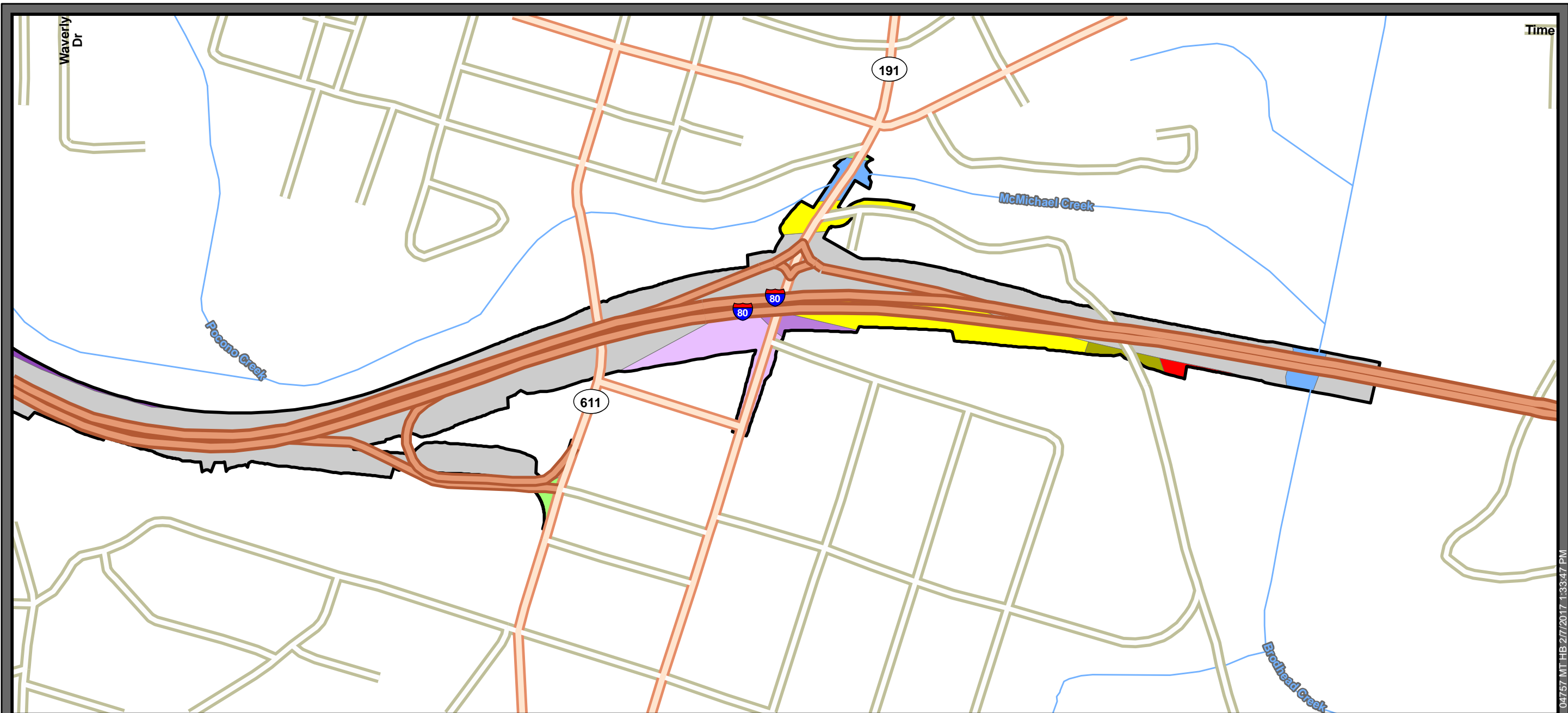
**Figure 2C: Soils Present within the Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

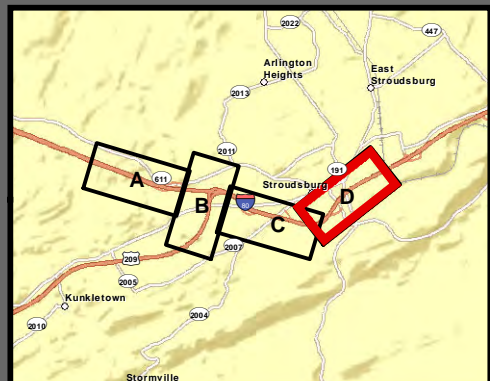
Source: USDA, 2016 (Soils)





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|  |   |
|--|---|
| Archaeological Area of Potential Effects             | Pope silt loam, high bottom                         |
| Alluvial land  | Rexford gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes   |
| Benson-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 70 percent slopes | Water   |
| Benson-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes  | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes |
| Chenango gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes        | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes  |
| Cut and fill land                                    | Wyoming gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes  |



**Figure 2D: Soils Present within the Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: USDA, 2016 (Soils)

**Table 1: Soils Present within the Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

| Map Symbol | Mapping Unit   | Soil Series Description   |
|------------|--|---|
| BbB        | Bath Very Stony Silt Loam, 0 to 8 Percent Slopes     | The Bath series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy till derived largely from gray and brown siltstone, sandstone and shale. These soils are found on uplands on nearly level to steep slopes. Slope ranges from 0 to 60 percent.   |
| BbC        | Bath Very Stony Silt Loam, 8 to 25 Percent Slopes    |   |
| BeC        | Benson-Rock Outcrop Complex, 8 to 25 Percent Slopes  | The Benson-Rock Outcrop Complex is a combination of the Benson soil series and exposed bedrock. The Benson soils and Rock outcrop are mapped together because they occur in such intricate patterns that it is not practical to map them separately. Approximately 15% of the complex is Rock outcrop. Soils of the Benson series are somewhat excessively and excessively drained soils on glaciated uplands. The soils formed in loamy till underlain by limestone or calcareous shale bedrock. Benson soils are nearly level to very steep soils on glaciated uplands. They are present on broad plains and on the tops and side slopes of hills, ridges, knolls, and mounds. Slope ranges from 0 to 70 percent. Permeability is moderate. |
| BeF        | Benson-Rock Outcrop Complex, 25 to 70 Percent Slopes |   |
| ChA        | Chenango Gravelly Loam, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes        | The Chenango series consists of very deep, well and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in water-sorted material or drift on outwash plains, kames, eskers, terraces, moraines, and alluvial fans. Slope ranges from 0 to 60 percent.   |
| ChB        | Chenango Gravelly Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes        |   |
| Hy         | Holly Silt Loam                                      | The Holly series consists of very deep, very poorly and poorly drained soils formed in loamy alluvium on flood plains. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high through high in the mineral soil. Holly soils can be found on broad flat areas and in slight depressions on flood plains receiving alluvium from upland areas of low-lime drift and noncalcareous sandstone and shale. Slope ranges from 0 through 3 percent.  |
| Ph         | Philo Silt Loam                                      | The Philo series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils on flood plains. They formed in recent alluvium derived mainly from sandstone and shale. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid. Slope ranges from 0 to 6 percent.  |
| Po         | Pope Silt Loam                                       | The Pope series consists of very deep well drained soils formed in alluvium on flood plains. Pope soils are formed in alluvium weathered from Pennsylvanian aged acid sandstone, siltstone, and shale. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. Slopes range from 0 to 4 percent.  |
| Pp         | Pope Silt Loam, High Bottom                          |   |
| ReA        | Rexford Gravelly Silt Loam, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes    | The Rexford series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained soils on terraces and moraines. They formed in glacial outwash or stream terraces derived mainly from sandstone and shale. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.   |
| Sh         | Sheffield Silt Loam                                  | The Sheffield series consists of deep, poorly drained soils that formed on large flats and depressions in glacial till and on till plains. Permeability is moderately slow above the fragipan and is very slow in the fragipan. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.   |
| VoB        | Volusia Gravelly Silt Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes    | The Volusia series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils developed in firm basal till derived from siltstone, sandstone and brittle shale or slate. . These soils are located in glaciated upland areas and occupy long uniform slopes ranging from 0 to 35 percent. Volusia soils are present on lower valley sides and on broad divides of maturely dissected glaciated plateaus. They are underlain by lacustrine materials in some areas.  |
| WyA        | Wyoming Gravelly Sandy Loam, 0 to 3 Percent Slopes   | The Wyoming series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in gravelly, water-sorted material derived from red and gray sandstone, siltstone, and shale. Wyoming soils are nearly level to very steep soils found on outwash terraces, moraines, kames, eskers, and valley trains. Slopes range from 0 to 45 percent. Permeability is rapid.   |
| WyB        | Wyoming Gravelly Sandy Loam, 3 to 8 Percent Slopes   |   |
| WyC        | Wyoming Gravelly Sandy Loam, 8 to 15 Percent Slopes  |   |
| WyD        | Wyoming Gravelly Sandy Loam, 15 to 25 Percent Slopes |   |
| WyE        | Wyoming Gravelly Sandy Loam, 25 to 70 Percent Slopes |   |

### **III. Cultural Context**

McCormick Taylor conducted background research in the files in the Survey Room, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg. The files in the Archaeology Section, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg were also researched. Other facilities where research was conducted include The Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg; the Monroe County Historical Society, the Easton Public Library, East Stroudsburg State College, and East Stroudsburg University. Recently updated data from the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) files was also utilized during the preparation of the context.

#### **A. Pre-Contact Context**

##### **1. Pre-Clovis (ca. 16,000 to 11, 500 B.P.)**

The presence of Pre-Clovis peoples in the Americas remains controversial, with the Chilean site of Monte Verde, Meadowcroft in Pennsylvania, and Cactus Hill in Virginia offering the most robust evidence for Late Pleistocene occupation. Accepting, for the purposes of this review, that Meadowcroft and Cactus Hill represent Pre-Clovis sites, their assemblages and dates are briefly discussed. Lithic technology from lower and middle Stratum IIa (seven dates average to 15,950 B.P.) at the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Washington County has been characterized as a combination of later-stage core and biface reduction, with both local and extra-local lithic raw materials (e.g. Flint Ridge flint, Hardyston jasper) represented. Although no cores were recovered from this stratum, prismatic blades and blade fragments suggest the use of small, prepared cores. A single, unfluted lanceolate biface (typed “Miller Lanceolate”) recovered from Stratum IIa was bracketed by dates of  $11,300 \pm 700$  B.P. and  $12,800 \pm 870$  B.P. Floral remains from this stratum suggest that elements of a deciduous forest were present near the site. Meadowcroft’s earliest inhabitants are thought to have been more generalized foragers than succeeding Clovis groups (Adovasio *et al.* 1982).

The Cactus Hill site in Virginia’s coastal plain has produced blade cores, blade tools, and thinned, lanceolate bifaces with an associated radiocarbon date of  $15,070 \pm 70$  B.P. This assemblage is distinctive in material and technology from the overlying Clovis component dated  $10,920 \pm 250$  B.P. and is vertically separated by 0.07 to 0.20 meters (0.2 to 0.7 feet) of sand (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997:167). If the radiocarbon assays from Cactus Hill and Meadowcroft accurately date the respective artifact assemblages, a hypothesis which is supported by pedological analysis at Cactus Hill (Wagner and McAvoy 2004), the lithic technology of Pre-Clovis peoples appears qualitatively different from that of Clovis peoples.

##### **2. Paleoindian (ca. 11,500 to 10,000 B.P.)**

King’s (1994) interpretation of pollen cores from ponds and bogs in eastern Pennsylvania provides a broad picture of changing vegetation communities from the Late Glacial (15,000-10,000 B.P.) to the Late Holocene. During the Late Glacial period, as early as 14,000 yr B.P., ice had recently withdrawn and sedimentation begun within the Blue Mountain Section. Based

on data collected from Tannersville Bog, the area was a sparsely vegetated, treeless landscape with pioneer herbs, among which sedges may have been especially prominent. Within the Delaware Valley, much contrast exists between the development of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Delaware Valley, as evidenced by studies conducted at Tannersville Bog and Longswamp. At Longswamp, outside the glacial limit, grass and tundra plants dominate. At Tannersville, on the outermost Wisconsin moraine, sedge-dominated communities prevail. The presence of areas of impeded drainage, created by the presence of the raw moraine, exposed rock, and buried ice mass, created favorable conditions for growth of sedges. However, the drier moraine surfaces of the uplands may have taken some time to be colonized. New plant associations evolved in the area from vegetation south of the glaciated region. In contrast to the deglaciated region, the periglacial area had experienced a long period of stable climate and soil to which plant communities had adapted, creating a tundra zone within 45 to 100 kilometers (30 to 62 miles) of the ice front. By this time, the unglaciated region had a developed drainage system and probably lacked large swampy areas in which sedge-dominated communities could develop. By 13,300 yr B.P., an increased presence of spruce, juniper, and aspen pollen mark the stabilization of slopes around the Tannersville Bog (Watts 1979). After 12,000 B.P., eastern Pennsylvania supported a mosaic of boreal-like forests, open habitats where willow and alder were present, extensive wetlands, and areas of grassland. Throughout the latter part of the Late Glacial, the stable yet cold Polar Frontal Zone was present over Pennsylvania, which promoted the closing of boreal forests that is suggested by pollen data from Tannersville Bog, Panther Run, and Bear Meadows (Delcourt and Delcourt 1994). Minor deciduous components were present in these Ridge and Valley settings by ca. 10,000-9,000 B.P., which may imply that Blue Mountain settings would have also contained deciduous elements.

Pennsylvania experienced the most dramatic changes in faunal composition toward the end of the Late Glacial period. Prior to this transition, faunal communities were characterized by the association of species that are now either extinct, or regionally extinct, with those that have persisted into the modern period. Thirteen mammal species that became extinct during the Late Glacial have been recovered from Pennsylvania paleontological sites. In addition, ten mammal species were present in the Late Glacial that occupy more northerly or westerly ranges today, the most economically important of which may have been caribou (Toomey and Fay 1994: 25- 26). The co-occurrence of these species has been termed “non-analogous” and the most common explanation advanced for this situation is decreased seasonal variation during the Late Pleistocene (Lundelius *et al.* 1983). The variety of Pennsylvania’s Late Glacial fauna also suggests a mosaic of ecological settings that included grasslands, deciduous and boreal forests, and tundra-like habitats (Toomey and Fay 1994), which compliments environmental reconstructions based on pollen frequencies.

Paleoindian sites are most commonly identified by the presence of distinctive, fluted bifaces. Other parts of the toolkit include formal flake tool types and large bifacial cores. In general, Paleoindian toolkits are marked by a conspicuous use of high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic materials that often originate at considerable distances from their point of discard. The former characteristic is inferred to result from a need for durability over numerous episodes of intensive use at locations distant from sources (Goodyear 1989), while the distances from sites to sources have been used to estimate maximum travel distances ranging from 75 to 400 kilometers (47 to 250 miles) for eastern North America (Custer and Stewart 1990). Carr and Adovasio (2002) note

that while western fluted point occupations are often associated with the remains of extinct megafauna, eastern Paleoindian subsistence is more poorly understood. As discussed below, a mosaic of environments would have been available to Paleoindian groups, including wetlands, closed coniferous forests, and restricted patches of mast-bearing species. Paleoindian toolkits do not include the specialized tools for plant processing that became common during the Archaic period, a fact that has been interpreted to signify limited reliance on gathered foodstuffs. A greater emphasis on hunting has also been proposed on theoretical grounds (Kelly and Todd 1988, Waguespack and Surovell 2003).

Nevertheless, fruit seeds and fish remains from Shawnee-Minisink suggest that more generalized foraging adaptations were practiced (Dent and Kauffman 1985). The Paleoindian artifact assemblage from Shawnee-Minisink is also instructive in that 91 percent of the lithic artifacts are composed of locally available black chert (Marshall 1985). These characteristics support Dent's observation that Paleoindian adaptations were likely to have been highly variable within the eastern United States (2002). Currently, Shawnee-Minisink has the distinction of having produced the only radiocarbon assays for a Paleoindian component in the Delaware drainage, as well as one of the earliest and most accurately dated Clovis assemblages in the East. A date of  $10,590 \pm 300$  B.P. was secured on wood charcoal from a hearth excavated by Kline, and a date of  $10,750 \pm 600$  B.P., also from wood charcoal derived from a hearth, was returned on American University's excavations at the site (McNett 1985:87). A date of  $10,940 \pm 90$  B.P. was received on archival hawthorn plum seeds from one of the Paleoindian hearths originally excavated by Kline in 1972 (Dent 1999 and 2002:55-56). Since 2003, new excavations have been conducted at the Shawnee-Minisink site (Gingerich 2004, 2006a, 2006b, 2007a, 2007b), yielding over 15,000 new artifacts, including one new fluted point, over 60 scrapers, 15 cores, and numerous utilized flakes. The most recently reported dates of  $10,820 \pm 50$ ,  $10,915 \pm 25$ , and  $11,020 \pm 30$  radiocarbon years ago, were received from hawthorn seeds from an excavated hearth. These dates correlate well with the assays run by Dent and provide a mean age of  $10,935 \pm 15$  RCYBP for the Clovis occupation of Shawnee-Minisink (Gingerich 2006b, 2007a, 2007b; Gingerich and Waters 2007). Research regarding the functional interpretations of the site and the site use are still ongoing. Initial interpretations indicated that the site represented a single intensive occupation. However, high scraper counts coupled with vertically separated artifacts and features provides evidence that the site was reoccupied. Additionally, the density of artifacts in a newly identified activity locus indicates that the site consists of several discrete areas with intensive Paleoindian activities (Gingerich 2007a). Recent explorations on Hendricks Island in the Middle Delaware Valley have encountered deep sediments with soil development similar to the Paleoindian sediments at Shawnee-Minisink. However, deposits remain undated (Stewart 2005). Other notable Paleoindian sites in the Delaware drainage include Plenge (Kraft 1973) and Zeirdt (Werner 1964).

Within the Upper Delaware Valley, north of the Delaware Water Gap, few Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic sites and isolated surface finds have been excavated in Pennsylvania and New Jersey (Custer 1996; Kraft 1977:267; Kinsey 1972:446-447). Sites within the Upper Delaware Valley show the use of predominantly floodplain settings in the form of small repeatedly reoccupied base camps. Some limited Paleo-Indian use of upland settings, including lakes and bogs, have been identified away from the Delaware River, as indicated by isolated fluted point finds at two upland sites in Pike County (36PI7 and 36PI103) and by multiple fluted point finds at the

Tobyhanna Creek site in Monroe County (Kraft 1977:267; Custer 1996:115). Carr and Adovasio (2002:36) provide data indicating that upland/interior locations in the Delaware drainage comprise only three percent of Paleoindian sites, as 97 percent of all Paleoindian sites are located on the floodplains and higher terraces of the Delaware River or its major tributary streams. This indicates that Paleoindian/Early Archaic groups in the Upper Delaware Valley utilized both floodplain and upland resource zones and may have undertaken seasonal movement between zones (Custer 1996:114-115).

Intact Paleoindian sites and fluted point findspots within the Middle and Lower Delaware Valley of the neighboring Great Valley Physiographic province are similarly sparse. None have been extensively tested or excavated and very few have been fully published. The Wilhiem site (36LE93), located near the confluence of two intermittent Susquehanna drainage streams at the northern margin of the Great Valley, was tested by Witthoft (1952). The site appears to be unstratified, and produced a small number of fluted points and distinctive flake tools. The Poirier site, located in the middle Delaware drainage, produced at least six fluted points and more than 100 flake tools from surface collections. Although the overwhelming majority of fluted points from this site were manufactured on cherts identified as Onondaga and "Coxsackie" cherts, most of the flake tools appear to have been manufactured from what may be local chalcedony (Fogelman and Poirier 1990).

Carr and Adovasio (2002:36) indicate that the settings of Paleoindian sites in the Susquehanna and Delaware River Valley differ from Great Valley sites. Reported fluted point find spots in the Great Valley appear to be associated with sinkhole complexes, springs, and low-order streams, as well as Hardyston Jasper quarries at the southern margin of the Great Valley (Hatch 1993:33, Table 4.1; Custer 1996:126). Great Valley Paleoindian sites are present at higher-elevation settings, are located at greater distances from large stream confluences, and are more often associated with lower-order streams than sites of other time periods. In terms of general aspects of the settlement pattern, Carr and Adovasio suggest that Custer *et al's* (1983) cyclical settlement pattern model best explains the high frequencies of jasper on Paleoindian sites in the Piedmont, while a serial settlement pattern may apply to those in areas that were more directly influenced by glaciation (2002:41-42) like the Upper Delaware Valley.

### **3. Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,500 B.P.)**

The Early Archaic period (10,000 to 8,500 B.P.) is not well represented in the Delaware Drainage overall (Carr 1998a, Carr and Adovasio 2002), and this summary necessarily draws on data from excavated sites in the greater Middle Atlantic region. This cultural period generally coincides with the early Holocene environmental period (10,000-8,000 B.P.). As the Laurentide ice sheet further decreased in size during the Early Holocene, zonal flow from the warm, dry Pacific Airmass dominated Pennsylvania's climate, and restricted intrusions of the Maritime Tropical Airmass. The result was the gradual replacement of boreal elements in lowland settings by oak-hemlock forests, although mixed conifer-hardwood forests and spruce-fir forests would have still been present at progressively higher elevations. This transition was probably complete by the beginning of the Middle Holocene (8,000-5,000 B.P.) (Delcourt and Delcourt 1994: 13). The Early Archaic period was initially designated by researchers based on exploratory excavations at such sites as St. Albans (Broyles 1971), Doershuk (Coe 1964) and Icehouse

Bottom (Chapman 1977). Projectile point types such as Charleston, Amos, Kessel, Palmer, and Kirk (stemmed and notched) are diagnostic of the period. The work of William Gardner and his students on the Thunderbird Complex sites indicated that a chronological sequence similar to that seen at southeastern and mid-continental sites characterized the Early Archaic in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Plant food collection and processing is thought to have taken up a larger percentage of the subsistence activities of these groups and contributed a substantially larger part of the diet than during the Paleoindian period (Meltzer and Smith 1986). Botanical data from Early Archaic contexts at the Shawnee-Minisink site suggest that a wider variety of floral species was utilized (Dent and Kauffman 1985). Pennsylvania's Early and Middle Holocene fauna is known only from three sites (Hosterman's Pit, Meadowcroft Rockshelter, New Paris #3), and although the assemblages are not large or diverse, they do not contain species that were not present in the Historic period, with the exception of red fox and opossum (Toomey and Fay 1994: 35). Fauna from these periods suggest that deciduous woodland conditions prevailed in Pennsylvania; open-habitat and boreal species are rare or absent in these few assemblages (Toomey and Fay 1994: 36). The addition of chipped stone adzes, drills, and significant numbers of cobble tools to Early Archaic toolkits serve as proxy data for a greater diversity of subsistence and maintenance activities during the period.

Sites with stratified Early Archaic components in the upper and middle Delaware drainage include Shawnee-Minisink (McNett 1985), Harry's Farm (Kraft 1975), and Sandts Eddy (Bergman *et al.* 1994). At Shawnee-Minisink, two early Archaic components were recognized. The older of the two, termed the "Early Early Archaic" component is undated, and no intact features were encountered (McNett 1985:101). Flake tools were generally larger and appeared to display more expedient approaches to their manufacture than those recovered from the Paleoindian component. This component yielded a single complete, broad-bladed, corner notched projectile, termed the Kline point. No features were associated with the upper Early Archaic component at the site, however, cross-dating of recovered projectile types with those for which radiocarbon dates were available led McNett to suggest a range of 9,000 to 8,000 B.P. for this series of occupations (McNett 1985:105-107). Lithic raw material frequencies for both components indicate a continuation from the preceding Paleoindian component of the predominant use of locally available black flint, however, the proportion of tools manufactured on jasper, exotic flints, and argillite increases (Evans 1985, McMillan 1985). Drills, perforators, and cobble-based tools make their first appearance in the Early Early Archaic component (McNett 1985).

Radiometric dating of early sites in the upper and middle Delaware has yielded somewhat problematic results. The Early Archaic component at Harry's Farm (Zone 8) is dated to  $7,320 \pm 120$  B.P. and displays higher artifact diversity than those recovered from Shawnee-Minisink (Kraft 1975:9). Zone 8 produced a Kirk-like projectile in association with large quartzite flake tools and cores, battered and pitted cobbles, and netsinkers (Kraft 1975). The association of a Kirk-like projectile with a Middle Archaic date has led some researchers to consider the date to be too late (Custer 1996:114, Stewart and Cavallo 1991:24). Alternatively, Kirk-like points could have a longer history of use in the upper Delaware. The Early Archaic component at Sandts Eddy produced one date of  $9,420 \pm 90$  B.P. on wood charcoal from a hearth in Stratum XI, which is stratigraphically consistent with other dates from the site (Bergman *et al.* 1994:165-166). The hearth was in apparent association with a Lecroy projectile and chert biface thinning flakes, thus raising the possibility that bifurcate-base points span the Early and Middle

Archaic periods as currently defined by Carr (1998a, b), Gardner (1989), and Stewart and Cavallo (1991). The association could also be the result of soil deflation/erosion of an Early Archaic site that was re-occupied by bifurcate-using groups. The Upper Shawnee Island Site (36MR45), also identified by Kline, is located approximately 2 km upriver from the Shawnee-Minisink Site. Early Archaic deposits, including a hearth, jasper debitage, and a hammerstone or nutting stone were encountered. The excavated hearth yielded a radiocarbon date of 7,380B.C. $\pm$ 545 (9,330 $\pm$ 545 B.P.). However, due to the lack of recovered temporally diagnostic points from this feature, the date cannot be corroborated by lithic technology. Due to limited excavations at the site, little information can be provided regarding Early Archaic activities beyond the exploitation of non-local jasper and use of floodplain environments (Custer 1996:113-114).

Carr's analysis of lithic types represented by diagnostic Early Archaic projectile points indicates that jasper point frequencies decline from Paleoindian levels, while rhyolite makes its first appearance as a raw material for point production in the Delaware drainage (Carr 1998a:56). The retention of high-quality lithic materials at slightly lower levels than in Paleoindian assemblages led Carr to suggest that Early Archaic settlement systems in the Delaware drainage may have become more serial in focus. Alternatively, undiscovered base camps may have been focused near quarries (Carr 1998a:56-57). Carr's Early Archaic projectile sample is limited to eleven specimens; and inferences regarding the entire settlement system made from this small data base are premature. Carr also uses PASS file data to investigate differences in site locations between Early Archaic sites and those of other periods. He sees a drop in the use of riverine settings and a lack of patterned use of different topographic settings by Early Archaic peoples in comparison to earlier Paleoindian groups and later bifurcate-using groups, attributing the difference to rapid environmental change during the Early Holocene (Carr 1998a: 58-59). In general, Carr feels that there are sufficient similarities in settlement patterning and lithic preferences to include Early Archaic groups in an "adaptive pattern" similar to that of Paleoindian groups, the primary difference between the two being the less riverine-oriented site preferences exhibited during the Early Archaic. Carr is in agreement with several authors (Custer 1996, Gardner 1989, Geier 1990, Stewart and Cavallo 1991) that greater organizational differences existed between Early Archaic groups and those of the Middle Archaic period than with the preceding Paleoindian period.

#### **4. Middle Archaic (8,500 to 5,000 B.P.)**

Reported Middle Archaic sites in Pennsylvania are more numerous than either Early Archaic or Paleoindian sites. This cultural period tracks the mid-Holocene transition to predominantly deciduous forests, which is attributed to a change from warm and dry conditions during the Pre-Boreal and Boreal climatic periods to warmer and wetter conditions during the Atlantic climatic period (Davis 1983, Delcourt and Delcourt 1994, Vento and Rollins 1990). The most widely accepted explanation for the shift in climate, proposed by Knox (1983), has to do with the final ablation of the Laurentide ice sheet. By 6,000 B.P. the glacier was restricted to a small portion of Quebec Province (see maps in Jacobsen *et al.* 1987). Zonal flow from the Pacific Airmass was weakened, allowing the penetration of polar and tropical systems into the Midwest and Middle Atlantic. Regardless of the causes of vegetation change at the Early to Middle Holocene transition, the development of predominantly deciduous forests by 8,000 B.P. would have had



obvious consequences for Pennsylvania's natives. Delcourt and Delcourt (1994) indicate that chestnut, hickory, and beech were present in the Commonwealth's forests by ca. 6,000 BP. The increases in mast-producing species would have resulted in larger terrestrial game populations, provided greater subsistence security, and opened avenues for increased sedentism.

The majority of the Middle Archaic sites recorded in the PASS files were dated on the basis of the recovery of bifurcate-based points (Carr 1998b). Dates associated with bifurcate types in the Middle Atlantic region generally range from ca. 8,500 to 8,000 B.P. Bergman *et al.* (1994) suggest that sites from later in the Middle Archaic period are under-represented. Custer (1996) has argued that this may be due to archaeologists' inability to differentiate Late and Middle Archaic sites on the basis of projectiles collected from surface sites. With the spread of mast-bearing trees into interior areas, it appears that Middle Archaic groups relied more heavily on upland areas for subsistence, as indicated by the occurrence during the period of small procurement camps and base camps in interior settings (Carr 1998b, Custer 1996). Stewart and Cavallo (1991) report that site locations indicate that there was a significant focus on varied interior and riverine wetland environments.

Custer (1996) lists the following additional trends for the Middle Archaic in southeastern Pennsylvania and the Delmarva Peninsula: (1) a greater diversity of tools-particularly heavy woodworking tools, suggesting a wider range of tasks and (possibly) localized forest clearance, and the appearance of ground stone tools, indicating the increased use of plant food resources and the greater availability of edible plant species; (2) flake core as opposed to biface core technology, possibly indicating more expedient approaches to tool production and use; and (3) wider range of raw materials utilized, suggesting the localization of lithic catchments and perhaps smaller territories. Custer's reconstruction of settlement patterns includes base camps occupied seasonally by small family bands and ephemeral procurement camps characterized by few artifacts and a limited number of tool types (1996: 153-155, 159-162). The repeated use of a specific landform is a common pattern in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic, but the occupations do not often overlap, which is substantially different from the Late Archaic pattern of dense, overlapping occupations over a broad portion of a landform (Stewart and Cavallo 1991, Wall *et al.* 1996).

The trends highlighted by Custer (1996) are represented in the Delaware River Valley in Stratum IX at the Sandts Eddy site. Two radiocarbon dates of  $7,330 \pm 60$  B.P. and  $7,080 \pm 70$  B.P. were returned on carbonized hazelnut shells and an unspecified charcoal sample from Stratum IX (Bergman *et al.* 1994:164). These dates are associated with a lithic assemblage that includes few bifacial tools, although the debitage suggests that these were present. Cortical surfaces on chert debitage suggest that some of this material was collected in cobble form from the river while jasper was transported to the site from primary or near-primary sources. The majority of the lithic assemblage, however, is composed cores and debitage of non-cryptocrystalline materials such as quartz, quartzite, conglomerate, sandstone, sub-graywacke, and granite, along with cobble-based tools on these same materials (Bergman *et al.* 1994). All of these latter materials could be collected from the bed and banks of the Delaware River. The behaviors represented in the Stratum IX occupation appear to have been focused on nut processing, the creation of heavy cutting and chopping tools, and the manufacture and maintenance of bifacial tools. Spatial

patterning and artifact densities suggest short-term use of the site by small foraging groups (Bergman *et al.* 1994:167-168).

Middle Archaic components have also been reported at Shawnee-Minisink (McNett 1985; McMillan 1985), Faucett (Kinsey 1975), and Upper Shawnee Island (Stewart *et al.* 1991) within the Delaware River Valley (Custer 1996). Though excavations at Upper Shawnee Island were very limited, a hearth containing fire-cracked rock was encountered, which appears to date stratigraphically to the Middle Archaic (Stewart *et al.* 1991). Excavations at the Faucett Site encountered multiple Middle Archaic deposits, both of which contained pre-contact features and lithic material. The later and more extensive component yielded three Vosburg points, three “ovate knives,” two “choppers or teshoas,” one pitted hammerstone, and 198 pieces of debitage (Kinsey 1975: Table 29). The Middle Archaic occupation was determined to represent a briefly exploited small base camp. Two Middle Archaic components were excavated at the Shawnee-Minisink Site (McMillan 1985). The first occupation (Locus 4) yielded an argillite Kanahwa point. Based on the recovery of additional chipped cobble tools, hammerstones, flake knives, scrapers, and singular examples of a wedge, perforator, and spokeshave, McMillan has formed the opinion that bipolar lithic reduction was utilized during this occupation along with hide processing and woodworking (McMillan 1985). The larger Middle Archaic component (Locus 5) also provides evidence for the use of bipolar reduction technology, with anvils and hammerstones found within lithic reduction areas. However, McMillan (1985:313) notes that it is unclear whether the tool manufacturing areas and other work/activity areas represent separate occupations, or if they represent activities areas within a single occupation. Due to the wide variety of tool types present at the site, it is likely that both Middle Archaic occupations are base camps (Custer 1996).

Middle Archaic components postdating ca. 7,000 B.P. are rare in the Delaware River Valley and the Middle Atlantic, however evidence from stratified sites in the central Susquehanna River Valley suggest that stemmed projectiles (Neville and Stanly types) had replaced bifurcate forms by this date and were followed by side- and corner-notched types (i.e. Otter Creek, Brewerton Series, Vosburg), some of which were used well into the Late Archaic (Custer *et al.* 1994, 1996, East *et al.* 2002, Hart 1995, Wyatt *et al.* 2005). These types have also been recognized on surface sites in the eastern Great Valley and Delaware River Valley. Triangular projectile/knife forms may also be part of late Middle Archaic though Late Archaic toolkits in both areas. Excavations at 28Me1-D recovered triangular projectiles/knives in strata dated between ca. 4000 and 5500 B.P. and in underlying strata that may date as early as 6,500 BP (Stewart and Cavallo 1991:25, Wall *et al.* 1996). This early temporal estimate is supported by the recovery of three triangular bifaces from the upper Bt horizon at Oberly Island in stratigraphic association with non-feature charcoal dating to 6,340 ± 70 B.P. (Siegel *et al.* 1999:40).

## **5. Late Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.)**

Most of the recorded Archaic sites in the state of Pennsylvania are attributed to the Late Archaic period (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.). This period bridges the late Middle Holocene and Late Holocene environmental periods. Perhaps the most significant vegetational change of the Middle Holocene was the catastrophic reduction in hemlock ca. 4,500 B.P. Although Vento and Rollins (1990) indicate that warm-dry conditions associated with the Sub-Boreal climatic period may

have been responsible for hemlock decline in the adjacent Susquehanna Drainage, Davis (1981, 1983) attributes the sharp and nearly simultaneous drop in hemlock pollen throughout its range to a possible pathogen or insect attack. More recent paleoenvironmental work in Ontario links the hemlock decline to insect-driven defoliation (Bhiry and Fillion 1996). Prior to its recovery nearly 2,000 years later, increased oak, hickory, and beech apparently filled the gap created by hemlock's decline (Delcourt and Delcourt 1994, Fuller 1998). The existence of a return to warm and dry climate ca. 5,000 to 3,000 B.P. (variously called the Xerothermic or Hypsithermal period) is suggested by several Middle Atlantic researchers (Custer 1988, Curry and Custer 1982, Stewart 1990, Vento and Rollins 1990). Custer (1988), in particular, sees the desiccation of upland water sources and forests as causal factors in Late Archaic cultural developments. Curry and Custer (1982) present evidence for increased aeolian deposition at Piedmont and Coastal Plain sites. However, there is at present no compelling evidence to suggest desiccation of upland environments within the Ridge and Valley Province or the adjacent Glaciated Appalachian Plateau. Pollen profiles presented by Watts (1979) for Tannersville Bog and Longswamp show no significant increases in non-arboreal pollen during the interval in question.

Many of the cultural trends seen on Late Archaic sites were apparently based on patterns that were developed during the Middle Archaic period (Custer 1996). Late Archaic sites, generally, display increased use of local lithic resources, greater numbers of cobble-based and ground stone tools, more expedient approaches to lithic technology, and greater use of upland locales. Differences between the two periods are more a matter of scale. Through the Late Archaic period, site size and complexity increase in floodplain and terrace settings along major rivers and tributary streams, the number of features per site generally increases, and the frequency of extensive fire-cracked rock scatters and concentrations (often called platform hearths) in these settings increases, particularly during the interval between ca. 3,800 B.P. and 2,750 B.P. (aka Terminal Archaic after Snow 1980). The pattern of small, spatially restricted activity areas seen during the Middle Archaic gives way to intensively and repeatedly reused locations that are presumed to have functioned as base camps (Custer 1996). These river-proximal locations are complimented by numerous small sites with limited tool inventories in uplands. Although this settlement pattern is similar to that of the Middle Archaic, storage features encountered at a small number of Late Archaic sites (Kraft 1970, McLearn 1991a and b, Wyatt *et al.* 2005) suggests that settlement/subsistence systems were trending towards a more logistical organization (*sensu* Binford 1980) than was the case for Middle Archaic systems. The implications of these trends suggest that Late Archaic territories were smaller, and that population growth continued through the period.

The exchange of non-local lithic materials in the form of partially finished to finished artifacts began in the early portion of the period, but gained momentum and greater intensity from ca. 3,600 to 3,000 B.P. Steatite bowls from southeastern Pennsylvania and eastern Maryland sources were traded into the Middle and Upper Delaware Valley during this interval, as was rhyolite from South Mountain sources in southcentral Pennsylvania and northcentral Maryland. Various authors have proposed that increased regional exchange during the waning years of the Late Archaic was a response to the reduction in the size of resource procurement territories as population density increased. More frequent gift exchange would have served to promote alliances/debt relations between distant social groups that could be used to offset local resource shortfalls (Custer 1988, Stewart 1989). Other positive aspects of more formalized group

alliances would have included the transmission of technological, social and environmental information and the ability to adjust group size/composition over a larger spatial scale.

The early Late Archaic cultural sequence throughout the Delaware drainage is signaled by artifacts associated with what Kinsey (1972) termed the “Delaware Valley Archaic Complex”. This concept was framed by research conducted on stratified sites in the Upper Delaware in association with the Tock’s Island project, primarily the Faucett and Brodhead-Heller sites. It is defined by the Lackawaxen and Macpherson stemmed projectile types, but includes examples of the Brewerton Series. Other portions of the toolkit include adzes, chipped celts, “bannerstones”, and large cobble-based flake knives. Features are almost exclusively restricted to small, rock-lined hearths (Kinsey 1972:336). The early end of the time range suggested for the complex was based on a date of  $5,180 \pm 200$  B.P. returned on scattered wood charcoal in association with a Brewerton Eared-Notched point from Faucett. The later end was established on a date of  $3,830 \pm 120$  B.P. on wood charcoal from a hearth at the Brodhead-Heller site. This hearth was in apparent association with Lackawaxen projectiles and was stratigraphically sealed from an overlying Perkiomen component (Kinsey 1972:339). Additional Archaic components have also been encountered at the Padula site (Bergman et al. 1992 and 1994; Weed et al. 1990), Egypt Mills site and Shawnee-Minisink. Although Kinsey suggests that Brewerton Series and Lamoka projectiles were a minor part of the complex, the suite of other Laurentian tradition artifacts are rare in early Late Archaic components, carrying the implication that the Upper Delaware Valley residents were part of a different Late Archaic cultural tradition (Kinsey 1972:337).

Dates of  $4,020 \pm 180$  B.P. and  $3,870 \pm 70$  B.P. were returned on an extensive fire-cracked rock pavement and small pit, respectively at stratified Lower Blacks Eddy site in the middle Delaware drainage (Schuldenrein *et al.* 1991: Table 2 and pp. 64). The rock pavement feature included several projectiles of the Lackawaxen type; however, other rock pavements contained appreciable number of Broadspear forms and featured dates of  $3,610 \pm 150$  B.P. and  $3,520 \pm 100$  B.P. (Schuldenrein *et al.* 1991: Table 2, pp. 64). Establishing the temporal relationship between these projectile types at the site was hindered by low sedimentation rates between ca. 4,000 B.P. and 3,400 B.P. which resulted in a Late Archaic land surface that was open to occupation throughout this interval (Schuldenrein *et al.* 1991:65-66). Nevertheless, the horizontal distribution of these types was largely horizontally non-contiguous, which suggested that they may have been deposited during different occupations at the site (Schuldenrein *et al.* 1991:65-66). Broadspear components were encountered above Lackawaxen components at both Brodhead-Heller and Faucett, indicating that some degree of temporal separation existed between these two projectile traditions (Kinsey 1972). The data from Lower Black’s Eddy suggests that the construction of large thermal features associated with intensive food processing may have begun prior to the Terminal Archaic.

It is more certain that the large thermal features (aka “platform hearths”) became common during the final centuries of the Late Archaic and the early portion of the Early Woodland period (ca. 3,800 B.P. to 1,750 B.P.) based on data from Brodhead-Heller, Faucett, Peters-Albrecht (Kinsey 1972), Zimmerman (36PI14) (Werner 1972), and the Miller Field site (Kraft 1972, 1975) in the upper Delaware River Valley, and the Lower Blacks Eddy (Schuldenrein *et al.* 1991) and Bachman sites (Anthony and Roberts 1987) in the middle Delaware River Valley. The creation of larger food processing features and a marked increase in net weight counts during the

Terminal Archaic may signal larger group sizes and/or general population growth. With the exception of the Lower Blacks Eddy site, jasper from the Hardyston Formation dominates the chipped stone assemblages of sites during the time frame noted above, and steatite bowls become common after ca. 3,600 B.P. A sequence of broad-bladed projectiles (Snook Kill, Lehigh, Perkiomen, and Susquehanna Broad) are diagnostic of the period to ca. 3,200 B.P.; after this, Orient Fishtail projectiles become the primary diagnostic until ca. 2,700 B.P. Kinsey notes that grit-tempered, cordmarked pottery, as well as Vinette I-like pottery may have been associated with the Orient components at Faucett and Brodhead-Heller (1972:190, 222).

## **6. Early Woodland (3,000 to 2,000 B.P.)**

In comparison to the preceding period, Early Woodland components on excavated sites in the Delaware drainage are rather rare, but enough have been examined to suggest significant differences between the sites and those dating to the Terminal Archaic elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic (Stewart 2003). Regionally, the period is marked by evidence for increased sedentism, burial ceremonialism, and greater use of ceramics. The cyclical re-use of sites appears to continue from the Terminal Archaic; however, evidence for horticulture is sparse (Stewart 2003). Early Woodland diagnostic artifacts include Meadowood, Hellgramite, Adena, Rossville, and other projectile point types, Vinette I, Marcey Creek, and Brodhead Net-Marked pottery, although ceramics from the Early and Middle Woodland periods show great variety in temper and surface treatments. Sites with excavated Early Woodland components in the upper Delaware drainage include Faucett, Brodhead-Heller, Zimmerman (36PI14), and Rosenkrans. Middle Delaware drainage sites include Williamson and Lower Blacks Eddy, while the best known Early Woodland site in the lower Delaware drainage is the Indian Point site on the Schuylkill River.

At Faucett, Meadowood projectiles were recovered above the Orient component, however, many appeared to be associated with the large Orient Phase platform hearth described above. Gorgets, pendants, and caches of unused tools with probable ceremonial value were also recovered. A date of  $2,700 \pm 100$  B.P. was returned on scattered wood charcoal in apparent association with Meadowood "living floor" at the site (Kinsey 1972:191). This date's overlap with the one secured for the large Orient hearth at the site suggests that these projectile types were at least partially coeval. As noted above, exterior cordmarked-interior smoothed pottery may have been associated with either component. No date was secured on a possible Meadowood component which was stratigraphically superior to the Orient component at the Brodhead-Heller site. Meadowood projectiles in the upper Delaware and Susquehanna drainages are primarily manufactured on Onondaga chert, which led Stewart (2003:12) suggest that blanks and finished Meadowood points of this material were widely traded during the period.

Kinsey places the Bushkill Complex, defined by the presence of net-marked pottery and Rossville projectiles, in the Middle Woodland period based on a date of  $2,430 \pm 80$  B.P. at the Miller Field site (1972:367). A discussion of this phase/complex is included here based on our more arbitrary date for the onset of the Middle Woodland period. Kinsey's periodization of the Middle Woodland was made in light of the earliest dates for mound construction in the Ohio Valley, while ours is more heuristic, seeking to evenly divide the time span between ca. 3,000 B.P. and 1,150 B.P. The Faucett site yielded no hearth or pit features that could be conclusively linked to the Bushkill component at the site. Nevertheless Kinsey notes that artifacts diagnostic

of the component were extensive across the site, and that an oval postmold pattern ca. 2.3 by 2.8 meters (25 by 30 feet) is likely associated with this component (Kinsey 1972:366-368).

The Rosenkrans site is an Early Woodland cemetery located on a bluff above the Delaware River on the New Jersey side of the Wallpack Bend. Twelve graves were excavated during the 1940's in a restricted area of the site; flexed, extended, and cremated interments were represented. Together, these graves contained spectacular mortuary offerings that included copper beads, copper pan pipe fragments, block-ended tube pipes, boatstones, and bifaces that most closely resemble Adena types. Ritchie (1994:204) secured a date of  $2,560 \pm 120$  B.P. on wood charcoal from a cremation burial at the site, and Kraft (1976:23) reports a date of  $2,400 \pm 60$  B.P. for an additional cremation burial.

The Williamson site is located on a high terrace of the Delaware River near Frenchtown, New Jersey in the Piedmont. The Early Woodland component here, with dates ranging from 3,210 B.P. to 2,740 B.P., is marked by good stratigraphic separation from an overlying Middle Woodland component (Hummer 1991:143-146). The primary projectile point type is the Hellgrammite, although several other generalized side-notched forms co-occur. Ceramics include Vinette I and Marcey Creek. Spatial analysis indicates four discrete, non-overlapping activity areas, each with an essentially redundant set of feature types which included shallow hearths and pits, and four to five large fire-cracked rock features (Hummer 1991:148). Hummer interprets the site as a series of seasonally occupied base camps. The high density of features within the site, and the abundance of pottery vessels indicate a continuation of increasingly intensive utilization of floodplain locations that appears to have begun in the closing centuries of the Late Archaic (Hummer 1991:148).

Unlike the underlying Late Archaic component, the Early/Middle Woodland component at the Lower Blacks Eddy site does not appear as intensive or functionally diverse (Schuldenrein *et al.* 1991). Nevertheless, four cylindrical pits encountered at the site are similar in form to Late Woodland storage pits, possibly indicating an increased investment in delayed subsistence return. The authors propose that these features may constitute food caches that were used by people whose base settlements were located elsewhere, with the caches being used during forays in the vicinity of the Lower Blacks Eddy site. Early and Middle Woodland occupations were not stratigraphically separated at the site, and radiocarbon determinations range between 2,540 B.P. and 1,620 B.P. (Schuldenrein *et al.* 1991:43).

Perhaps the best evidence for increased sedentism in the lower Delaware drainage comes from the Indian Point site, located on a bluff formed by a bend in the Schuylkill River near Phoenixville (Kingsley *et al.* 1990). Three feature clusters were identified at the site after mechanical plowzone removal. Two of the feature clusters each contained large oval depressions that were interpreted as prepared living floors, possibly representing the substructure of houses. All feature clusters contained hearths and basin-shaped features of unknown function. Although radiocarbon assays were not entirely consistent within each of the feature clusters, a range from 2,430 B.P. to 1,930 B.P. was returned on two feature dates from Feature Group 1, while an earlier range from 2,550 B.P. to 2,180 B.P. was returned on two feature dates from Feature Group 2. Pottery associated with each feature group was dominated by Vinette I-like, interior/exterior cordmarked, quartz tempered sherds (Kingsley *et al.* 1990:102-105). Botanical

remains indicate summer through early fall occupations (Kingsley *et al.* 1990:108-109). Although the authors feel that the clusters represent brief occupations by small social units, the presence of prepared living floors which may have been house substructures are the first substantial indication of semi-permanent encampments within the lower Delaware drainage.

## **7. Middle Woodland (2,000 to 1,000 B.P.)**

Few excavated examples of Middle Woodland sites are known for the upper Delaware drainage, inhibiting the construction of even rudimentary model of settlement/ subsistence systems (Stewart 2003). The initial part of the period (2,000 to 1,500 B.P.) in the Ridge and Valley is primarily represented by Fox Creek projectile point types and Point Peninsula series ceramics, while diagnostic artifacts for the entire period in the Coastal Plain include Fox Creek projectiles and cordmarked, shell-tempered Mockley pottery. Interior adaptations are poorly understood, however much better data exists for the Fox Creek phase in coastal areas. Stewart indicates that groups in the middle and lower Delaware drainage were clearly linked to the Coastal Plain pattern of large, multi-seasonal aggregation in areas of high resource diversity most commonly associated with both tidal marshes and non-tidal wetlands at stream confluences with the Delaware River (2003:20). When Fox Creek components are encountered in surface contexts in the Coastal Plain, they are marked primarily by the heavy use of argillite for projectile points, which suggests exchange with groups in the middle portion of the drainage or possibly annual movements which included the middle Delaware drainage. Because the full range of Fox Creek phase site types have not been encountered in the middle and upper portions of the Delaware and Susquehanna drainages, Stewart feels that the few small interior sites recovered in plowed contexts probably represent the interior portion of the settlement system of groups based largely in the Coastal Plain (2003:20-21).

In the upper Delaware, the dominant late Middle Woodland cultural expression is referred to as the Kipp Island phase after the type site in central New York (Ritchie 1994), where it is dated between 1,450 and 1,150 B.P. (Funk 1993:206). In the Great Lakes drainages of central New York, sites of this phase include “large, recurrent, semi-permanently occupied camps; small, recurrent seasonal camps, and cemeteries” (Ritchie and Funk 1973:352). Subsistence practices reflect hunting and gathering, although fishing-related sites are the most common habitation sites (Ritchie and Funk 1973:354). Diagnostic artifacts in both central New York and the northern Middle Atlantic include Jack’s Reef Corner Notched, Pentagonal, and triangular points, along with diverse cordmarked, dentated, and rocker-stamped ceramics of the Point Peninsula series (Ritchie and Funk 1973:119,164). Kipp Island phase cemeteries in central New York display great variability in both burial modes and grave goods. The presence of fossil sharks teeth in central New York Kipp Island interments and the concomitant occurrence of Kipp Island-style grave goods in Middle Atlantic coastal plain sites like Island Field suggests that focused (*sensu* Stewart 1989) exchange networks united these areas, especially considering that the scale of mortuary ceremonialism which marks them is not seen in the upper and middle Delaware drainage. No separable late Middle Woodland components were identified by Kinsey during the Tocks’ Island Reservoir Project, although isolated finds of Kipp Island phase artifacts were encountered in plowed contexts at Faucett, Brodhead-Heller, Peters-Albrecht sites (1972:371-373). Middle Woodland components have also been identified at Shawnee-Minisink, Minisink,

Upper Shawnee Island, Sandts Eddy, Padula, and Wordsworth sites, as well as quarry site 36MR0123.

## **8. Late Woodland (1,000 to 400 B.P.)**

The Late Woodland is marked by an almost region-wide transition to horticultural practices and a shift to larger, more permanent settlements throughout the Middle Atlantic. In the upper Delaware drainage, settlement in floodplain hamlets began by ca. 1,050 B.P. together with short-term exploitation of upland areas continuing as in previous times. Though there is little information on house types in the region, possible circular houses and longhouse patterns have been found in association with pottery types that are characteristic of the Late Woodland period at the Lee's Terrace site (36PI35), Shawnee-Minisink, and sites in New Jersey. Palisaded villages are unknown for the drainage as a whole (Kinsey 1972:389, Stewart 1993:169). Excavations at the Padula site (36NM15) indicate the predominance of locally exploited chert from eastern Pennsylvania and northwestern New Jersey during the Late Woodland period. Though a wide variety of lithic raw materials were present at the site, chert was the most heavily exploited (60%). And, though more exotic chert types, such as Normanskill and Onondaga from New York, are present, the chert procurement strategies appear to be based primarily on localized catchments (87%) (Bergman et al. 1992 and 1994). The Pahaquarra/ Owasco phase within the upper Delaware drainage is distinguished by the co-occurrence of Owasco and Clemsons Island ceramics with minor expressions of Bowmans Brook and Overpeck incised types. Occupations at the Smithfield Beach site that contain some mixture of these types yielded dates of  $1,020 \pm 80$  B.P.,  $890 \pm 60$  B.P.,  $760 \pm 100$  B.P., and  $750 \pm 60$  B.P. (Fischler and French 1991: Table 6-II). Two small, partial house patterns attributable to this phase were also encountered at the Smithfield Beach site (Fischler and French 1991:159-160). Maize is most consistently in evidence after 750 B.P., and squash is present ca. 950 A.D. (Fischler and French 1991:160-161). Ceramic decoration implies extensive interaction with adjacent Owasco, Clemsons Island, and middle Delaware Valley groups (Kraft 1986a). The Intermediate phase is marked by the occurrence of Kelso Corded, Oak Hill Corded, and Bainbridge Linear type pottery, indicating that design preferences first recognized in central and eastern New York State (Ritchie 1994) were common in the upper Delaware as well. Diagnostic pottery of the subsequent Minisink phase also include New York State Iroquoian types such as Chance, Deowongo, Garoga, and Durfee Incised as well the type Munsee Incised, which is considered to represent the initial material expression of groups that would become known as the Munsee (or Minsi) tribe during early European exploration and settlement (Kraft 1986a, Witthoft 1959).

In the middle and lower portions of the Delaware Valley, sites of the early Late Woodland period most commonly contain pottery ascribable to the Overpeck, Bowmans Brook, and Minguannan series, all of which display slightly different arrangements of complex incised or cordmarked decoration. The stylistic differences between these Delaware drainage pottery types and Shenks Ferry types of the Susquehanna drainage have led several researchers to view the former types as cultural markers for proto-Lenape groups (Custer 1987, Stewart 1998). In contrast to early Late Woodland Pahaquarra phase sites in the upper Delaware, Minguannan complex sites of the lower Delaware have not been shown to contain house patterns, storage features, or dense middens. Evidence for Mesoamerican cultigens is limited to finds of squash rind and possible maize kernels at the Pearsall site in Chester County (Hart and Cremeens 1991, cited in Custer



1996:288-289), which is surprising given the horticultural focus established for the Shenks Ferry complex (Kinsey and Graybill 1971, Nass and Graybill 1991). Custer notes that most Minguannan complex base camps are located on multicomponent Late Archaic through Middle Woodland sites, which suggests that these groups were not shifting the focus of their primary settlements towards landforms and soils with high agricultural potential. The implication of these traits is that Minguannan groups continued a hunting and gathering settlement system from earlier times (Custer 1996:287-289). In general, Minguannan complex sites have not been as extensively excavated or radiometrically dated as neighboring Shenks Ferry complex sites. Although Shenks Ferry complex sites are most numerous in the lower Susquehanna drainage, a few of their sites are located farther east in the Piedmont in the Brandywine watershed of Chester County (Custer 1996:286-287).

## **B. Historic Context**

### **1. Contact Period**

During the contact period, Native Americans of the Upper Delaware Valley are referred to as the Munsee. The name refers to both the Minisink descendants as well as emigrants from areas to the south and east displaced by European advance. The Native American groups of the Lower Delaware Valley are referred to as the Lenape or Delaware (Kraft 1986a and 1986b).

Only a few historic Indian towns were present in the Upper Delaware, including Pechoquealin and Minisink. These settlements seem to have been abandoned or had their occupants driven out of the region shortly after European contact. Native American trails extended north and south along the banks of the Delaware River connecting the settlements. Pechoquealin (also Pechoquealing and Shawnee on Delaware), located on the western bank of the Delaware River near the Delaware Water Gap (Kent et al. 1981), was a Shawnee refuge occupied from ca. 1694-1728 (Kent et al. 1981:10). The Pechoquealin Path extends west through Stroudsburg toward Wyoming, now Wilkes-Barre and meets the Minsi Path to the east. The Minsi Path, which leads to Minisink and settlements farther north, was the principal means of communication between groups occupying the Upper and Lower Delaware River Valley and the Hudson River Valley (Wallace 1998).

The participation of these groups in the fur trade appears to have been minimal. The first European settlers in the region were the Dutch. Although some historical documents note trade relations between the Lenape and the Swedes and Dutch, the extent of trade within these groups was marginal when compared to the involvement of the Susquehannocks (Custer 1996:315). Throughout the entire Delaware Valley trade goods produced between 1550 and 1675 are virtually nonexistent (Kraft 1986b:213-214; Custer 1984, 1989). However, amateur archaeologist Don Kline has reportedly recovered a variety of Euro-trade goods from native sites situated closer to the river (R. Michael Stewart, personal communication November 7, 2013).

Nicholas DuPui (also spelled DePue, DePuy, Depew) settled in the vicinity of Shawnee and established a homestead around 1727. During the first half of the eighteenth century Dutch, English and French-Huguenot settlers arrived in the Upper Delaware Valley. Many immigrants arrived in Philadelphia and proceeded along the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers. In 1737 the

colonial government of Pennsylvania orchestrated the infamous “Walking Purchase” which resulted in a significant acquisition of land in the Upper Delaware Valley, but also incensed the native population which saw the action as dishonest and furthered disharmony.

During the French and Indian War, the Pennsylvania provincial government established a series of military defenses to protect the frontier. The defensive line was supervised under the direction of Benjamin Franklin. The line of forts extended from present-day Monroe County to present-day Huntingdon County. In Northampton County (which included Monroe County at that time), five forts were established. These included Fort Hamilton, Fort Norris, Fort Hyndshaw, Fort Allen, and DuPui’s Fort (Hunter 1960: 214). These constituted the provincial fortifications which were manned by provincial troops. Several private defensive bastions were established in Northampton County, including the private residence of Daniel Brodhead.

During the American Revolution, an additional fortification, Fort Penn, was constructed at the private residence of Captain Jacob Stroud. The purpose of the fort was three-fold: “to operate as part of a line of defense from Indian attack; to function as a depot for military supplies and munitions that were sent from Easton, and to provide a training area for new recruits for the Continental Army” (Leiser 2013).

## **2. Monroe County**

Monroe County was formed on April 1, 1836 from portions of Northampton and Pike Counties. The county was named in honor of President James Monroe. Monroe County currently consists of Barrett Township, Chestnuthill Township, Coolbaugh Township, Eldred Township, Hamilton Township, Jackson Township, Middle Smithfield Township, Paradise Township, Pocono Township, Polk Township, Price Township, Ross Township, Smithfield Township, Stroud Township, Tobyhanna Township, and Tunkhannock Township. The county also contains four municipal boroughs, Stroudsburg Borough, Delaware Water Gap Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough, and Mount Pocono Borough.

The earliest immigrants to the region were German and English. The settlers engaged in agriculture which was supported by the broad valleys, abundant woodland and numerous bodies of water that were capable of providing power to mills. Agriculture and forest products were the main economic forces that encouraged development of the area. Lumber, wood products and tree bark for tanning leather were desirable resources. Textiles emerged as an important industry during the early twentieth century. Tourism and recreation industries developed during the nineteenth century, particularly in the area of Delaware Water Gap. In 1840, the county had a population of 9,879. In 1843, Monroe County was reduced in area by the establishment of Carbon County. By 1860 the population had increased to 16,758 (*Figure 3*).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, transportation systems in and through Monroe County improved access and eventually attracted tourists to the scenic beauty of the region. The region is home to numerous recreational destinations, including Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area, Pocono International Speedway, and several state forests and ski resorts. Pocono Mountains developed a tourism industry, beginning with development at Delaware Water Gap. The county is home to East Stroudsburg University and the Monroe

County Campus of the Northampton Community College. The main highway corridors within the county are Interstate 80 (I-80), Interstate 380 (I-380), and State Route 611. The principal population centers are Stroudsburg, East Stroudsburg, Tannersville, Mount Pocono and Delaware Water Gap. By 1970 the population of Monroe County had reached 45,422. The county experienced continued population growth throughout the late twentieth century, reaching 95,709 in 1990. In 2010 Monroe County had a population of 169,842.

### **3. Borough of Stroudsburg**

Fort Hamilton, a French and Indian War fort, was established in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century in what is now present-day Stroudsburg and was named in honor of James Hamilton, a prominent Pennsylvania politician and former lieutenant governor (Hunter 1960: 220). The fort was roughly square in shape with the outer walls measuring approximately 80 feet in length. The fort consisted of a log palisade surrounding a blockhouse. Four half bastions, designed to support artillery, were built as part of the fort. The fort was completed in January 1756 and was intended to support approximately 40 men. In June 1756, the fort was occupied by an officer and fifteen soldiers. Several accounts indicated that the fort was not built solidly and was frequently in poor condition. Fort Hamilton was occupied by provincial troops until mid-to-late 1757 and was fully abandoned in 1758. The blockhouse was utilized by members of the community after the evacuation of the provincial troops. By March 1758, the fort had been abandoned and the structure had significantly deteriorated.

The Borough of Stroudsburg was settled during the late eighteenth century by the Stroud family. Jacob Stroud was born in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on January 13, 1735. The Stroud Family settled in Smithfield Township, Northampton County (now Monroe County), Pennsylvania, c. 1745. Jacob was sent to live with Nicholas DuPui, a prominent early settler and land-holder in Shawnee-on-Delaware. Jacob Stroud learned farming as a trade. Around 1756 Stroud enlisted in the English Colonial Army and was mustered out of the army on April 6, 1761. He settled in Smithfield Township and married Elizabeth McDowell, the granddaughter of Nicholas DuPui.

The Stroud family was one of many pioneering families who settled in the region. In addition to the Stroud's and the DuPui's, historic records indicate the LaBars were also early occupants. In 1730, Peter LaBar and his brothers arrived in America from France. The family moved into the interior county and settled in present-day Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. The brothers eventually married and established homesteads for their own families. Peter LaBar relocated to the vicinity of present-day Stroudsburg (Mathews 1886: 1082-1083). Later, Jacob Stroud purchased a tract of land for development which abutted LaBar's property.

In 1769, Jacob Stroud settled in present-day Monroe County. Stroud had previously been engaged in agriculture and transportation. He acquired land and established a homestead and gristmill operation. In 1776, Jacob Stroud, then a Captain in charge of the Lower Smithfield Military Company, was ordered by the executive council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to build a stockade around his stone home. This fortified structure, which became part of Jacob Stroud's command, was called Fort Penn, named for the governor of Pennsylvania, John Penn.

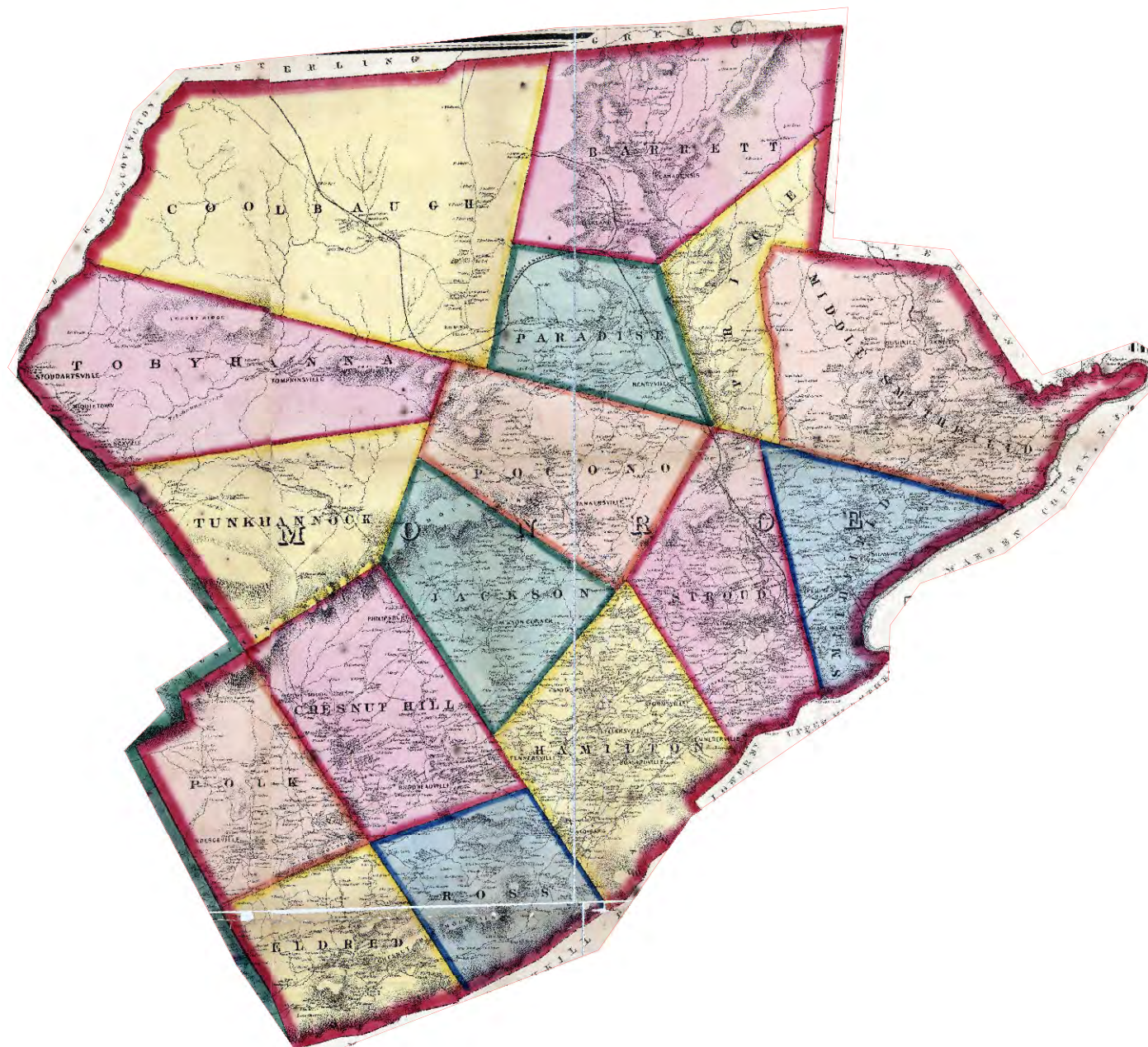
Fort Penn did not encounter much activity during the American Revolution. Its most important role was receiving the survivors of the Wyoming Massacre that occurred on July 3, 1778 (Leiser 2013). Though historians do not know the precise location of the fort, nor is there a detailed description of the structure itself, the general place in which Fort Penn stood is identified by a historical marker on the 500-block of Main Street in Stroudsburg. According to the Monroe County Historical Association, the last remains of Fort Penn were washed away in the Flood of 1886 (Leiser 2013).

The site for Stroudsburg was selected based on its advantageous location along McMichaels Creek. Jacob Stroud began laying out lots for Stroudsburg in 1799. He constructed three houses along what became Main Street (originally Elizabeth Street), one of which is now known as the Stroud Mansion (1795). Following the death of Jacob Stroud in 1806, Jacob's son Daniel inherited the section of the village from 7<sup>th</sup> Street to 9<sup>th</sup> Street, and his brother Jacob M. Stroud inherited the portion east of 7<sup>th</sup> Street. Following the death of Jacob M. Stroud in 1810, the Stroud family continued to lay out plans for the town. The land belonging to Jacob M. Stroud was divided among his sisters, which was subsequently divided into several lots along Main Street. Daniel Stroud divided his land similarly and began selling the lots to improve and grow Main Street (Day 1843: 476; Wright 2015: 26-27).

In 1815, Stroudsburg was incorporated as a borough and in 1836 was established as the county seat of the newly formed Monroe County (Appel 1975: 9). The borough served as a commercial and governmental center for Monroe County. In 1857, the Stroudsburg Bank was chartered. Other financial institutions followed.

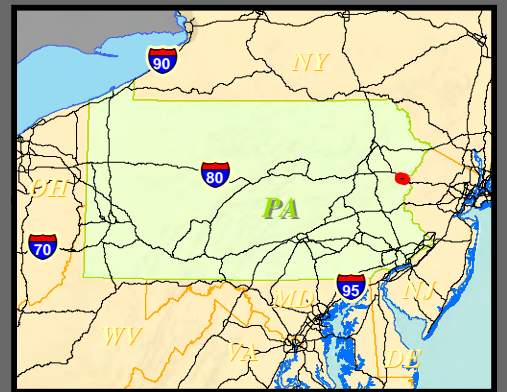
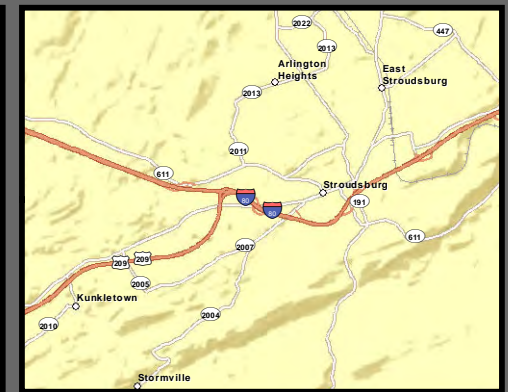
During the 1810s and 1820s several industrial operations were established in Stroudsburg, due to its strategic location along McMichaels Creek. The water-power of McMichaels Creek was harnessed for industrial use by several operations, including a saw mill, tannery, distillery, and two gristmills. During the early to mid-nineteenth century industrial operations expanded within the Borough of Stroudsburg. The Stroudsburg Woolen Mill was organized in 1865 and employed over 120 workers. During the early twentieth century several silk mills were built, including the Monroe Silk Mills and Pocono Silk Mills (Sanborn Map Company 1930: 6). In 1927, textile firms, including the Thomas Kitson & Son, Monroe Silk Mills, and others, employed over 400 workers in Stroudsburg.

Between 1856 and the 1890s three railroads, including the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad (DL&W), New York, Susquehanna & Western (NYS&W), and Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railroad (WB&E), were constructed and provided access to Stroudsburg. These railroad lines improved commerce and encouraged development of the borough. In 1927, the Erie Railroad, with its control of the NYS&W and WB&E, employed over 200 workers at its Stroudsburg operations (Keller 1927: 275-276). In addition, the NYS&W established a major car repair and logistical center in Stroudsburg which employed hundreds of workers. During the early twentieth century an electric street railway was built to link Stroudsburg with the Delaware Water Gap area and its tourism trade.



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Not to Scale



**Figure 3: Monroe County, 1860**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Loomis Way and Palmer, Map of the Counties of Monroe and Carbon, PA, 1860

During the mid-to-late nineteenth century a variety of services were instituted in the Borough of Stroudsburg intended improve the quality of life of its residents. The Stroudsburg Water Company was chartered in 1876. On May 26, 1865 a citizen of Stroudsburg donated 7 acres for a public cemetery (Mathews 1886: 1182). The cemetery was located outside the borough at the time, but has since been incorporated into Stroudsburg. The Stroudsburg Cemetery is situated along the south side of State Route 2004 and abuts I-80. In 1890 the Romanesque-style Monroe County Courthouse, designed by architect T.I. Lacy, was constructed.

By 1868 the community had expanded to a population of approximately 1,600. Stroudsburg continued to experience growth throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, due in part to its location along several important transportation corridors, industrial development and its position as the governmental center of the county (*Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7*). On several occasions the borough annexed adjacent lands from Stroud Township. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Pocono region developed as a popular vacation destination, and further encouraged growth in Stroudsburg (*Figures 8, 9, 10, and 11*). Tourism has emerged during the twentieth century as a major economic factor for the borough. In 2000, the Borough of Stroudsburg had a population of 5,756.

The APE within Stroudsburg is located in the southeast and southern sections of the borough. The APE is composed of areas historically associated with residential, commercial, and industrial development. Several industrial operations were located within the immediate vicinity of the APE along Main Street and Ann Street, including the Frisbie Lumber Company (near 4<sup>th</sup> Street) and NRHP listed Kitson Woolen Mill (*Figures 1, 4, and 5*).

The APE contains funerary and several industrial sites near the intersection of Interstate 80 and State Route 2004 (Dreher Avenue). The Stroudsburg Cemetery abuts the I-80 corridor, and the Hollinshead Cemetery abuts State Route 2004. The former H.B. Marsh & Sons, Inc. complex is situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of I-80 and State Route 2004. The former NYS&W car repair shop and facilities site is immediately south of I-80 along Katz Drive. The vicinity of West Main Street/Garden Street was historically associated with industrial fabrication and textile production via the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company, Yankee Silk Mill, Inc., and Yankee Ribbon Mill, Inc. (*Figure 1*).

The APE includes residential neighborhoods located south of Interstate 80 and along State Route 191. These residential neighborhoods were established during the mid to late nineteenth century, but were largely developed during the early to mid-twentieth century. In the vicinity of the APE, Ann Street also displays residential structures built between the mid nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (*Figure 1*).

## **4. Borough of East Stroudsburg**

In 1737, Daniel Brodhead III received a patent for 600 acres of land in Bucks County, which would later be developed as East Stroudsburg, Monroe County. Brodhead was a native of New York and among the earliest settlers of the region. Brodhead was politically active and was noted as a prominent supporter of the Moravian church. He died in 1755 and his land passed to

his children, Daniel, Garret, Luke and John. The area remained largely agricultural throughout the early to mid-nineteenth century.

East Stroudsburg experienced significant industrial and commercial development during the early-to-mid 1860s, primarily as a result of the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (DL&W) (*Figure 4*). The railroad was built in 1856. Industrial operations, shops, and residences were developed along the railroad line following its completion. On May 23, 1870 East Stroudsburg was incorporated as a borough. In 1875, Stephen Kistler operated a large tannery operation in the borough along the DL&W. During the early 1880s a cigar factory, foundry, and silk mill were established in the borough. By 1886 the borough included six general stores, two furniture stores, three hotels, two drug stores, a jewelry store and numerous other commercial operations (Mathews 1886: 1188-1189).

In 1893, the East Stroudsburg Normal School, a private educational institution, was established in East Stroudsburg (East Stroudsburg State College 1968). The first class included 320 students. In 1920, ownership was transferred to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was renamed the East Stroudsburg State Normal School. In 1927, the school was reorganized as the State Teachers College at East Stroudsburg. In 1960, the school became the East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania. The institution was officially designated as East Stroudsburg University on July 1, 1983 and is an accredited university offering both undergraduate and graduate degrees (East Stroudsburg University 2014). In 2011, East Stroudsburg University had an enrollment of 7,353.

By 1900 the population of East Stroudsburg stood at 2,648. The population then increased from 3,330 in 1910 to 6,099 in 1930 (United State Department of Commerce 1931: 951). The increase was due in large part to the expansion of the railroad operations and East Stroudsburg University (*Figures 7, 8, and 9*). By 1940 the population had grown to 6,404. The borough continued to experience population growth throughout the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries (*Figures 10 and 11*). In 2010, East Stroudsburg had a population of 9,840.

The APE within East Stroudsburg is located in the southwestern portion of the borough. This area experienced limited development during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. During the mid-nineteenth century the DL&W Railroad was constructed within the APE (*Figure 1*).

## **5. Stroud Township**

Present-day Stroud Township was originally settled during the 1750s. This area included the future sites of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. Early settlers included members of the Sly, Keller, Drake, Felker, Frederick, Decker, and Van Vliet families (Mathews 1886: 1123). The region suffered as a result of the French and Indian War, but settlers returned following the conclusion of the hostilities. Fort Hamilton was a prominent military post during this time, situated within the boundary of present-day Stroudsburg. Fort Penn, a Revolutionary War fort, was also located within the boundary of present-day Stroudsburg. By 1762 the first recorded tavern operator, John McMichael, had established operations within Stroud Township. In 1778, John Logan established a second tavern within the township (Mathews 1886: 1134-1135). Early

settlers engaged in agriculture; the Cherry Valley, in the southern portions of Stroud Township, proved to be well suited for agriculture.

Stroud Township was formed on January 22, 1817 as part of Northampton County. By 1820 the population had increased to 1,143. The population continued to grow and by 1830 consisted of 1,631 residents, including those residing in Stroudsburg. The township was part of Northampton County until 1836. In 1840, the Stroud Township population was 1,206 (Mathews 1886: 1121). The decrease was due to the organization of the Borough of Stroudsburg. The township is bounded by Pocono and Hamilton Townships to the west, Price Township to the north, Smithfield Township, Stroudsburg, and East Stroudsburg to the east, and Northampton County to the south. Kittatinny Mountain also bounds the township to the south (*Figure 1*).

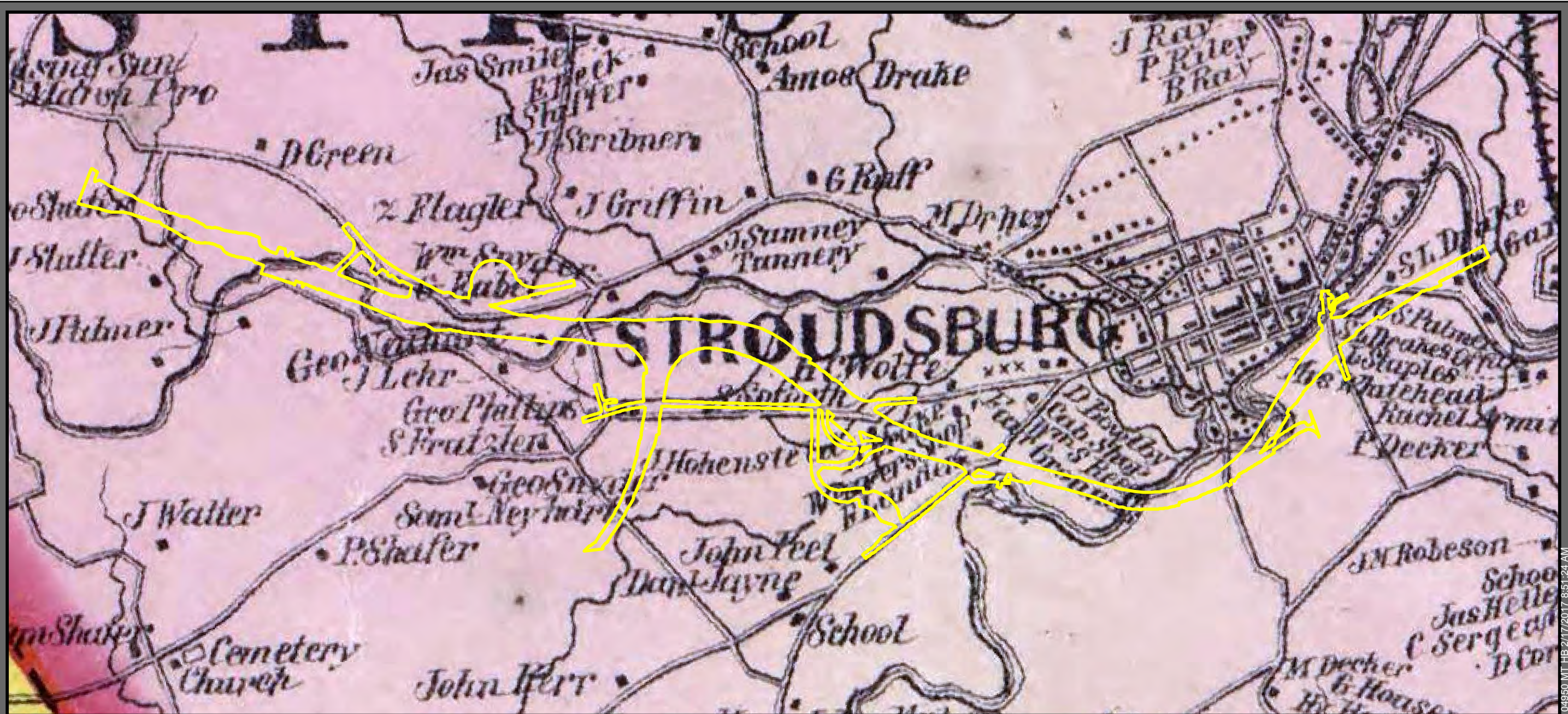
In 1870, Stroud Township had a population of 2,160. The population included 2,032 native born Americans, 128 foreign-born residents, and 38 African-Americans (Beers 1875: 4). In 1875, Stroud Township remained a rural, agricultural community adjacent to the population centers of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. The township benefitted from the construction of the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad (DL&W) through the township. The village of Spragueville, situated in northern Stroud Township, included a tannery and station along the DL&W. During the mid-to-late nineteenth century the township included several gristmills, sawmills, blacksmith shops, and tanneries (Beers 1875) (*Figure 5*).

The Tanite Company of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (located in Stroud Township) was one of the most successful companies located in Stroud Township during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The company was founded in 1867 and produced emery wheels used in the manufacture of stoves, plows, hardware, and cutlery (Appel 1976: 87-88). The company produced a variety of machinery, including polishing machines, grinding machines, metal worker's tools, and emery wheel products (Technical Literature 1907: 391). The facilities consisted of at least four buildings, including a power station and manufacturing plant.

The township experienced continued commercial and residential growth throughout the mid to late twentieth century (*Figures 10 and 11*). According to the 2000 census, there were 13,978 people, 5,174 households, and 3,880 families residing in the township (United States Census Bureau 2013).

The APE within Stroud Township is comprised of areas immediately adjacent to transportation corridors along I-80, State Route 611 and US 209. The area was developed during the nineteenth century and includes a mixture of residential, commercial, and industrial properties. An early twentieth century residential neighborhood is situated south of State Route 2012 (Bus US 209) along Sweet Fern Road. A mixture of early-to-late twentieth century residential development is located west of US 209 along the State Route 2012 corridor. The State Route 611 corridor includes a mixture of early-to-late twentieth century commercial and residential development (*Figure 1*).





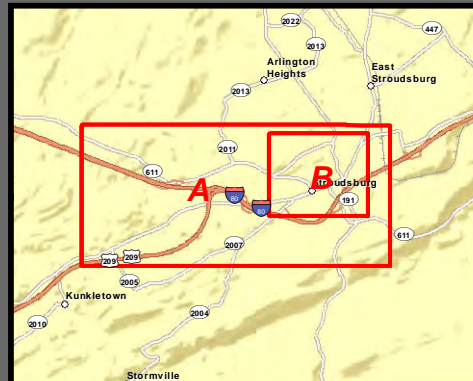
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Approximate Location of Archaeological Area of Potential Effects



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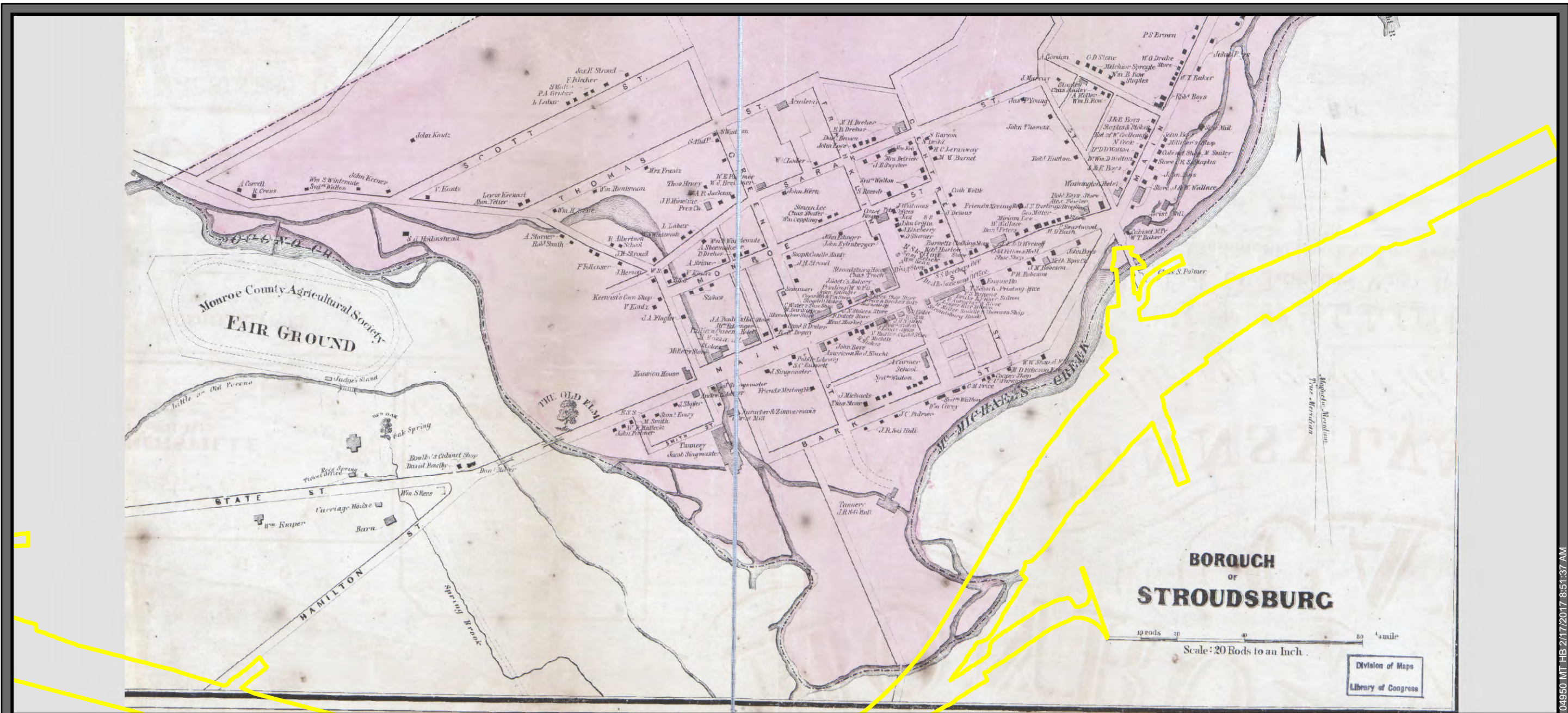


**Figure 4A: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1860**


**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**



**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Loomis Way and Palmer, Map of the Counties of Monroe and Carbon, PA, 1860

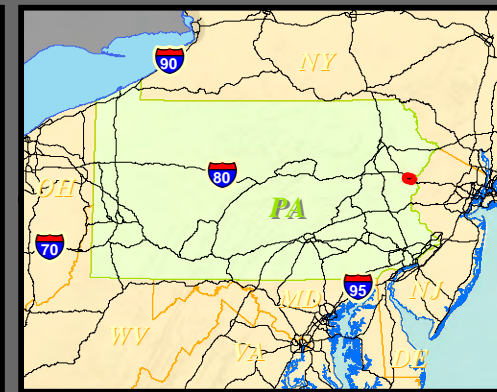
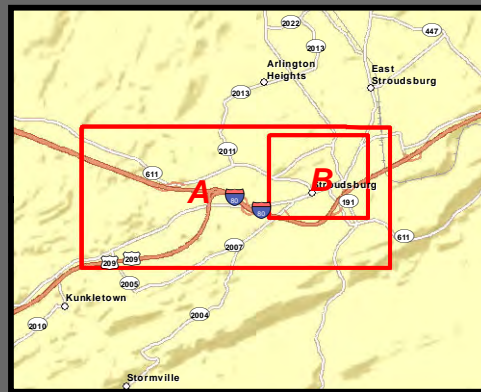


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 Approximate Location of Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

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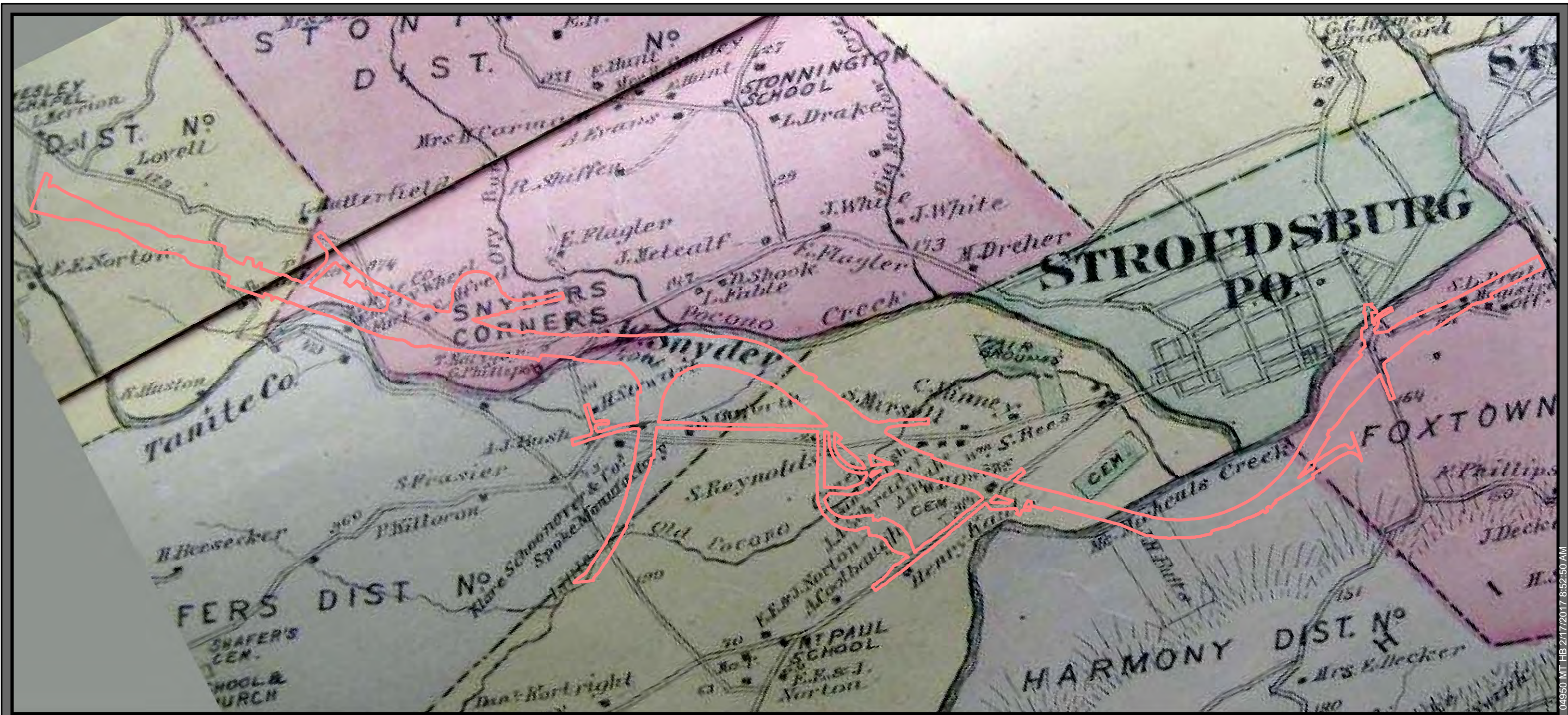


**Figure 4B: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1860**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Loomis Way and Palmer, Map of the Counties of Monroe and Carbon, PA, 1860



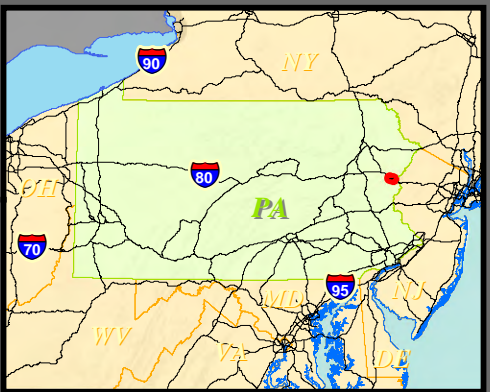
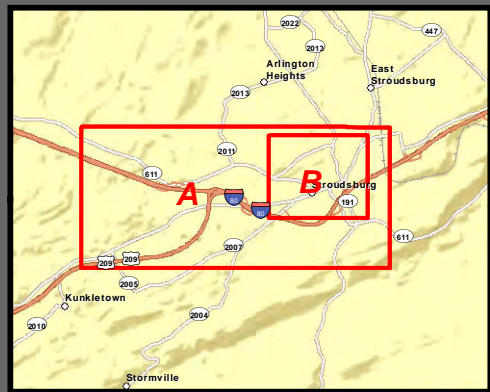
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Approximate Location of Archaeological Area of Potential Effects



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**Figure 5A: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1875**


**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

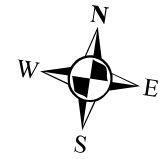
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**


Source: 1875 County Atlas of Monroe, PA, Beers and Company, 1875

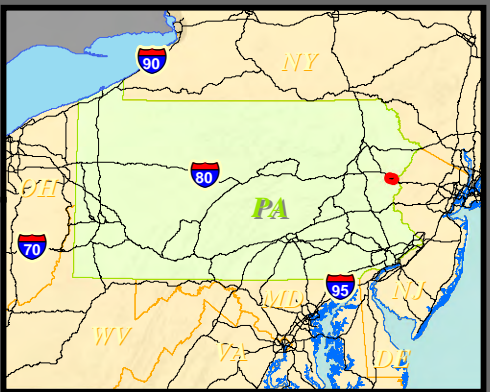
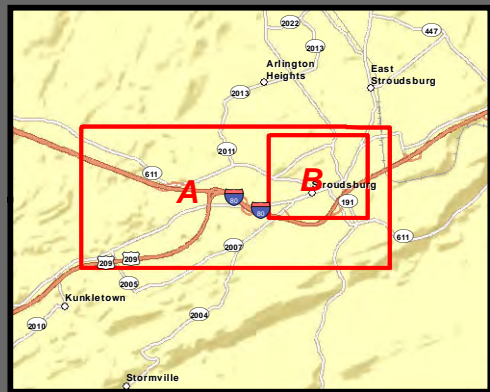


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 Approximate Location of Archaeological Area of Potential Effects


  
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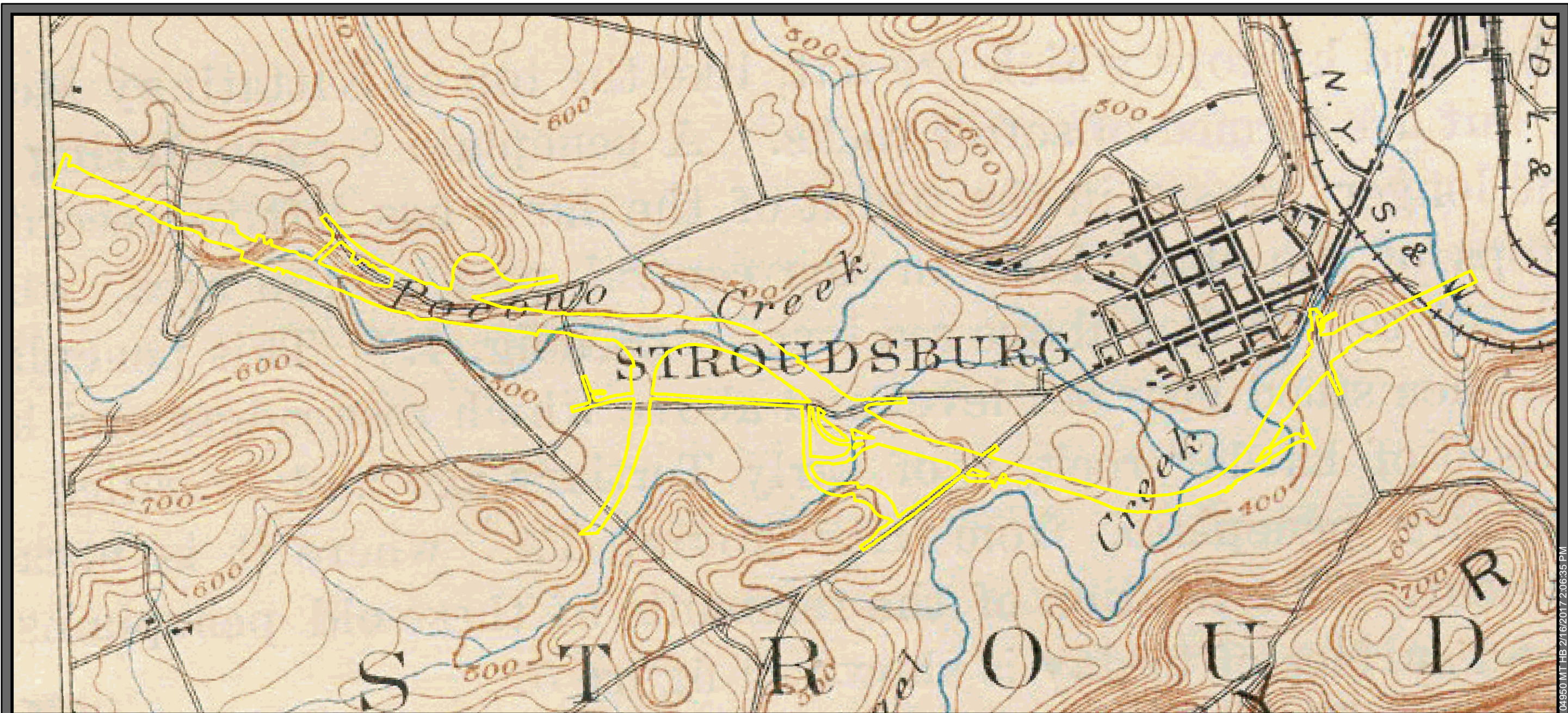


**Figure 5B: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1875, Downtown Stroudsburg**


Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project

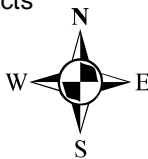
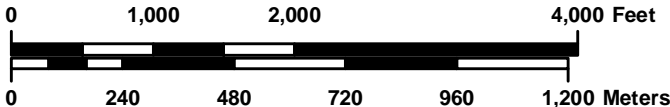

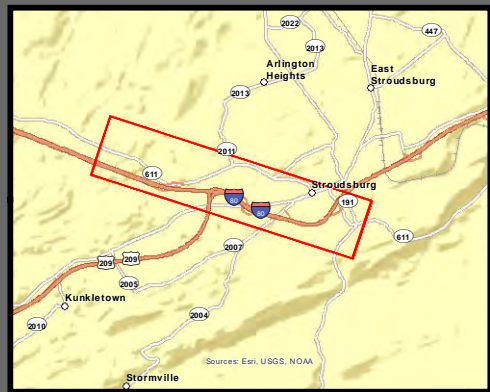
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: 1875 County Atlas of Monroe, PA, Beers and Company, 1875



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 Approximate Location of Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

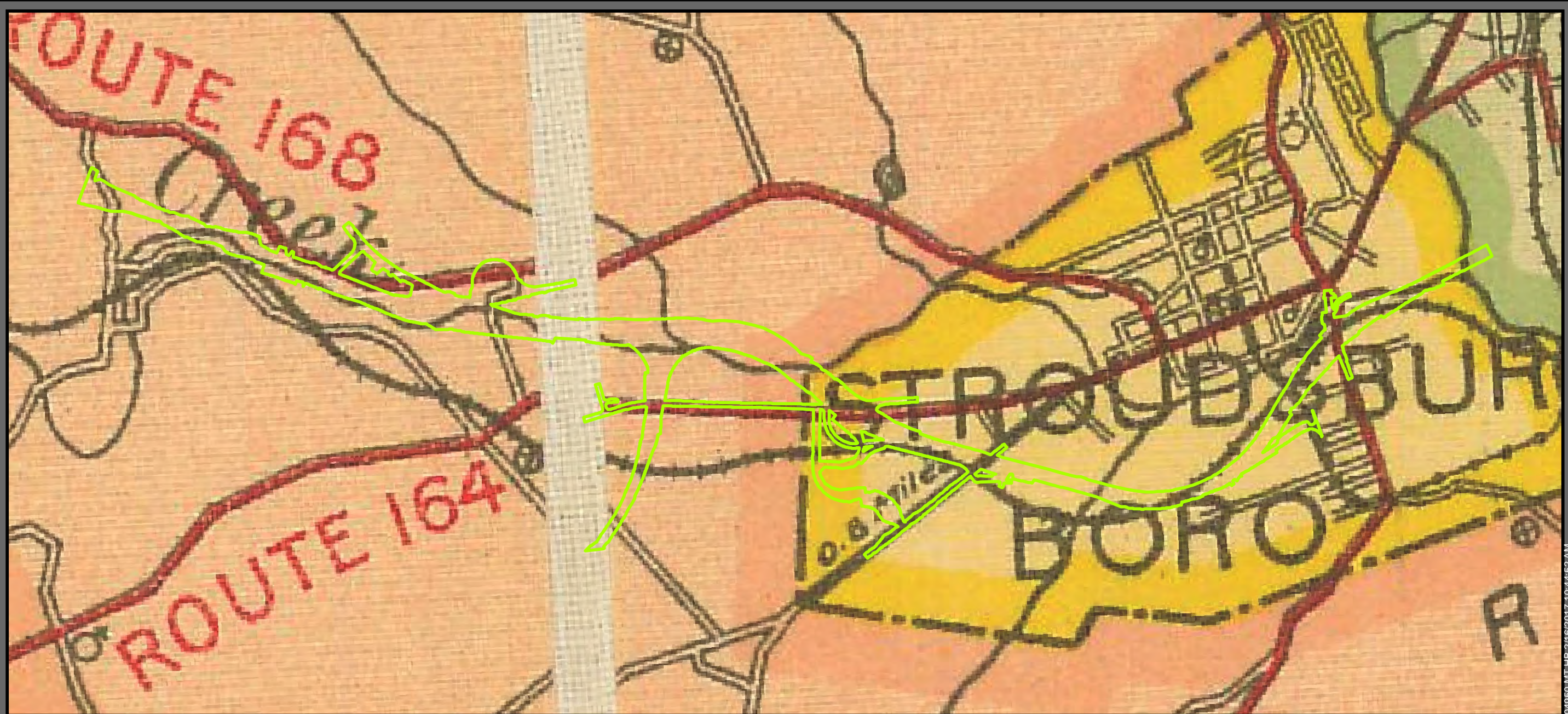





**Figure 6: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1893**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

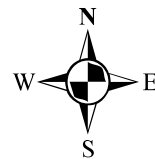
Source: Delaware Water Gap 15' USGS Historic Quadrangle, 1893



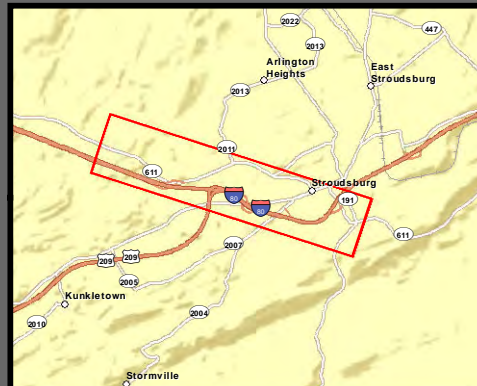
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Approximate Location of Archaeological Area of Potential Effects



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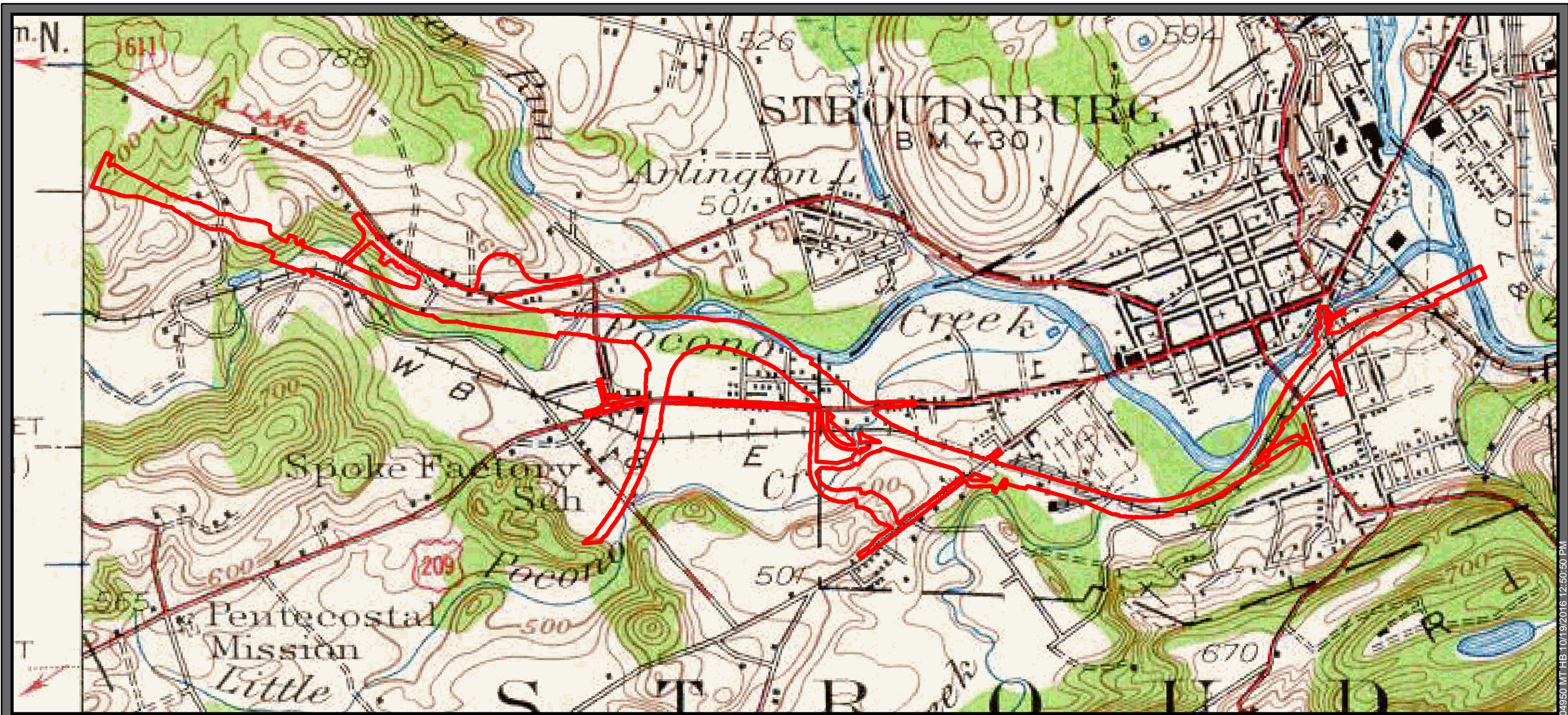


**Figure 7: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1915**

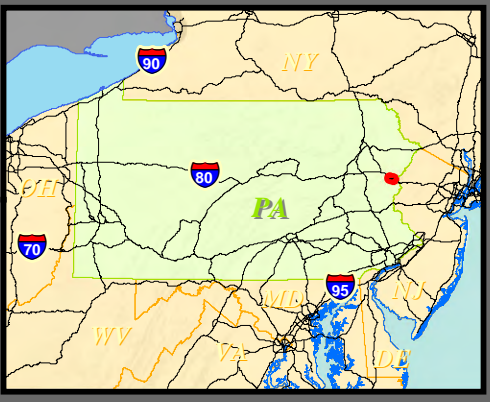
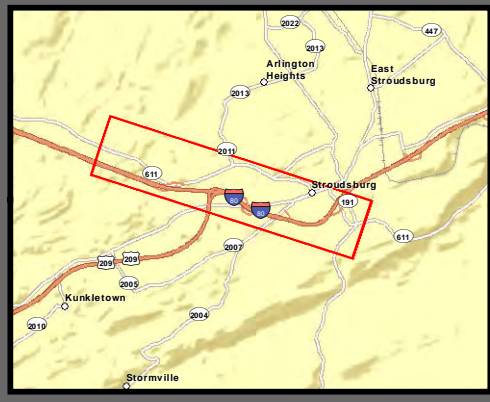
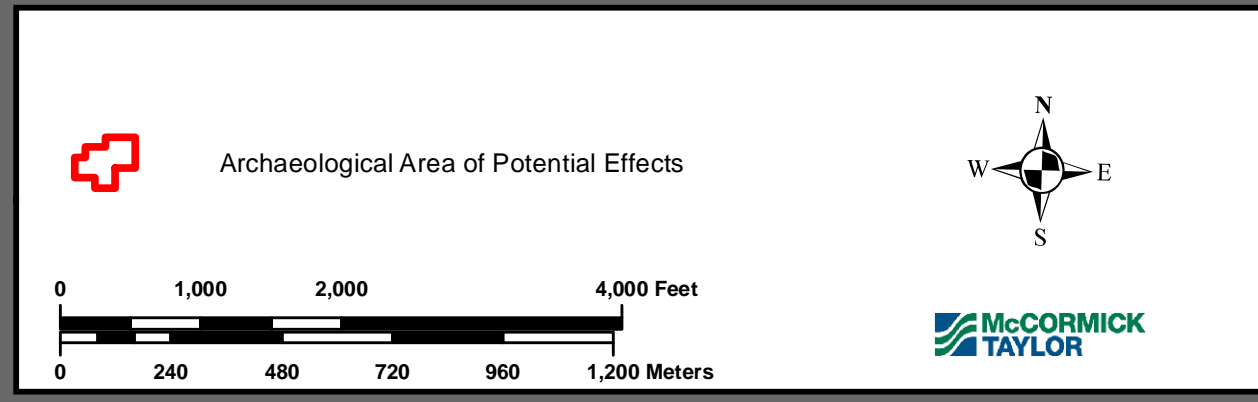
**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Map of the Public Roads in Monroe County, PA, 1915



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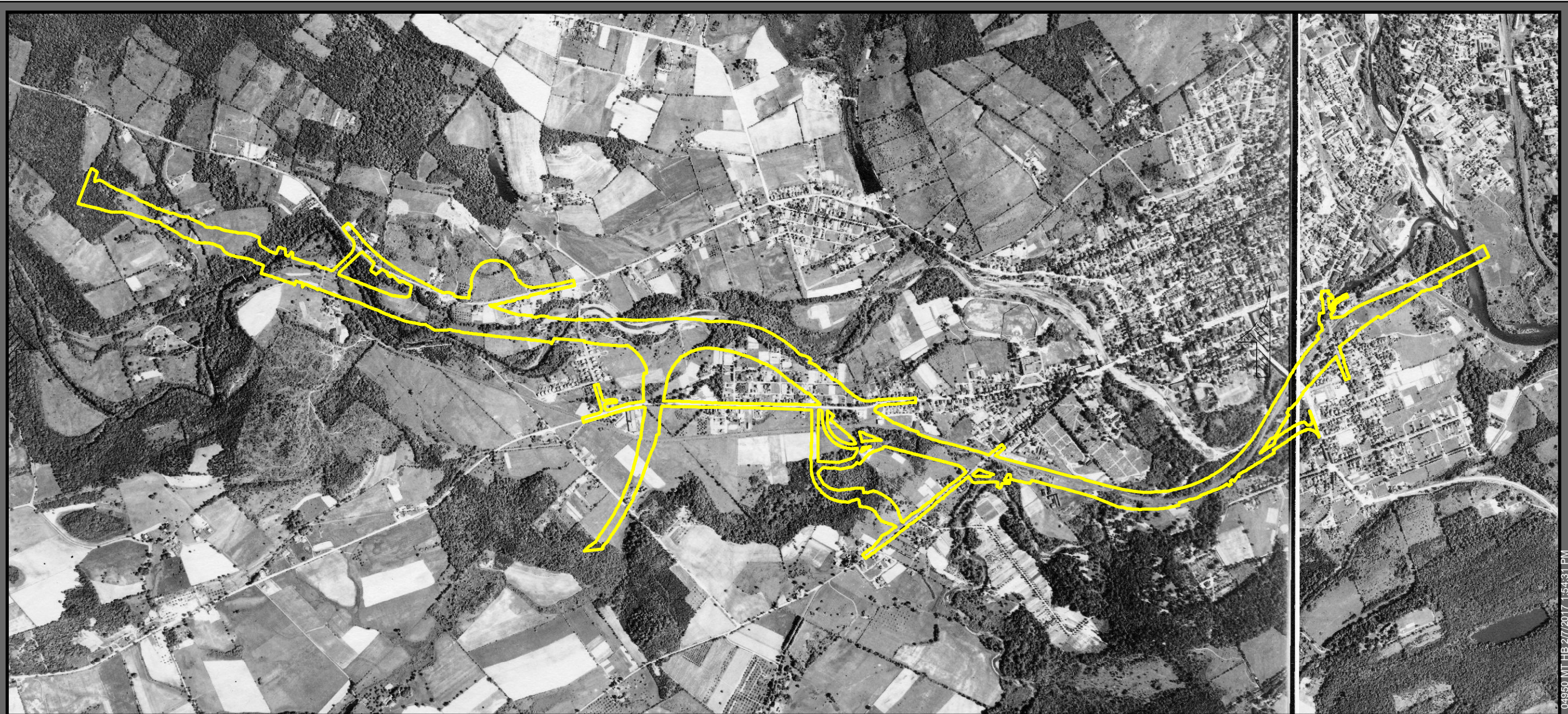


**Figure 8: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1936**

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project

Monroe County, Pennsylvania

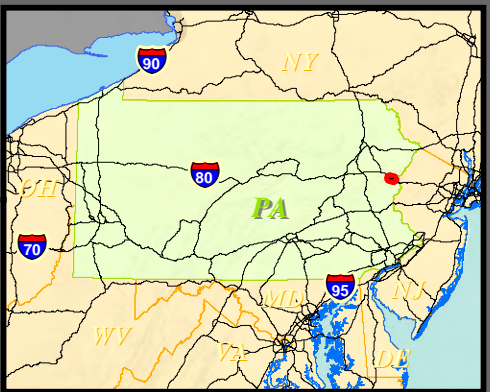
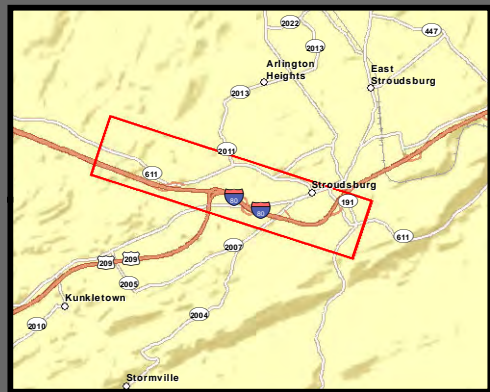
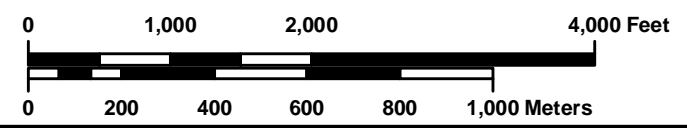
Source: Delaware Water Gap, PA  
15' USGS Historic Quadrangle, 1936



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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects



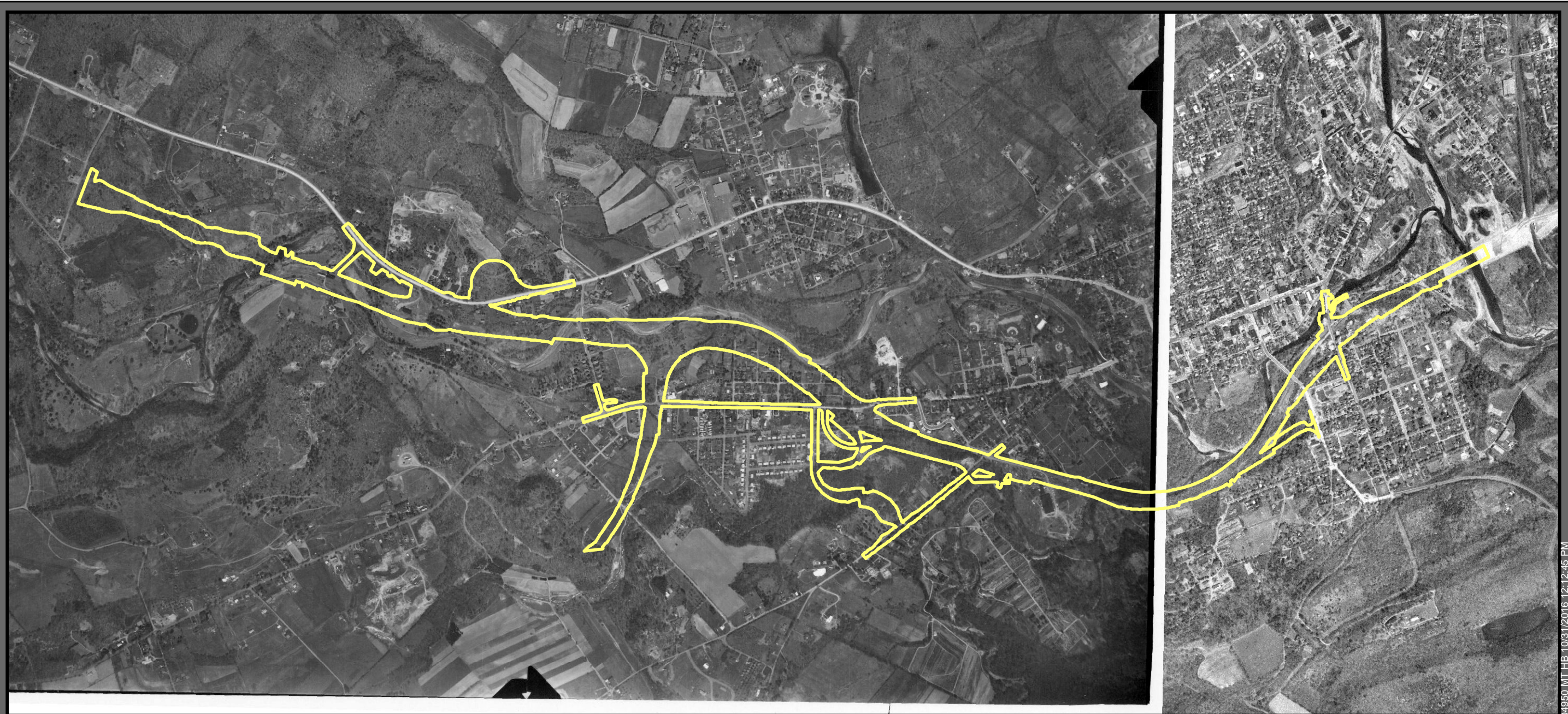
**Figure 9: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1939**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

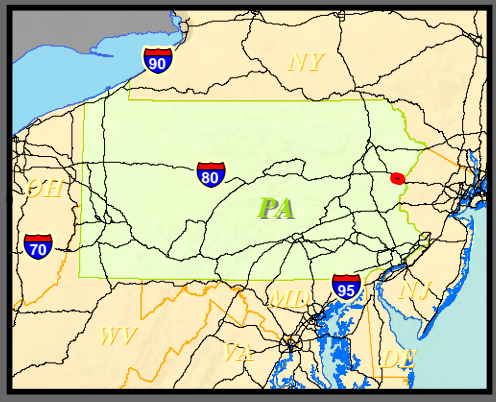
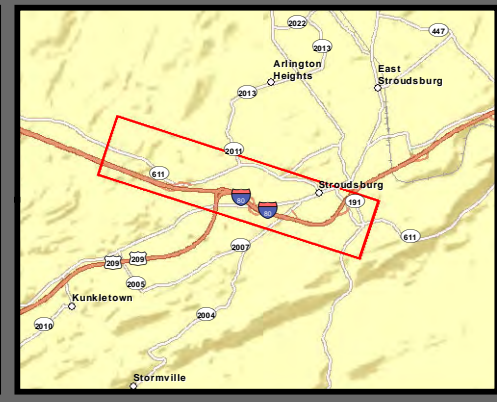
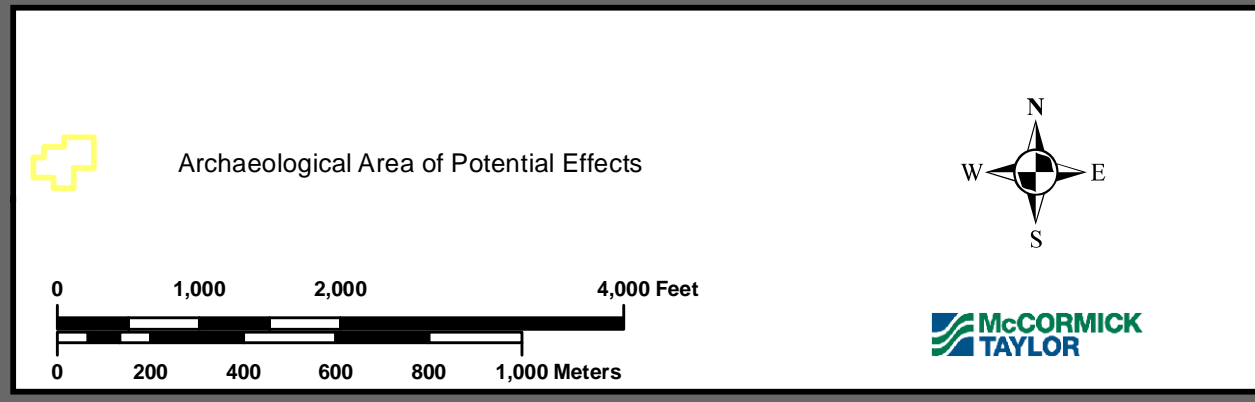
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: PennPilot, 1939





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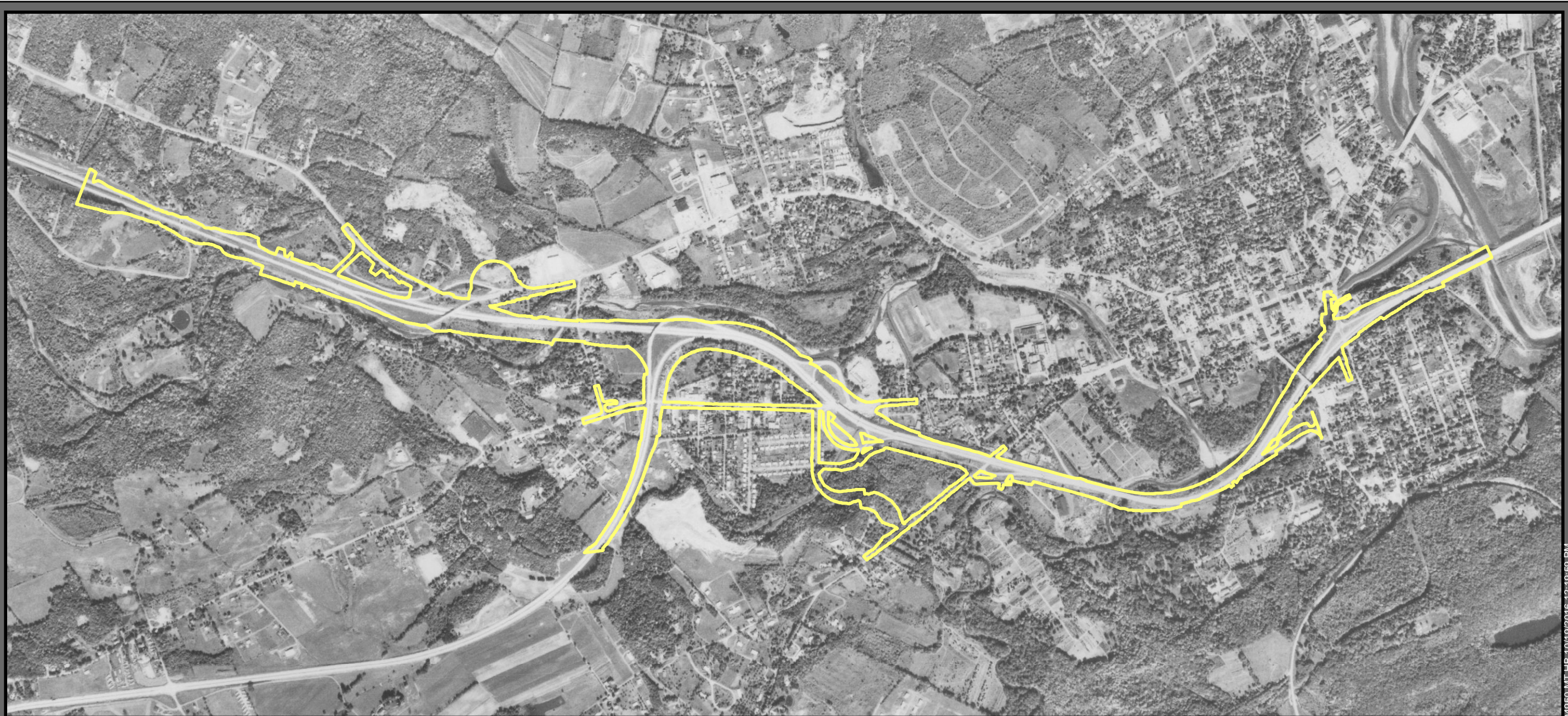


**Figure 10: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1959**


**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**


**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

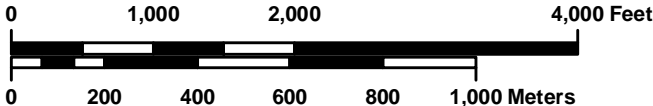
Source: PennPilot, 1959




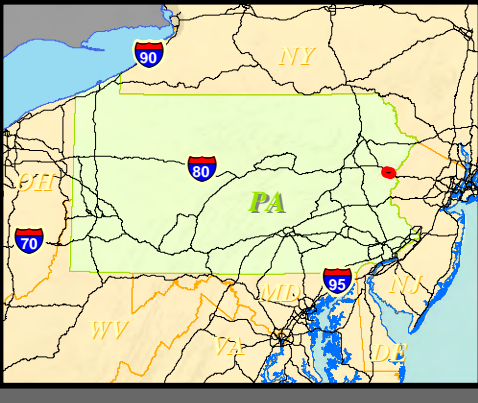
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 Archaeological Area of Potential Effects









**Figure 11: Archaeological Area of Potential Effects in 1969**  
**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**  
 Source: PennPilot, 1969

## 6. Transportation

The first transportation corridors within present-day Monroe County were established by the native population. Present-day Stroudsburg was situated along the course of the Minsi Path. The path connected the Hudson River and Delaware River, at Philadelphia. The path can be traced through the modern communities of Philadelphia, Bethlehem, and Stroudsburg (Wallace 1998: 102-103). The Pechoquealin Path extended between Shawnee-on-Delaware and Wilkes-Barre (Wallace 1998: 124). During the 1720s the first European settlers began to migrate to present-day Monroe County. The settlers established paths, often expanding existing trails. The earliest roads were crude and little more than bridle paths. In 1725, the first road was petitioned and built by local authorities. In 1737, another road linking the homestead of Nicholas DuPui to William Cole's property was constructed (Keller 1927: 491-492). Additional roads were petitioned and built during the mid-to-late eighteenth century to connect communities like Bushkill, Stroudsburg, and Shawnee.

According to historian Joseph Durrenberger, the era of turnpike construction in the United States occurred during the period between 1800 and 1830. The turnpike road developed in response to the needs for improved internal transportation and communication. By 1821, 146 turnpike companies had been organized in Pennsylvania. This pattern continued into the 1830s, even though railroad and canal building was beginning to take a larger role. The turnpike system, at its peak, has been estimated to consist of approximately 2,400 miles of roadways (Durrenberger 1968). In Monroe County, turnpikes were established between the main population center of Stroudsburg and neighboring communities, such as Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Honesdale, and others. The routes improved communications and commerce but were eventually supplanted by rail and canal transportation. During the early twentieth century many of the turnpike routes were incorporated into the state highway systems.

The Delaware Lackawanna & Western (DL&W) Railroad was organized in 1853 as the result of the merger of previously existing railroad companies. The DL&W established a 411 mile line between Hoboken, NJ and Buffalo, NY. The railroad passed through the communities of Hoboken, NJ; Delaware Water Gap, PA; Stroudsburg, PA; Scranton, PA; Binghamton, NY; and Buffalo, NY. The line passed through the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and became a major transporter of coal (*Figure 3 and 4*). The DL&W also benefitted from its location through the Pocono region. The Pocono region became an important tourist destination during the nineteenth century and developed tourist resorts in Delaware Water Gap and other locales. By the 1940s, the DL&W began a period of decline due in large part to increased use of automobiles and a decrease in anthracite coal production. On October 17, 1960, the DL&W merged with the Erie Railroad to form the Erie Lackawanna Railroad in an attempt to stem its lines decline and consolidate resources. The Erie Lackawanna continued to decline and was absorbed by Conrail in 1976.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway (NYS&W), also known as the Susie-Q, operated over 500 miles of track in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The NYS&W was formed in 1881 from the merger of several smaller railroads (*Figure 6*). In 1898, the NYS&W was leased by the Erie Railroad which valued the company's connections within the anthracite coal mining region of Pennsylvania (*Figure 7*). Passenger service between

Stroudsburg and New York City began in the fall of 1882 and continued until 1941. The company provided commuter service from Northern New Jersey to New York City until 1966. The railroad was purchased by the Delaware Otsego Corporation in 1980, which conducts operations as an intermodal freight transport business.

The NYS&W Stroudsburg Shops were located south of the Stroudsburg Cemetery and east of State Route 2004 (*Figure 7*). The shops included an engineer repair shop, boiler shop, blacksmith shop, casting supply shed, carpenter shop, paint shop and a variety of other support structures (Sanborn Map Company 1930). A car repair shop was adjacent to the rail yard and was a major feature of the facilities. The complex also included a main office, supply buildings, and locker rooms. The facilities included a number of support structures, such as lumber sheds, oil tanks, sand houses, bins, towers, and water tanks. Following the closure of the shops, most of the buildings and track were removed. The I-80 alignment followed the NYS&W right-of-way along the south side of Stroudsburg and within Stroud Township. The shop location is currently occupied as a salvage yard (*Figures 1 and 7*).

In 1892, the Wilkes Barre & Eastern Railroad (WB&E) was chartered to establish a line to the Scranton area coal fields. The WB&E was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the NYS&W. The NYS&W had previously been dependent upon the Erie Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad to complete its connection with major distribution centers. The WB&E was intended to be a NYS&W owned connection between the Scranton area coal fields and major distribution points along the east coast. In 1898, the Erie Railroad gained control of the NYS&W and its subsidiaries. Under the Erie Railroad management, the WB&E declined in use as it already maintained connections between the anthracite region and its distribution sites (*Figure 8*). The WB&E continued in service until its bankruptcy in 1937. The line was abandoned in 1939. The right-of-way was later incorporated into I-80 during the mid-twentieth century.

Trolley car service in Borough of Stroudsburg began on March 11, 1901, consisting of a 4-mile street railway line, and reached the Delaware Water Gap on July 3, 1907. In 1911, the electric railway was merged with another line to form the Stroudsburg, Water Gap & Portland Railway to create a 10-mile line which provided access to the Delaware Water Gap recreational area from Stroudsburg. In 1917, the company was reorganized as the Stroudsburg Traction Company. In 1925, the company incorporated buses as part of its operations. Increased automobile use challenged the feasibility of continued electric street railway. In 1928, the street railway was abandoned (Hilton and Doe 1960: 301; Springirth 2008: 8).

During the late nineteenth century a national movement sought to improve the quality of America's roads. Originally supported by bicycle enthusiasts, it was later adopted by automobile manufacturers, tire makers, and the public. The Good Roads Movement supporters advocated for improved roads and lobbied government officials. In 1916, the Federal Aid Road Act was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson, which ushered in the modern highway system. In 1920, the residents of Monroe County supported a major bond issue to help finance road construction in the county. By 1927, Monroe County had 58 miles of concrete road, 47 miles of bituminous road, and approximately 4,800 feet of brick road (in Stroudsburg) (Keller 1927: 500). Monroe County also had jurisdiction over 35 miles of abandoned former turnpike roads.

Several state routes converged on the Borough of Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. The borough served as the county seat of government and a regional population center. State Route 164, State Route 165, State Route 168, and Route 169 provided connections with the surrounding communities with Stroudsburg (Benedict 1915) (*Figure 7*). Most early highways incorporated and upgraded existing roads and turnpike. Route 168 was later renamed as State Route 611. Route 164 became U.S. Route 209. Both these routes are located within the I-80 Reconstruction Project APE (*Figure 1*).

On June 29, 1956, when the Interstate Act was passed, all planning was moved to the Department of Highways. The construction of I-80 began on March 19, 1959 near Corsica. The first section to see construction was from Exit 308 (East Stroudsburg) to Exit 310 (Delaware Water Gap) in 1959; the section opened in 1960 at the same time work began on the section from Exit 70 to Exit 78 (*Figures 10 and 11*). However, the first segment of I-80 originally opened in 1953 when the 2,465-foot-long Delaware Water Gap Toll Bridge opened to traffic. I-80 follows the alignment of WB&E Railroad immediately south of Stroudsburg within the project APE (*Figure 1*).

## **C. Site Specific Property Research**

### **1. Site Locations along W. Main Street and the vicinity**

#### **a. 36MR0269**

The tract of land where 36MR0269 is located, 1726 West Main Street, is a 0.22 acre parcel with two single-family residences comprised of lots 164 and 165 of the Pokona Suburb Plot (Monroe County Plot Book 1A:20). The tract is bordered by 1722 West Main Street to the east, Walsh Way to the north, 1730 West Main Street to the west, and West Main Street to the south (*Figures 12 and 13*). The building at 1726 West Main Street (lot 164) is an early-twentieth century two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, American Foursquare style house with a brick exterior. 1724 West Main Street (lot 165), the second building on the parcel, is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Vernacular style home with a modern vinyl exterior.

Through research conducted at the Monroe County Courthouse, this property was traced back to the ownership of John Hohenschildt in 1868 via Monroe County Deed Book volume 16, page 146. John Hohenschildt was a land owner with small holdings throughout Pennsylvania. The deed details the selling of 109 acres of land in west Stroudsburg from Hohenschildt to Catherine Smith for \$7,000 in 1868 (Monroe County Deed Book 16:146). Four years later on April 5, 1872, Catherine Smith sold the property to Sheffield Reynolds for \$10,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 21: 160).

Sheffield Reynolds lived at Hyde Park in Scranton, PA, and is noted as having owned roughly 90 acres in Monroe County (Lackawanna Legal News 1902, 7:257). Sheffield Reynolds died on July 15, 1892 at Hyde Park in Scranton, Pennsylvania. On September 24 of that year, in accordance with his will (which stated Reynold's desire to sell enough land to pay the Smiths

\$2,250) 30.75 acres were sold to D.J. Griffiths, Harry Stocker, and Calvin F. Smith for \$4,151.25 (Monroe County Deed Book 56:215). D.J. Griffiths and Harry Stocker had the land surveyed by J. Appenzeller in October of 1902 and had the tract organized into the “Pokana Suburb” plot containing lots numbered 1-199 (Monroe County Plot Book 1A:20).

Lot 164 of the Pokona Suburb was sold to Horace Frantz by D. J. Griffiths, Harry Stocker, and Calvin F. Smith on January 1, 1903 for \$126 (Monroe County Deed Book 57:431). On July 12, 1907, the lot was sold to Frank Sterner for \$60 (Monroe County Deed Book 65:629). Frank Sterner owned the property for nearly thirty years until it was sold on June 25, 1947 to Granville and Ruth M. Shiffer for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 160:647). It appears likely that the American Foursquare style house that currently sits on this site was constructed by or during the ownership of Frank Sterner (between 1907 and 1947). Three weeks later, Granville and Ruth M. Shiffer sold lot 164 to Harold M. and Katherine W. Stiff for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 161:364).

The property remained in the possession of the Stiffs for roughly 39 more years until 1986. Harold M. Stiff died on December 29, 1958, and the lot was left to his wife Katherine W. Stiff. Katherine W. Stiff died on July 25, 1972, and stated her desire to sell the property to Joseph W. and Judith A. Zacek. The property, now lots 164 and 165 of the Pokona Suburb, was eventually sold to the Zacek’s on March 7, 1986 by Ethel P. Kirk, executrix of Katherine Stiff’s last will and testament for \$19,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 1485:1174).

Ten years later, on September 13, 1996, lots 164 and 165 of the Pokona Suburb were sold from Joseph E. and Judith A. Zacek to Joseph E. Zacek for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 2029:2420). On November 29, 2002, the property was sold to its current owners, Erwin and Inglise Hilliard Goldrich, for \$160,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2119:2762).

## **b. 36MR0270**

The tract of land where Site 36MR0270 is located, 1736 West Main Street, is a 0.11 acre parcel with a single-family residence comprised of lot 163 of the Pokona Suburb Plot (Monroe County Plot Book 1A: 20). The tract is bordered by 1730 West Main Street to the east, 1744 West Main Street to the west, Walsh Way to the North, and West Main Street to the south (*Figures 12 and 13*). The building at 1736 West Main Street (lot 163) is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, c. 1915 Vernacular style house with an aluminum siding exterior.

Through research conducted at the Monroe County Courthouse, this property was traced back to the ownership of John Hohenshieldt in 1868 via Monroe County Deed Book volume 16, page 146. John Hohenshieldt was a land owner with small holdings throughout Pennsylvania. The deed details the selling of 109 acres of land in west Stroudsburg from Hohenshieldt to Catherine Smith for \$7,000 in 1868 (Monroe County Deed Book 16:146). Four years later on April 5, 1872, Catherine Smith sold the property to Sheffield Reynolds for \$10,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 21: 160).

Sheffield Reynolds lived at Hyde Park in Scranton, PA, and is noted as having owned roughly 90 acres in Monroe County (Lackawanna Legal News 1902, 7:257). Sheffield Reynolds died on

July 15, 1892 at Hyde Park in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Reynold's will called for him to sell enough land to pay off his \$2,250 debt to the Smiths. This sale accounted for 30.75 acres of land that was sold to D.J. Griffiths, Harry Stocker, and Calvin F. Smith on September 24, 1892 for \$4,151.25 (Monroe County Deed Book 56:215). D.J. Griffiths and Harry Stocker had the land surveyed by J. Appenzeller in October of 1902, and had the tract organized into the "Pokona Suburb" plot containing lots numbered 1-199 which is housed at the Monroe County Courthouse (Monroe County Plot Book 1A: 20).

Lot 163 of the Pokona Suburb was sold to Calvin F. and Ella A. Smith on July 6, 1905 for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 61: 313). Forty-seven year old Calvin was listed as a lawyer in the 1920 United States Federal Census (United States Federal Census 1920). On April 8, 1907, Calvin and Ella sold the parcel to Daniel S. Brush for \$65.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 63: 429). Daniel owned the parcel for eight years until October 1, 1915, when he sold it to Thomas Shiffer and his son, Arthur J. Shiffer, for \$150.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 76: 263). Thomas was listed as a lumber dealer in the 1920 United States Federal Census. It appears likely that the Vernacular style house that currently sits on this site was built by the Shiffers at some point between 1915 and 1920. The Shiffers sold the parcel to Ralph W. and Lillian M. Edinger on January 28, 1920 for \$2,800 (Monroe County Deed Book 82: 258). After approximately two years, on March 17, 1922, the parcel was sold to Elmer M. and Alberta R. Storm for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 86: 574). According to the 1930 United States Federal Census, Elmer was a general laborer at Mower Works; Elmer was listed as owning his home, which was appraised at \$6,000 (United States Federal Census 1930). Elmer and Alberta owned the parcel for the next twenty-five (25) years.

On July 1, 1947, Elmer and Alberta sold the parcel to William L. Young and his wife, Charlotte M. Young for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 160: 600). On June 9, 1960, William and Charlotte transferred the parcel to the sole possession of Charlotte for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 267: 435). Charlotte owned the parcel for another fourteen years until August 26, 1974, when she sold it to its current owners, Socrates and Theoni Hatzakos, for \$28,300 (Monroe County Deed Book 575: 301).

### **c. 36MR0280**

Site 36MR0280 is located adjacent to the I-80 corridor northwest of the Exit 305 Interchange and is set within the Pokona neighborhood in the Borough of Stroudsburg and Stroud Township. The Pokona neighborhood was planned during the early twentieth century and developed as a largely residential community throughout the early-to-late twentieth century (*Figures 12 and 13*). The site includes portions of the following properties: 120 Hazel Street, 251 Pokona Avenue, and 321 Sea Oats Lane. The houses at 251 Pokona Avenue and 120 Hazel Street were part of a tract composed of four (4) individual lots that was developed as part of the Pokona Suburb which was surveyed in 1902. According to the tax records, the properties currently include the residence at 251 Pokona Avenue (built c. 1959) and 120 Hazel Street (built c. 1937). The area was significantly impacted by the construction of I-80 and the interchange with BUS US209/West Main Street.

The properties at 251 Pokona Avenue, 120 Hazel Street, and 321 Sea Oats Lane can be traced back to the ownership of Sheffield Reynolds during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1872 Sheffield Reynolds purchased a 30 acre tract from Catherine Smith. Reynolds retained the tract until his death and the land was sold by the executors of his estate. The Reynolds estate sold the 30 acre tract to David Griffiths, Harry W. Stocker, and Calvin P. Smith in 1902. Griffith, Stocker and Smith developed plans for the Pokona Tract, or Pokona Suburb, on the 30 acre tract. The Pokona Tract was surveyed by J. Appenzeller in October of 1902, and the property was managed by the firm of Griffith and Stocker. Throughout the early 1900s, Griffith and Stocker sold lots to individuals and builders to be developed as private residences or as rental properties.

### **i. 251 Pokona Avenue**

The tract of land where site 36MR0280 is located includes a small portion of the parcel of land associated with at 251 Pokona Avenue. The property at 251 Pokona Avenue was part of the same tract as 120 Hazel Street throughout most of its history. The 251 Pokona Avenue property was established as Lot 93 of the original Pokona Suburb development. The house is situated south of I-80 in the Pokona neighborhood of Stroudsburg (*Figure 12 and 13*). The frame residence on the property was built in 1937, according to Monroe County tax assessment records.

Present-day 251 Pokona Avenue included Lots 72, 93, 94, and 95 on the Map of Pokona Suburb, West Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Jennie Sloss purchased the lots in 1903 from David Griffiths, manager of the Pokona Suburb. Sloss owned additional lots in the Pokona Suburb and appears to have intended to develop the lots for sale. In 1910 Sloss was a resident of Stroudsburg and was married to Frank Sloss, a laborer (United States Federal Census 1910). *[In 1905, Harry W. Stocker sold one lot (no. 95) to the George and William Hufsmith Brothers for \$75.00. On May 27, 1915, the Hufsmith Brothers sold the property to Harper Werkeisher for \$50.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 75:682). Harper Werkheiser and wife Lizzie sold the property to Henry C. Smith for \$1.00 on November 14, 1922 (Monroe County Deed Book 88:139). Lot 95 merged with Lots 72, 93, and 94 at this point. No structures appear to have been constructed on Lot 95.]*

On June 13, 1912 J.F. Delp purchased the lots from Carrie May New, executor for the estate of Jennie Sloss (Monroe County Deed Book 71:489). J.F. Delp owned parcels 72, 93, and 94 until 1925. On June 26, 1925 Delp sold the parcels to Henry C. Smith (Monroe County Deed Book 95:152). Henry C. Smith was a stonemason throughout his adult life. Henry Smith died on December 13, 1934 and at the time possessed several properties in Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. Smith's will noted his owning lots 72, 93, and 94 which measured 40'x120', 42.5'x120', and 42.5'x120.' The will noted that the lots included "Two small frame bungalows containing about three rooms each, really [sic] fit only for Summer use." The houses were valued at \$1,200. Smith also owned a nineteenth century two-story frame dwelling along the south side of Pokona Avenue valued at \$3,000. The property passed to Helen Smith, wife of Henry, but she passed away the following year. The two bungalow style houses on the property (which includes the building currently located at 120 Hazel Street) were most likely built during the ownership of Henry C. Smith. It appears that one of the bungalow style houses was later demolished. The house at 251 Pokona Avenue was built c. 1959 during the ownership of Elsie M. White, formerly Elsie Van Why, and Clarence J. White.



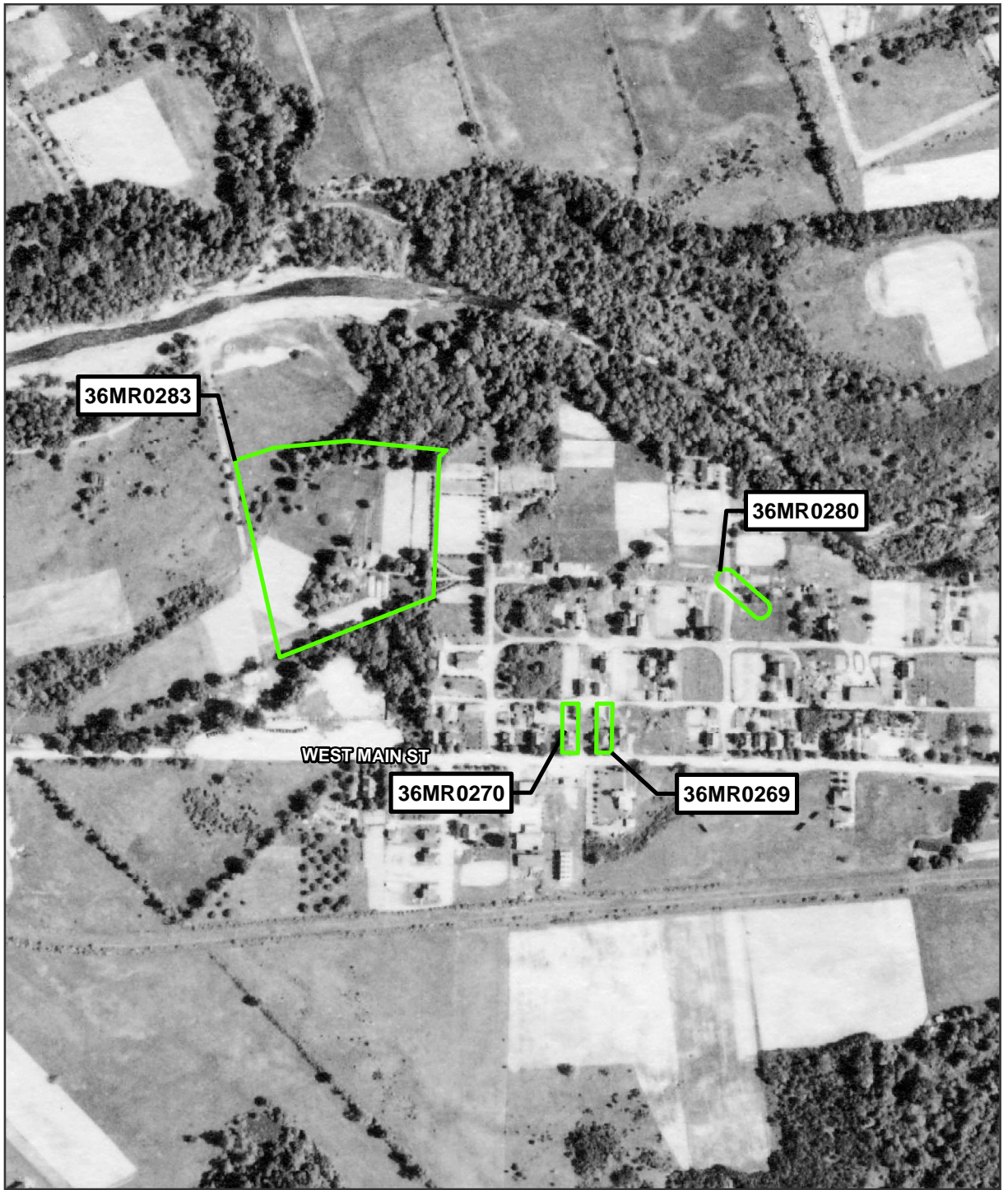
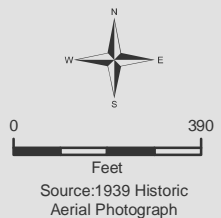



Figure 12: Site Locations along W. Main Street and the vicinity (36MR0269, 36MR0270, 36MR0280, and 36MR0283) in 1939



 Archaeological Site  
(as identified by McCormick Taylor)

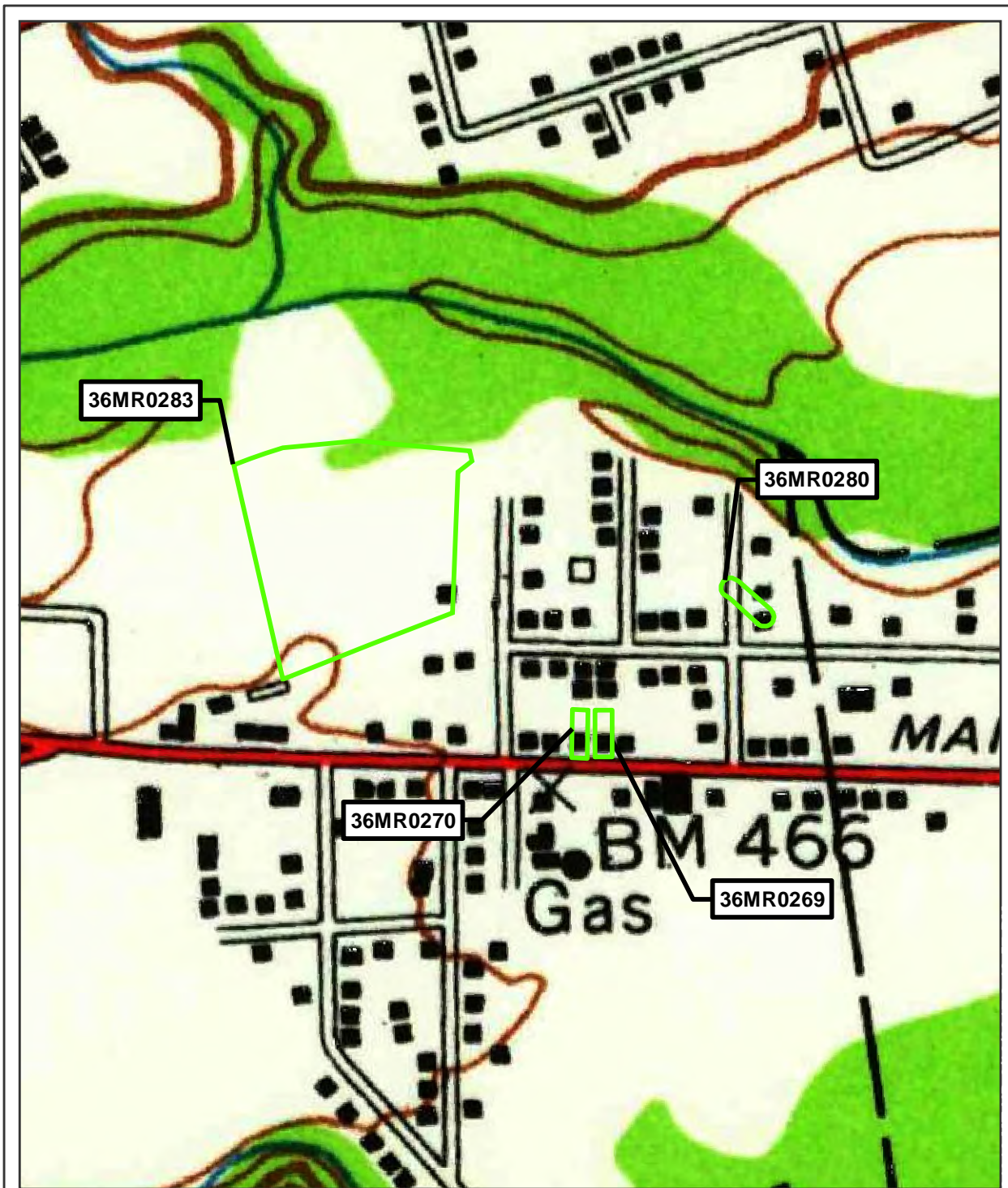

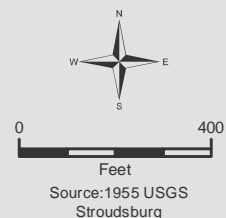


Figure 13: Site Locations along W. Main Street and the vicinity (36MR0269, 36MR0270, 36MR0280, and 36MR0283) in 1955



 Archaeological Site  
 (as identified by McCormick Taylor)



On August 24, 1946 Ervin and Nellie Smith; Rudolph M. Smith; Moses and Emma Smith; Nora and Wilson Cramer; and Mary Kreamer sold the property to Donald P. Miller and Bette Phillips for \$1.00 in 1946 (Monroe County Deed Book 155:637). Ervin Smith and the others had inherited the estate of their parents, Henry C. and Helen Smith. In 1949 Donald P. Miller sold the property to Elsie Van Why for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 2019:580). In 1955 Elsie M. White, formerly Elsie Van Why, and Clarence J. White (husband) retitled the deed to “Elsie M. White and Clarence J. White” for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 209:580). A portion of the property was condemned and seized by the Department of Highways for use by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for highway purposes in September of 1959 (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Highways Plan for Construction of Route No. 794 Section 1C Sheet No.12).

In 1962, Elsie Van Why and Clarence White sold the property to Harold E. Storm and his wife Dolores for \$8,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 301:406). On February 5, 1962, Harold E. Storm and Delores M. Storm sold the aforementioned lots to Paul Miller and Mary Lou Fuchs for \$10,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 315:501). In June 22, 1987, the deed name is switched from Mary Lou Fuchs’ new married name, Mary Lou Miller and Paul Miller’s name was removed (Monroe County Deed Book 1560:1223).

## **ii. 120 Hazel Street**

The tract of land where site 36MR0280 is located includes a small portion of the parcel of land associated with at 120 Hazel Street; the property currently serves as a single-family residential property. 120 Hazel Street is located between Pokona Avenue and Pearl Alley. The house is set in the largely residential Pokona neighborhood of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (*Figure 12 and 13*). The structure located at 120 Hazel Street is a modest frame dwelling built c. 1937. Tax records indicate the current residence was built in 1937, although the will of Henry Smith suggests that it may have been standing prior to 1934. The 1959 residence at 251 Pokona Avenue may have replaced a second Bungalow style building on the property. The property ownership of the house at 120 Hazel Street was identical to 251 Pokona Avenue throughout the early-twentieth through the late-twentieth century. The property was owned by J.F. Delp, Henry C. Smith, and the Why/White families throughout the early to mid-twentieth century.

In 1961, Elsie M. White and Clarence J. White sold the property to John P. Krieg and Mary Atwood Krieg for \$2,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 283:497). A portion of the property was condemned and seized by the Department of Highways for use by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for highway purposes in September of 1959 (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Highways Plan for Construction of Route No. 794 Section 1C Sheet No.12).

John F. Krieg, in his last will and testament dated April 4, 2002, duly probated and appointed Paul B. Miller his executor (Monroe County Estate Book 159:383). The property went to the current owners, Paul B. Miller and Mary Lou Miller, his wife, for \$1.00 on June 24, 2002 (Monroe County Deed Book 2126:3378). On August 7, 2014 Paul and Mary Lou Miller sold the property to Jessie E. Kulp. The Millers and Kulp were all listed as residing at 251 Pokona Avenue.

### **iii. 321 Sea Oats Lane**

The tract of land where site 36MR0280 is located includes a small portion of the parcel of land associated with 321 Sea Oats Lane, situated in the Pokona neighborhood in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (*Figures 12 and 13*). Sea Oats Lane does not appear on the original plan of Pokona. The neighborhood is composed largely of early-to-late-twentieth century residential properties. The land had been owned by the Reynolds family since 1872. In 1902 the land was acquired for the development of the Pokona Suburb. 321 Sea Oats Lane is comprised of Lot 71 of the original plan for the Pokona Suburb. During the early-twentieth century the lot was acquired by Oliver Lutz. Lutz was a native of Switzerland and had immigrated to the United States in 1865. He was a farmer in Tunkhannock Township, Monroe County throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. During the mid-1930s Lutz was unable to meet his property tax obligations and the lot was sold. George K. and Dorothy M. Brands purchased the lot at auction around 1937. The Brands retained the property until 1946. On December 10, 1946 the property was sold to Morris and Laura Alger (Monroe County Deed Book 159:149). The Algers owned a residence at 1713 Pokona Avenue, in addition to the Lot 71. Morris Alger passed away on October 6, 1956 and Laura Alger died on December 26, 1957. Laura Alger had made plans to sell Lot 71 prior to her death, but the sale was not finalized. Francis Alger and Audrie Lloyd, executors for the estate of Laura Alger, sold the lot to Arthur and Mary Klinger on June 3, 1958 (Monroe County Deed Book 243:367). The Klinger family is the current owner of the property. According to Monroe County tax records, a pre-1985 garage is the only structure on the property.

### **d. 36MR0283**

The tract of land on which Site 36MR0283, the Palmer Site, is located, 121 Myrtle Street and Edgewood Alley, is a 4.7 acre tract which serves as a single-family residential property (*Figures 12 and 13*). The Palmer House is a c. 1920, three-bay, two-story, gable-front, frame house with characteristics of the Craftsman architectural style. The property had served as a picnic and summer recreation center for 30 years during the early-to-mid-twentieth century, known as Palmer's Grove, and several of the original buildings remain on the property including a garage, a well, a chicken house, and a spring house. The ruins of a large greenhouse and a storage shed can also be found on the property. The 4.7 acre tract can be traced to two separate parcels.

The first parcel was part of the land which Cicero Gearhart and his wife Blanche had deeded in two tracts of land in Stroud Township to William Dolby Palmer in 1907 (Monroe County Deed Book 62: 671). One tract was for 70 acres and the other, three acres. In 1912, William Dolby Palmer sold 12 acres of the Gearhart tracts to Howard H. Palmer (Monroe County Deed Book 71: 616). William Dolby Palmer was a realtor and evidently not related to Howard H. Palmer.

The second parcel was comprised of 13 contiguous lots in "Pokona Suburb" which David J. Griffiths and wife Eugenie sold to Howard H. Palmer in 1919 (Monroe County Deed Book 80: 625). These lots were also located in Stroud Township. The 13 lots were part of the Pokona Suburb, surveyed by J. Appenzeller at the request of D. J. Griffiths and Harry Stoker. The tract had been sold in 1902 to Griffiths, Stoker and Calvin F. Smith (Monroe County Deed Book 56: 215). Prior to 1902, the tract had been owned by Sheffield Reynolds (Monroe County Deed

Book 21: 160), Catherine Smith (1868-1872) and John Hohenshieltd (prior to 1868) (Monroe County Deed Book 16:146).

The 1920 population census for Stroud Township notes Howard H. Palmer, aged 43, as a farmer. Also in his household was his wife Helen, aged 32, and their two sons, Robert, aged 9 and Howard H. (Jr.), aged 2 years. The 1930 population census for Stroud Township lists Howard Palmer, aged 53, as a widowed farmer. In his household are three sons, Howard, James, and Norman.

The subdivision maps for Stroudsburg located at the Monroe County Courthouse include a *Map of Pokona Suburb*. It shows the approximately 200-lot subdivision as surveyed in 1902 by J. Appenzeller with Griffith & Stocker as managers. At that time, there is no address for 121 Myrtle Street, but Howard Palmer evidently created his property from the land he purchased in 1912 and the lots he purchased in 1919. A 1939 historic aerial map shows that the property had been developed by that time (*Figure 9*).

Howard H. Palmer was born in 1876 in White Haven, Pennsylvania, and died in 1955 in Stroudsburg. His occupation was greenhouse proprietor (Palmer Family file at Monroe County Historical Association). Howard's obituary in the August 6, 1955 edition of *The Daily Record* notes his address as 113 Myrtle Street. It also stated that he was the Stroud Township tax collector for eight years and that he had operated Palmer's Grove, a noted picnic outing and summer recreation center for 30 years. He had also operated a greenhouse for flowers, plants and shrubbery for 40 years. No additional information on Palmer's Grove was found at the Monroe County Historical Society.

Howard Palmer bequeathed to his second wife, Edna, a tract known as Palmer's Grove, a large field west of the Grove, and his real estate north of said Grove (Monroe County Will Book 25: 41). In 1959, Edna Palmer, widow of Howard H. Palmer, Sr., deeded tracts, including Palmer's Grove, to Howard H. Palmer, Jr. (Monroe County Deed Book 275: 318). This property included part of the same premises that David J. Griffith and William Dolby Palmer had deeded to Howard H. Palmer, Sr. earlier. In 1995, the property went out of the Palmer family name when the sons of Howard H. Palmer, Jr., late of 113 Myrtle Street, sold the property to Jimmy A. Schlier (Monroe County Deed Book 2020: 3151).

## **2. Site Locations along W. Main Street, Dreher Avenue, and the vicinity**

### **a. 36MR0257**

The tract of land where Site 36MR0257 is located, 1128 Dreher Avenue, is currently a 1.47 acre parcel of land that is being used as a multi-family apartment complex. The building is comprised of several connected c. 1925 two-story, three-to-four-bay Vernacular style buildings; these buildings are connected by several one-story halls. The tract lies on the west side of Dreher Avenue, just north of Interstate 80, and south of Main Street (*Figures 14 and 15*). The tract is bounded by Dreher Avenue to the east, Garden Street to the south, Greenway Avenue to the west, and the houses at 10 and 12 Fetherman Street and 1116 Dreher Avenue to the north. This

property includes lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, as designated by its initial subdivision on February 10, 1911 (Monroe County Plot Book 1A: 137). This parcel was originally a part of the property owned by Daniel Stroud in the early nineteenth century. Daniel, a lawyer from Easton, helped finish laying out streets and building lots in Stroudsburg after his father, Jacob, died in 1806. This planned community development led to the incorporation of Stroudsburg as a borough on February 6, 1815. Daniel's last will and testament stated that upon his death the property be passed to James H. Stroud. James, a farmer owning \$2,000 worth of real estate in 1850, eventually sold the property to Charles Boys on November 14, 1850, for the sum of \$229.00 (Monroe County Deed Book: 5: 146; United States Federal Census 1850). The property included three acres and twenty-four perches [sic] of land at this point. In 1850, Charles was listed as a merchant with \$2,100 worth of real estate (United States Federal Census 1850). Upon Charles' death on July 13, 1852, the property passed to his three sons, John, Robert, and Daniel (Pennsylvania Death Certificate 1852-1854, Charles Boys). The sons held the property until April 2, 1866, when they sold it to Philadelphia resident, William Nyce, for \$700 (Monroe County Deed Book 13: 607). On March 4, 1871, Nyce passed the property to his daughter and her husband, Hannah and Robert Pitts (Monroe County Deed Book 19: 347). At this point, the land in question contained three acres and one hundred and forty-four perches [sic], and was bordered by lands held by Sarah Hollinshead. In 1870, Robert was listed as a 57 year old clergyman with \$3,500 worth of real estate and \$6,000 in his personal estate (United States Federal Census 1870). On February 5, 1874, Robert and Hannah Pitts sold the property to Simpson Fetherman and his wife for \$1,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 23: 75). The property owned by S. Fetherman is depicted on the 1875 Monroe County Atlas (Beers and Company 1875).

The property was briefly split into two tracts at this point. The first part was sold to Charles W. Holbrook and his wife on April 10, 1886 for \$225.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 36: 1). On August 18, 1886, Charles sold the property to William Benton Bowlby and his wife, Fannie L., for \$1,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 36: 255). The second part of the property was sold directly to the Bowlby's by Simpson Fetherman and his wife on August 29, 1889 for \$27.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 39: 488). At this point, Bowlby's recombined both parts of the property into one tract.

On March 20, 1906, William and his wife sold the property, which now included a frame double dwelling house, to J. Dalmer Miller and Sarah Elizabeth Miller for \$2,400 (Monroe County Deed Book 61: 486). On April 2, 1906, the Miller's sold the property to Lizzie and Phillip Ruster Jr. for \$1,200 (Monroe County Deed Book 61: 535). At this point, the land was bordered by the lands of John Heller, Howard Neyhart, and Sarah Elizabeth Miller. On November 11, 1910, the Ruster's sold the property to Howard G. Rhodes for \$1,300.

On February 10, 1911, Howard G. Rhodes subdivided the property into fifteen small residential lots (Monroe County Plot Book 1A: 137). By 1930, a multi-family residential building was built on the property (**Figure 14**). Howard Rhodes owned the property until his death on September 15, 1935. The property was passed to Fred H. and Jane E. Hummel on June 27, 1947, by way of the executor of Howard's last will and testament, the Stroudsburg Security Trust Company (Monroe County Deed Book 160: 263). The Hummel's owned the property for the next forty (40) years until July 3, 1987, when they sold it to Stephen J. and Nora Lambert for \$185,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 1563: 1466). Stephen Lambert owned the property until October

29, 2007 when he sold it to the current owner, Lambert Property Management, LLC for \$475,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2320: 4928). The apartment complex is currently being utilized as a rental property by Lambert Property Management.

## **b. 36MR0258**

The tract of land where Site 36MR0258 is located, 1117 Dreher Avenue, is currently a 0.47 acre parcel of land that is being used as a residential lot. The lot contains a c. 1950 one-story, six-bay Minimal Traditional style house with a concrete block foundation, side-gabled asphalt shingle roof, and a vinyl siding exterior; the residence is positioned at the northern end of the lot. The remainder of the lot (~¾ of the lot) is comprised of manicured lawn. The tract lies on the east side of Dreher Avenue, just north of Interstate 80, and south of Main Street. The tract is bounded by Dreher Avenue to the west, JPC Fabrication, located at 1121 Dreher Avenue, to the south, the house at 1115 Dreher Avenue to the north, and the commercial building at 11 Foundry Street that was the former site of the H.B. Marsh & Son, Inc. foundry to the east.

This parcel was originally a part of the property owned by Jacob Stroud in the early nineteenth century. One of the founders of Stroudsburg, Jacob Stroud, and his son Daniel, laid out the streets of the town and sold the various lots. These activities eventually led to the incorporation of Stroudsburg as a borough on February 6, 1815. Upon his death on July 14, 1806, Jacob passed a tract of land, which included the property in question, to his daughter, Sarah Hollinshead. This tract also included the site of the Hollinshead Cemetery, approximately 900 feet east of Site 36MR0258. Sarah Hollinshead owned the property with her husband, Dr. James Hollinshead, until they passed it in trust to their son, James Hollinshead, in 1851 (Monroe County Deed Book 5: 602). James then passed the property on to his children, Peter, Sally Jane, and John Shoemaker Hollinshead, by way of their guardian George Malven. On September 27, 1856, George, acting for the children, sold the property, which included sixty-nine and eight-tenths acres of land, to Henry Kautz (Monroe County Deed Book 7: 562).

Henry Kautz was listed as a farmer owning \$8,000 worth of real estate in 1860 (United States Federal Census 1860). He owned the property until his death on April 16, 1890, after which it was left to his widow, Elizabeth Kautz. When Elizabeth died, the property was passed to their four children, Phillip, John J., Mary E., and William V. Kautz. On March 31, 1891, Mary E. and her husband, Lorenzo Pearson, and William V. Kautz and his wife passed their interest in the property to their brothers, Phillip and John J. Kautz (Monroe County Deed Book 43: 23). Upon Phillip's death on March 23, 1905, the property was subdivided into lots by his last will and testament, but this document was not able to be found. Phillip passed his share of the property to Mary E. Pearson, the children of William V. Kautz (Henry Clinton, Walter, Nettie, and Edward B. Kautz), and the children of John Kautz (Bertha J. and Eleanor M. Kautz). Approximately one year later, on November 24, 1906, these owners passed their interest to Flora A. Kautz, Bertha J. Kautz, Eleanor Kautz, and the heirs of Phillip Kautz (Monroe County Deed Book 62: 608). On April 1, 1922, Flora A. Kautz et al., sold the property to Leo A. Achterman and his wife for \$3,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 87: 8). Achterman only briefly owned the property until July 31, 1922, when he sold it to the Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. for \$5,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 87: 479). In 1923, the property included a one-and-a-half story frame office building in the northeast corner of the lot, and a two-story frame mill that was laid out

perpendicular to Foundry Avenue before angling northwest to meet Dreher Avenue (1923 Sanborn Map). This mill was equipped with electric power, lights, heat, and a stove.

The Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. only briefly owned this tract before declaring bankruptcy on November 8, 1926. The property was then put up for public sale where it was bought by John Eschenbach on December 30, 1926 for \$11,010 (Monroe County Deed Book 102: 474). Russell L. Mervine was chosen by the court to act as the trustee for the Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. and transferred the property to Eschenbach; the transfer was officially completed on September 23, 1927. Eschenbach opened the John N. Eschenbach Lumber Co., which can be seen on a 1930 Sanborn Map. The two-story mill section and office building were left virtually unchanged from 1923, with the exception of a small addition to the north elevation of the east end of the mill (*Figure 14*). At some point between 1923 and 1930, two dwellings were constructed on the property as well as a large lumber shed; due to the date of sale and transfer of the property in 1926/1927, it is unknown whether these structures were constructed by the Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. or Mr. Eschenbach.

Eschenbach was then sued by Grover F. Fabel in the December 1941 term of the Monroe County Court of Common Pleas. The Court forced the public sale of the property on May 6, 1942 (*Figure 15*). Chester A. Meixell, Sheriff of Monroe County, sold the property on this date to Grover F. Fabel and his wife, Susan, for \$134.49 (Monroe County Deed Book 140: 360). At this point, the tract included lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, as specified on Phillip Kautz's subdivision map from 1905. An additional residence was constructed on the property by the Fabel's c. 1950. The Fabel's owned the property until their deaths (Susan on August 1, 1972; Grover on June 5, 1975). Grover appointed John Short and Alvin Harris as co-executors of his will. Short and Harris passed the property to Grover's daughter, Elsie E. Hinton, on January 23, 1975 (Monroe County Deed Book 7: 562). On June 5, 1981, Elsie transferred partial ownership of the property to Ruby E. and Fred F. Knecht; and Evelyn N. and John E. Hinton Jr. (Monroe County Deed Book 1113: 92). On September 25, 1981, the Hintons and the Knechts sold the property to Secundino and Mercedes Araujo, and Juan F. and Olga Reyes (Monroe County Deed Book 1139: 164). On July 19, 1995, the Araujo's and the Reyes' sold the property, which now consisted of lots 5, 6, and 7, and c. 1950 residence to Kurt and Debra May Rawding, and Bruce and Mary Ann Hagedorn for \$29,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2014: 1459). The land was listed as being located on the southern side of Dreher Avenue, the western side of Foundry Street, and bordered by the lands of the Wilkes-Barre and Eastern Railroad on the southwest. The last transaction involving this property occurred on February 11, 1999, when the Rawdings and Hagedorns sold the property to Horace S. and Sonya K. Cole for \$44,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2059: 8864).



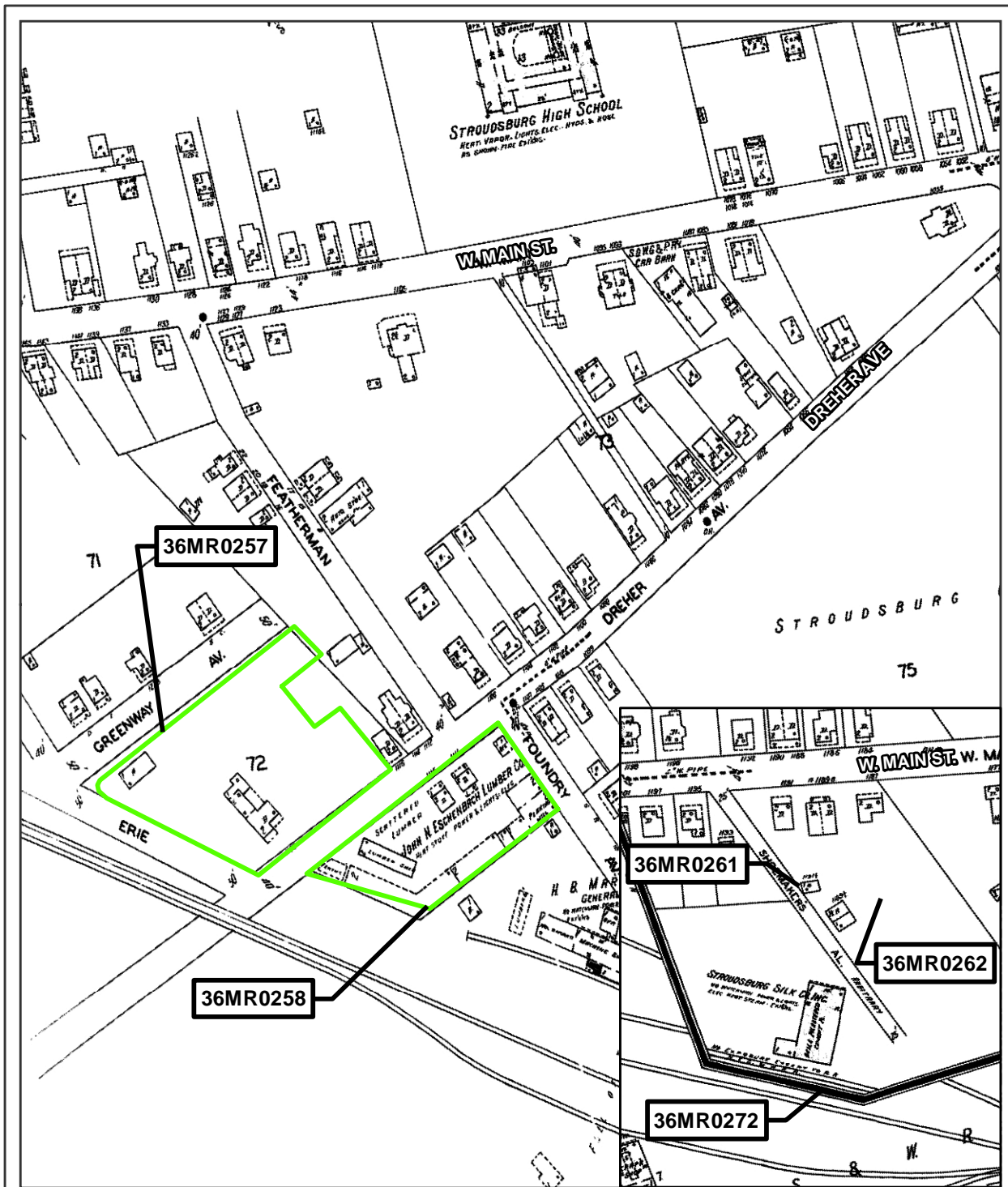


Figure 14: Site Locations along W. Main Street, Dreher Avenue, and the vicinity (36MR0257, 36MR0258, 36MR0261, 36MR0262, and 36MR0272) in 1930



0 200  
Feet

Source: 1930 Sanborn  
Map of Stroudsburg



Archaeological Site  
(as identified by McCormick Taylor)

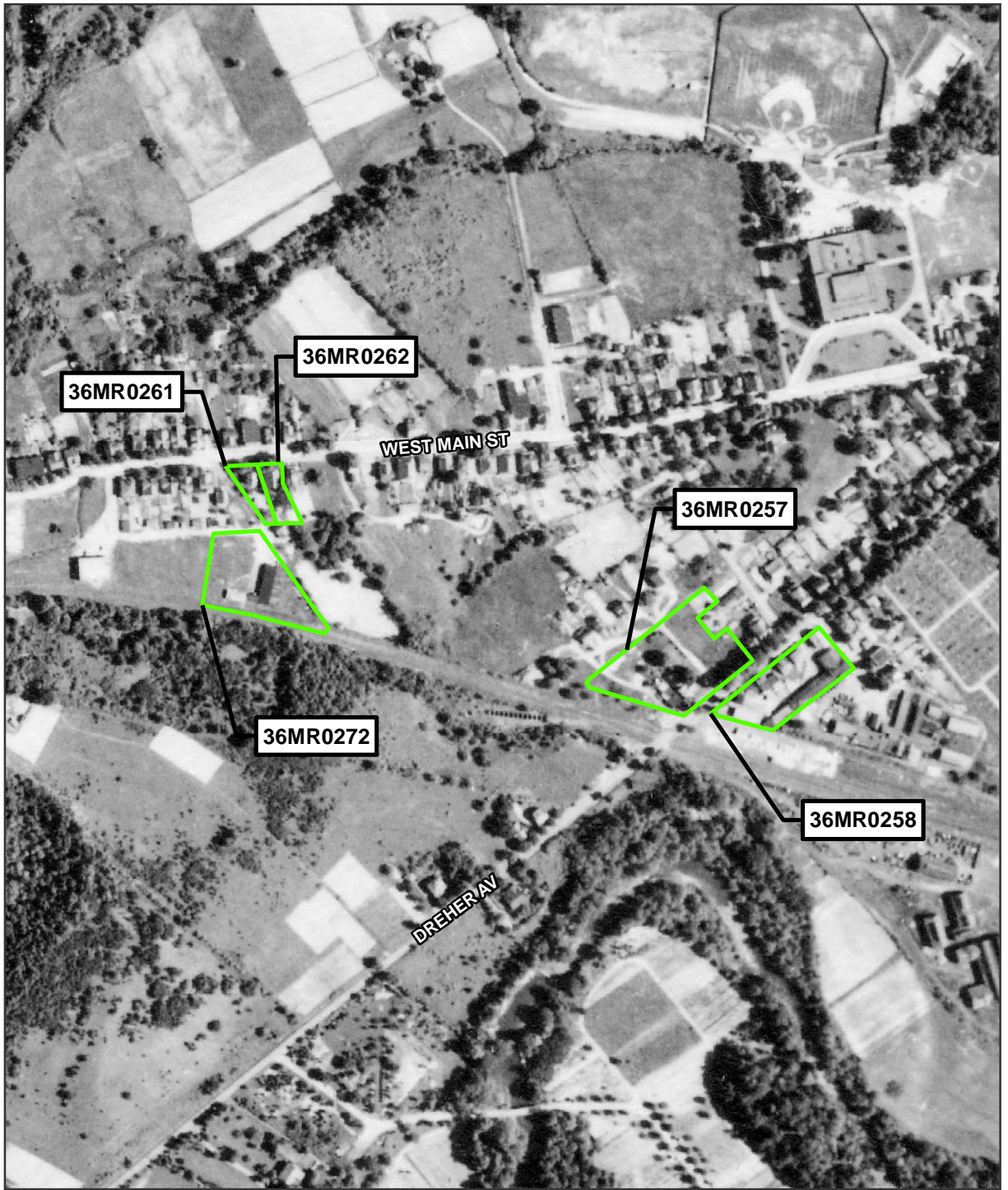



Figure 15: Site Locations along W. Main Street, Dreher Avenue, and the vicinity (36MR0257, 36MR0258, 36MR0261, 36MR0262, and 36MR0272) in 1939



 Archaeological Site  
(as identified by McCormick Taylor)

Feet  
Source: 1939 Historic  
Aerial Photograph

**c. 36MR0261**

The tract of land where site 36MR0261 is located, at 1191 West Main Street, is a .24 acre parcel which currently functions as a residential property. The property is located along the south side of West Main Street and is bounded by West Main Street, to the north, residential properties to the east and west; and an unnamed alley, to the south (*Figures 14 and 15*). The house located at 1191 West Main Street was built during the early twentieth century and the land can be traced back to the ownership of Jacob Stroud during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The two-and-a-half story, three bay frame dwelling features elements of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The house is located along a heavily traveled corridor in western Stroudsburg. During the early nineteenth century, a large tract of land passed to Stroud's daughter, Rachael Rees. The Rees family established a farm on the property, located west of the Town of Stroudsburg. In 1849, Rees sold the 119 acre tract to John Hohenshiedlt. Hohenshiedlt (also recorded as Hohenshield and Hohensheld) owned the farm throughout the early 1860s. The 1860 *Map of the counties of Monroe and Carbon, Pennsylvania* notes the ownership of the property to "J. Hohensheld" (*Figure 4*). In 1863, he subdivided the farm property and sold an eight acre tract to Robert Pitts for \$480 (Monroe County Deed Book 11: 276).

Robert and Hannah Pitts, of Stroud Township, owned the property between 1863 and 1875. During this period Pitts further divided the property into smaller residential lots. On April 1, 1875, Pitts sold the reduced lot to Daniel Marsh for \$350 (Monroe County Deed Book 24: 326). Daniel Marsh died in 1877 and the property was sold at auction in 1877. Robert Mixsell, administrator of the estate of Marsh, conveyed the property to Lydia Ann Palmer on June 16, 1877. The parcel was partially bound by the farm of Sheffield Reynolds (Monroe County Deed Book 26: 492). Lydia Ann Palmer was the wife of Stroudsburg butcher shop owner William E. B. Palmer (United States Federal Census 1880).

Margaret Shoemaker purchased the property from William E. B. Palmer in 1893. Margaret Shoemaker was born c. 1840 and was married to Henry Shoemaker, a Hamilton Township farmer. Henry Shoemaker was a native of Hamilton Township, Monroe County and in 1860 he resided on the family farm with his parents, brother and two sisters. In 1880, Henry, Margaret and their six children resided on the Hamilton Township farm (United States Federal Census 1880). In 1900, Henry Shoemaker resided in Stroudsburg (although the house at 1191 West Main Street does not appear to have been built until after 1910) and was employed as a day laborer (United States Federal Census 1900). Henry Shoemaker died in 1908. On November 7, 1911, Margaret Shoemaker sold the property to Oscar and Edith Snyder for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 70: 349).

The house at 1191 West Main Street appears to have been constructed during the ownership of Oscar and Edith Snyder (1911-1920), based upon the architecture and design of the dwelling. The property was utilized as a rental during the ownership of Oscar and Edith Snyder. In 1920, William Skethway lived at 1191 West Main Street, along with his wife and daughter (United States Federal Census 1920). Skethway was employed at the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company. Reuben (also Rubin) and Carrie Houck bought the property from Oscar and Edith Snyder on August 3, 1920 and paid \$3,000 for the residence (Monroe County Deed Book 83: 305). The Houcks owned the property for thirty-three years. In 1920 Reuben Houck and family resided at 1187 West Main Street and he was employed as a machinist. The Houcks resided at

1191 West Main Street during the 1930s and 1940s. In 1930 Houck was a truck driver and contractor (United States Federal Census 1930). Henry and Manja Whaler purchased 1191 West Main Street from Reuben and Carrie Houck on October 29, 1953 (Monroe County Deed Book 197: 349). The property was purchased by Robert Clinton Smith and Mary Alice Smith on May 23, 1966. The Smiths paid \$12,000 for the residence (Monroe County Deed Book 336: 877). The property is currently owned by the Smith family.

#### **d. 36MR0262**

The tract of land where site 36MR0262 is located, at 1189 West Main Street, is a .33 acre parcel which currently functions as a residential property. The property is located along the south side of West Main Street and is bounded by West Main Street, to the north, residential properties to the east and west; and an unnamed alley, to the south (*Figures 14 and 15*). The house at 1189 West Main Street was constructed during the early twentieth century, but the tract of land can be traced back to the ownership of Jacob Stroud. The residence is a 2 ½ story, three bay gambrel roof house with elements of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The house is situated in a densely developed residential setting developed during the early-to-mid twentieth century. During the early nineteenth century, Jacob Stroud transferred a large tract of land to his daughter, Rachael Rees. The Rees family established a farm on the property, which was located west of the Town of Stroudsburg. In 1849, Rees sold the 119 acre tract to John Hohenshiedt. Hohenshiedt was a farmer during the mid-nineteenth century, but he eventually subdivided parts of his farm into smaller residential lots which were sold for development. During the late 1870s, Lydia Ann Palmer acquired several tracts along present-day West Main Street, including the parcel at 1189 West Main Street. Lydia Ann Palmer was the wife of William E. B. Palmer, who was the owner of a butcher shop in Stroudsburg during the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

On June 29, 1893, W.E.B. Palmer sold a tract of land to Margaret Shoemaker for \$1,900 which included the present-day West Main Street property (Monroe County Deed Book 44: 115). Margaret Shoemaker was born in c. 1840 and was married to Henry Shoemaker, a Hamilton Township farmer. Henry Shoemaker was a native of Hamilton Township, Monroe County and resided on the family farm during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In 1880, Henry, Margaret and their six children resided on the Hamilton Township farm (United States Federal Census 1880). The house at 1189 West Main Street was constructed during the ownership of the Shoemaker family during the early twentieth century (1893-1923) and was used as a rental property. In 1920, John Shafer, a clerk at a grocery store, resided at 1189 West Main Street (United States Federal Census 1920).

The Shoemakers retained the property until November 7, 1923, when they sold to Mathew and Cora Jones (Monroe County Deed Book 90: 418). Mathew Jones was a native of Wales and was employed as a carpenter at the railroad shops of Stroudsburg during the early 1920s (United States Federal Census 1920). Mathew and Cora Jones held the property until 1926 when they sold the property to Frank Le Bar and William W. L'Hommedieu (Monroe County Deed Book 98: 648). William L'Hommedieu and Frank Le Bar were local businessmen in Stroudsburg during the early-to-mid twentieth century. L'Hommedieu was a partner with the firm that established the Perfection Shoe Manufacturing Company in Stroudsburg. LeBar and L'Hommedieu immediately sold the property to Carl Kohl, and Lile (sometimes spelled Lisle) and Pearl Shearer (Monroe County Deed Book 99: 368).

In 1920, Carl Kohl and his brother-in-law Lile Shearer were co-owners of a bakery in Stroudsburg. Based on census data, by 1930 neither Carl Kohl nor Lisle Shearer resided at 1189 W. Main Street, but owned separate residences. They continued to own a bakery in town and rented the home at 1189 West Main Street. In 1930, the duplex was occupied by Roger Bogert, a weaver at a Stroudsburg silk mill, and Edwin Bentzoni, a railroad laborer (United States Federal Census 1930).

On December 6, 1949, Joseph and Julia Bertucci purchased the property at 1189 West Main Street from Carl and Mary Alice Kohl for \$1.00. The Bertucci family retained the property until 1968. Joseph and Dorothy Mastern, of Terrytown, New York, purchased the property from Joseph and Julia Bertucci, of East Stroudsburg, on January 26, 1968 for \$12,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 356: 991).

During the late twentieth century, the property located at 1189 West Main Street passed through the ownership of several families. Ronald E. Soja and Stephan Howanitz, which operated as H&S Builders, purchased the property from Joseph and Dorothy Mastern on October 13, 1972 for \$32,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 428: 840). Frank and Rose Cardone, of Queens, New York, purchased the property on December 14, 1973 from the owners of H&S Builders. James J. and Ida Dellavalle, of Marshalls Creek, Monroe County, purchased the property from Frank and Rose Cardone for \$55,000 on August 5, 1983 (Monroe County Deed Book 1280: 105). EMC Mortgage Corporation acquired the property at auction for \$5,740 (Monroe County Deed Book 2116: 1670). Joshua Bago purchased the property at 1189 West Main Street from EMC Mortgage Corporation on May 2, 2002 for \$79,900 (Monroe County Deed Book 2127: 6599). On June 1, 2011, Joshua and Kristen Bago sold the property to the current owner, Daniel Lichty (Monroe County Deed Book 2387: 4257).

#### **e. 36MR0272**

The tract of land where site 36MR0272 is located consists of 3.40 acres and includes a former industrial building. The property is bound to the south by Interstate 80, to the west by Beers Street and a parking lot, to the east by Garden Street, and the north by residential properties fronting West Main Street. The Perfection Shoes Machinery Company, 1209 West Main Street, is located in the western section of the Borough of Stroudsburg, near the intersection of SR 209 and Interstate 80 (I-80). The Perfection Shoe Machinery Company building, built in 1916, is a one-story, five-bay factory with a steel frame structural system. The property operated as the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company during the early twentieth century and as a silk/textile factory during the early-to-mid twentieth century (*Figures 14 and 15*). The property was owned by John Hohenshiedt in the mid-nineteenth century and by the Reynolds family during the period between the mid-nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries. On January 26, 1916, Horace Marsh, executor for the Reynolds family, sold a tract of land from the family estate to Cornelius Loose (Monroe County Deed Book 77: 98). Loose was a New York businessman and a principal sponsor of the efforts to establish the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company in Stroudsburg. Loose had been employed with the Champion Shoe Machinery Company of New York for several years before forming his own company, The C.E. Loose Agency Corporation, in 1913. The company produced a line of shoe finishing machines that were marketed under the brand name "Perfection." In 1916, Loose reorganized the company as the Perfection Shoe

Machinery Company and relocated to Pennsylvania (The Shoe Repairer and Dealer 1921: 32-33).

On March 1, 1916, the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania (Monroe County Misc. Book G: 111). The Board of Directors of the company consisted of Cornelius and Cora Loose, J. Charles Zimmerman, and John A. Dabb, of New York; and William W. L'Hommedieu, Chester Rhodes, and Joseph Shiffer of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. The company operated as a manufacturer and supplier of shoe making machines and parts. The factory appears to have also operated as a shoe manufacturer. The company was chartered with a \$10,000 capital investment (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1917:130). Cornelius E. Loose was actively involved in organizing the company and had previously engaged in the production of shoe manufacturing equipment for various businesses in New York (R.L. Polk 1915: 607).

Three members of the Stroudsburg business community were involved in the organization of the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company. William Wallace L'Hommedieu was born in 1882 and was the son of William L'Hommedieu, a Stroudsburg lawyer, and Josephine Wallace, daughter of prominent Stroudsburg businessman Joseph Wallace. During the early twentieth century, the L'Hommedieu family was active in the business community of Stroudsburg and Monroe County, including the L'Hommedieu Company, coal merchants Zabriskie & L'Hommedieu, Stroudsburg Engine Company, a music store, and City Coal Company.

Chester Rhodes was an attorney and member of the law firm of Rhodes & Gearhart in Stroudsburg. He served in a variety of administrative and political positions in Monroe County, including solicitor (1918-1920), District Attorney (1919-1922), and chairman of the Monroe County Democratic Committee (1920-1922). Rhodes was elected as a Democrat to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives during the 1920s and 1930s (Pennsylvania House of Representative 2015). He died December 8, 1966 in Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

The third Stroudsburg native was Joseph Shiffer, a local building contractor and financier. Shiffer was born on November 12, 1856; he attended local schools and obtained an apprenticeship to learn masonry. He joined his father as a building contractor in Stroudsburg. He served in various capacities with a number of local business ventures, including as a director of the Stroudsburg National Bank, president of Gibbs & Company, and vice-president of the Stroudsburg Ribbon Mill Company (Jordan 1914: 278-279).

The Perfection Shoe Machinery Company was realized through the efforts of several Stroudsburg and New York businesspersons and financiers. The company operated for approximately ten years and employed a small number of workers during that time. The company was categorized in industrial records from the period as a shoe manufacturer and a shoe machine manufacturer. In 1920, the company employed thirteen boys under the age of sixteen at the Stroudsburg plant. The workforce included four office staff (Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry 1920: 822). In 1922, the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company employed forty male employees and one administrative employee (Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs 1922: 1044). However, by 1925 the company employed only three workers and listed the company headquarters as 944 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York (Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs 1925: 384). The Perfection Shoe Machinery Company filed for bankruptcy and the factory was sold in 1926.

During the early-to-mid twentieth century, the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company factory was converted to function as a textile factory. The factory functioned in that capacity at various times through the mid-twentieth century. The Stroudsburg Silk Company operated the factory between 1928 and 1943. John J. Papson and Harry Olldorf served as president of the Stroudsburg Silk Company, Inc. during the 1920s and 1930s (Monroe County Deed Book 144: 194). In 1928, the company employed 40 workers at the West Main Street factory. The Stroudsburg Silk Company was a small-sized firm and during its years of operation employed between 25 and 40 workers in the manufacturing of silks, yarns, threads and rayon products.

The Yankee Silk Mill, Inc. was incorporated on June 25, 1943 and on October 18, 1943 it purchased the former Perfection Shoe Machinery Company property. The Yankee Silk Mills, Inc. operated for a few years and employed a small workforce during that time. In 1947, the Yankee Silk Mill, Inc. employed 18 workers (Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs 1947: 389). In 1950, the *Industrial Directory for Pennsylvania* noted that the Yankee Silk Mill, Inc. was inactive (Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs 1950: 361). Jonathan Nolan served as president and J.W. Uhl served as secretary of the Yankee Silk Mill, Inc. (Calkin-Kelly 1953: 187). During the early 1950s, Forrest J. Mervine, of Stroudsburg, purchased the property (Monroe County Deed Book 179: 407). Mervine was a Stroudsburg lawyer and appears to have continued operations at the factory as the Yankee Ribbon Mills. In 1956, the Yankee Ribbon Mills employed 24 workers (Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs 1956: 737). The property was not legally transferred to the Yankee Ribbon Mills until Helen S. Mervine sold the property on February 1, 1961 (Monroe County Deed Book 276: 571).

The Yankee Ribbon Mill, Inc. retained the property until 1966 when it was sold to Elmer and Wilita Rinehart for \$28,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 335: 333). Elmer Rinehart (1920-2008) was a farmer and farm mechanic. In 1940, he was recorded as a "Farm manager" in Hamilton Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania (United States Census 1940). In 1952, he founded Rinehart Automotive Dealership and was associated with the company until 1985. Rinehart served as president of the Pennsylvania Game Commission during the 1970s and 1980s. During the 1950s Elmer and Wilita Rinehart resided at 1022 West Main Street in Stroudsburg (Calkin-Kelly 1951: 153). The Rinehart family possessed the property throughout the late twentieth century and eventually sold to 1189 WMS, LLP of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. 1189 WMS, LLP, the current owners, purchased the property on July 20, 2007.

### 3. Site Locations along Broad Street

#### a. 36MR0249

The tract of land where site 36MR0249 is located, at 68 Broad Street, is a 0.16 acre parcel which currently serves as a single-family residential property. The property is located along the east side of Broad Street, and is bordered by 66 Broad Street to the north, 70 Broad Street to the south, and an alley to the east. The building at 68 Broad Street is a c. late-nineteenth century two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, modest Queen Anne style house (*Figures 16, 17, and 18*).

Through research conducted at the Monroe County Courthouse, this property was traced back to the ownership of Elizabeth D. Colbert in 1859 via Monroe County Deed Book volume 9, page 562. It is likely that the property was utilized for agricultural production at the time. The deed, dated November 10, 1859, notes the division of the estate of Elizabeth D. Colbert equally among five inheritors. They are listed as William A. Lee, Elizabeth M. Colbert, William Colbert, Charles Stroud Colbert, and Mary Ann Corp. The deed notes the division of the property as follows: Five equal parts, labeled as A, B, C, D, E, each further subdivided into lots numbered 1 through 25. The property of 68 Broad Street can be traced to the lots of parts D and E inherited by William A. Lee. Further information regarding Elizabeth D. Colbert or the property before 1859 could not be found.

On June 1, 1883, William A. Lee sold the property at 68 Broad Street to Charles D. Evans for \$500 (Monroe County Deed Book 32:619). Evans owned the property for ten years until April 1, 1893, wherein he sold the property to Henry Soll for \$1,550 (Monroe County Deed Book 43:572). Based on background research conducted for site 36MR0250 on the adjacent property (64/66 Broad St.) and once adjoined property, the combined property sold to Henry Soll already included a Gothic Revival style residence (see below, Section b.). Based on the periods of significance and popularity for styles of homes in the late nineteenth century, it is likely that the Queen Anne style residence at 68 Broad Street was constructed during the ownership of Henry Soll. The residence is first depicted on the 1897 Sanborn map of Stroudsburg (*Figure 16*).

Henry F. Soll was born on September 12, 1849 in Germany and immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany, on board the vessel Sezewice on March 13, 1881 (US Passport Application 1892). He married Lovina Supper on February 20, 1887, and moved to 68 Broad Street, Stroudsburg, in 1893 (Iowa Marriage Records; Monroe County Deed Book 43:572). The United States Federal Population Census of 1900 noted Henry Soll living on Broad Street at age 50 with his wife Lovina, aged 51 (United States Federal Population Census 1900). Henry F. Soll died on November 20, 1903, and was buried in Stroudsburg Cemetery ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)). William C. Shafer, executor of Soll's last will and testament, sold the property to Horace Brutsman et al., on April 1, 1904 for \$1,800 (Monroe County Deed Book 58: 525).

On November 22, 1944, Horace Brutsman sold the property at 68 Broad Street to Josephine Scagliotta and Constantino Scagliotta, her husband, for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 148:100). Although Brutsman had owned the property for forty years, no further information was found connecting him to the property or Stroudsburg after its sale. The Scagliotta's owned the property until January 6, 1970, when Josephine sold the property to John L. Connor and his wife Sylvia V. Connor for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 382:1033).



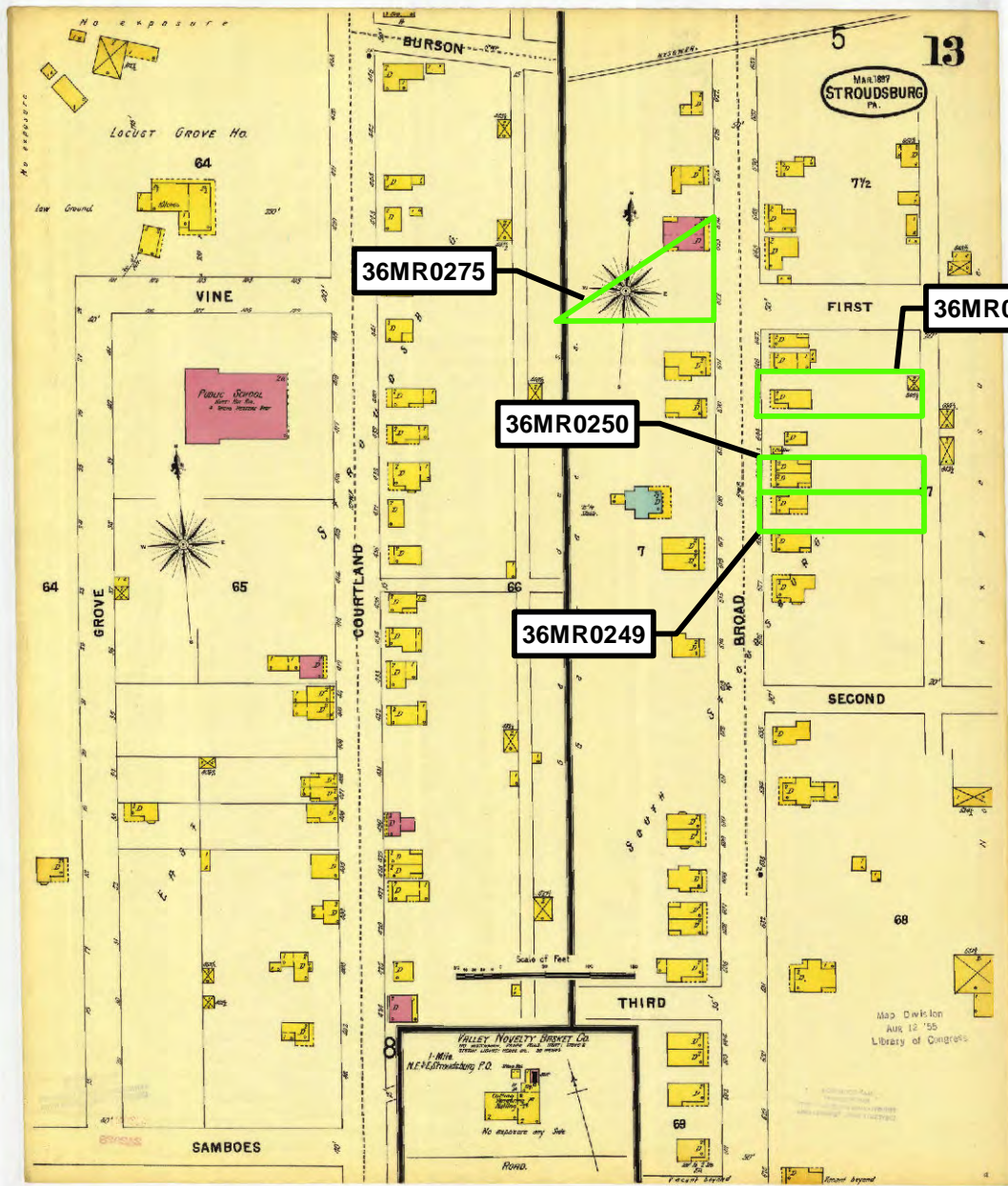
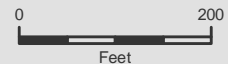
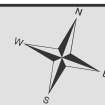



Figure 16: Site Locations along Broad Street  
(36MR0249, 36MR0250, 36MR0251, and 36MR0275) in 1897



 Archaeological Site  
(as identified by McCormick Taylor)

Feet  
Source: 1897 Sanborn  
Map of Stroudsburg

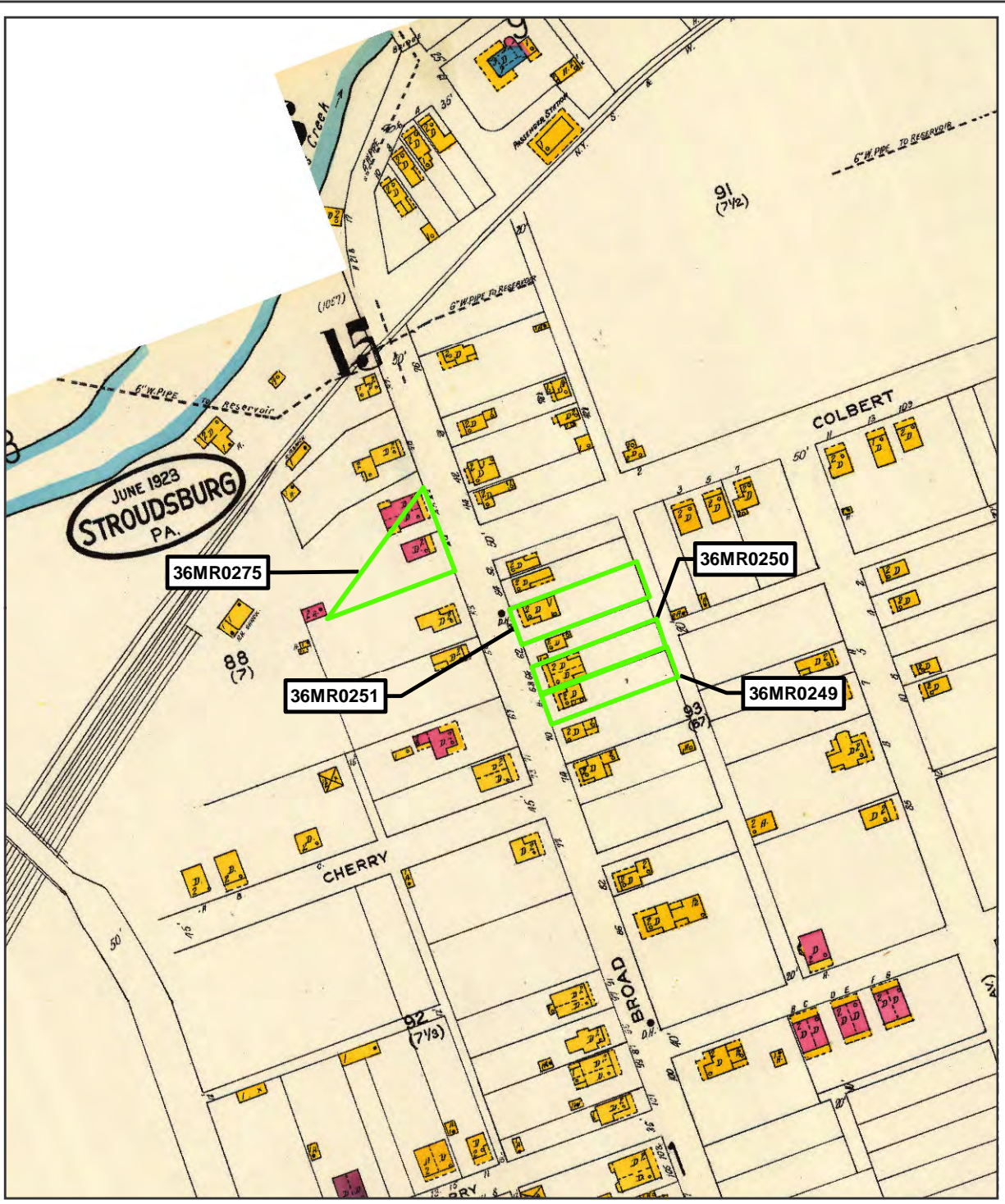



Figure 17: Site Locations along Broad Street (36MR0249, 36MR0250, 36MR0251, and 36MR0275) in 1923



 Archaeological Site (as identified by McCormick Taylor)



Source: 1923 Stroudsburg Sanborn Map

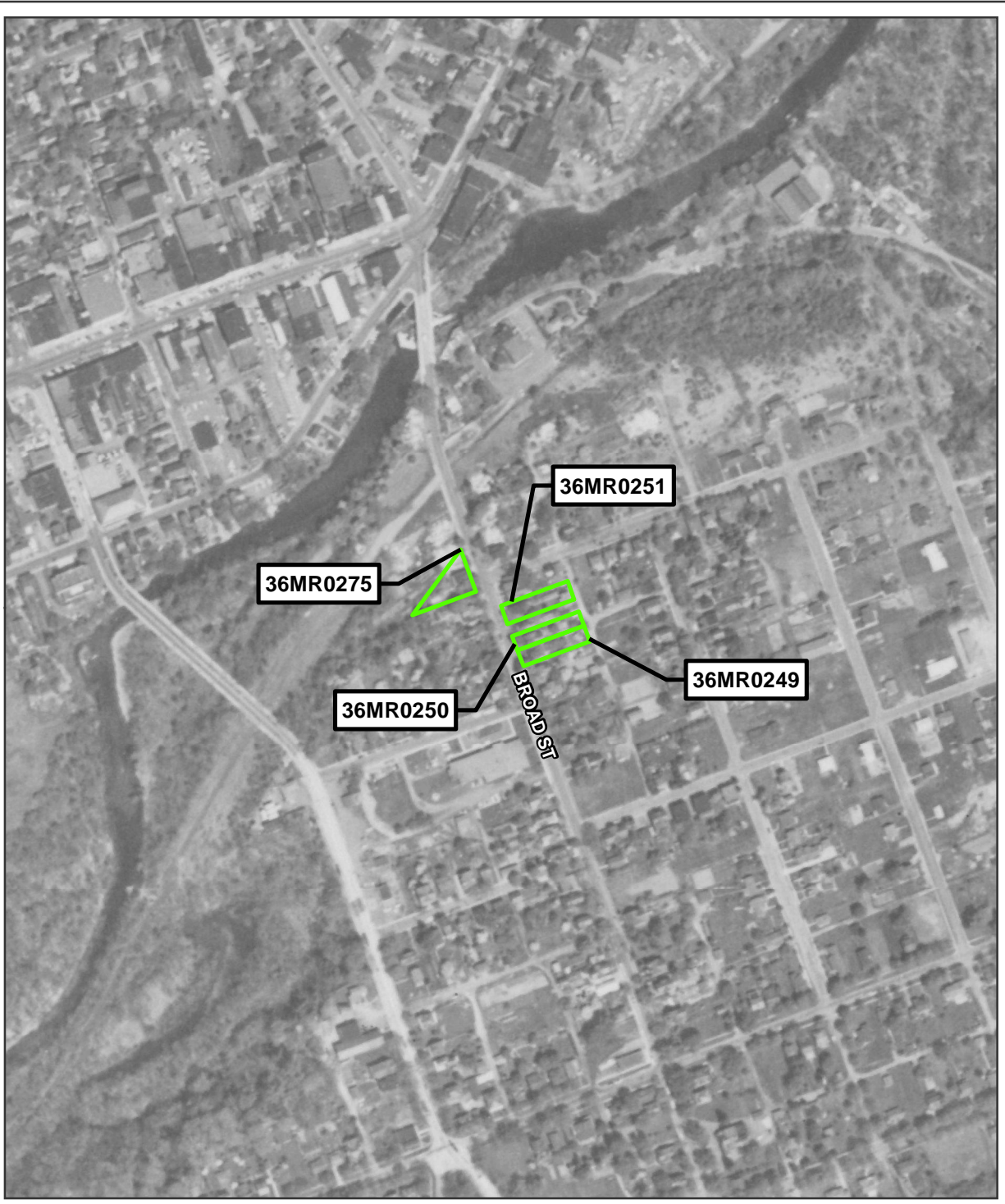



Figure 18: Site Locations along Broad Street  
(36MR0249, 36MR0250, 36MR0251, and 36MR0275) in 1959



 Archaeological Site  
(as identified by McCormick Taylor)

Feet  
Source: 1959 Historic  
Aerial Photograph

The property has exchanged ownership numerous times between the Connors and its current owners. On January 5, 1984, the Connors sold the property to Tommy E. and Louann Arnold for \$48,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 1327:1033). The Arnolds then sold the property two years later on August 25, 1986 to Stanley J. and Patricia C. McLean for \$85,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 1507:384). On August 10, 1992, Patricia C. McLean sold the property to John C. and Debra Souillard for \$75,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 1842:192). On March 23, 2004, the property was put up for auction and sold by Sheriff Todd A. Martin to Wells Fargo Bank, Minnesota for \$65,671.60 (Monroe County Deed Book 2185:791). On May 17, 2004, Wells Fargo Bank, Minnesota sold the property to Martin Cortez for \$140,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2192:7025). Cortez then sold the property on September 19, 2006 to Eric Rivera for \$265,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2281:8987). Rivera then sold the property to its current owners, Gary Szucs, Gary Kessel, and Angelo F. Borzio, Jr., tenants in common, on August 4, 2009 for \$130,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2358:8648).

## **b. 36MR0250**

The tract of land where site 36MR0250 is located, at 66 Broad Street, is a 0.08 acre parcel which currently serves jointly with 64 Broad Street to form a multi-family residential property. The property is located along the east side of Broad Street, and is bordered by 62 Broad Street to the north, 68 Broad Street to the south, and an alley to the east. The building is a late-nineteenth century, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, modest Gothic Revival style house (*Figures 16, 17, and 18*).

Through research conducted at the Monroe County Courthouse, this property was traced back to the ownership of Elizabeth D. Colbert in 1859 via Monroe County Deed Book volume 9, page 562. It is likely that the property was utilized for agricultural production at the time. The deed, dated November 10, 1859, notes the division of the estate of Elizabeth D. Colbert equally among five inheritors. They are listed as William A. Lee, Elizabeth M. Colbert, William Colbert, Charles Stroud Colbert, and Mary Ann Corp. The deed notes the division of the property as follows: Five equal parts, labeled as A, B, C, D, E, each further subdivided into lots numbered 1 through 25. The property of 66 Broad Street can be traced to the lots of parts D and E inherited by William A. Lee. Further information regarding Elizabeth D. Colbert or the property before 1859 could not be found.

On June 1, 1883, William A. Lee sold the property at 66 Broad Street to Charles D. Evans for \$500 (Monroe County Deed Book 32:619). Evans owned the property for ten years until April 1, 1893, wherein he sold the property to Henry Soll for \$1,550 (Monroe County Deed Book 43:572). Based on an 1884 bird's-eye-view map of Stroudsburg, PA, it appears that the Gothic Revival style house which currently stands on the property of 66/64 Broad Street was constructed during Evan's ownership (O. H. Bailey & Co. 1884). The residence is depicted on the 1897 Sanborn map of Stroudsburg (*Figure 16*).

Henry F. Soll was born on September 12, 1849 in Germany and immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany on March 13, 1881 (US Passport Application 1892). He married Lovina Supper on February 20, 1887, and moved to 68 Broad Street, Stroudsburg, in 1893 (Iowa Marriage Records; Monroe County Deed Book 43:572). The United States Federal Population Census of 1900 noted Henry Soll living on Broad Street at age 50 with his wife Lovina, aged 51

(United States Federal Population Census 1900). Henry F. Soll died on November 20, 1903, and was buried in Stroudsburg Cemetery ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)). William C. Shafer, executor of Soll's last will and testament, sold his property to Katherin J. Scheffer, on April 1, 1904 for \$1,800 (Monroe County Deed Book 58: 527).

On October 18, 1940, the First Stroudsburg National Bank, acting as executor of the last will and testament of Katherin J. Scheffer, sold the property to Lulu E. DuPue and Steven J. DuPue for \$1,200 (Monroe County Deed Book 135:644). Lulu E. DuPue owned the property until she died in 1970. The property was then sold to Thomas A. and Audrey M. Mayweather by Helen D. Van Atta, executor of DuPue's last will and testament, for \$11,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 385:857). On April 26, 1974, Orphan's Court Clerk Frank J. Smith then sold the property to Eugene H. Hagerty for \$7,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 549:220). Five years later on May 2, 1979, Eugene H. and Debra Hagerty sold the property to their son Ottman F. Hagerty for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 947:294). That same day, Ottman F. and Shirley M. Hagerty sold the property to their daughter Deborah C. Fairfield, and her husband Frank A. Fairfield, for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 947:296). On December 28, 1984, the property was transferred to its current owner, Deborah C. Fairfield, from Frank A. and Deborah C. Fairfield for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 1437:253).

### **c. 36MR0251**

The tract of land where site 36MR0251 is located, at 58 Broad Street, is a 0.16 acre parcel which currently serves as a single-family residential property. The property is located along the east side of Broad Street, and is bordered by 54 Broad Street to the north, 62 Broad Street to the south, and an alley to the east (*Figures 16, 17, and 18*). The building at 58 Broad Street is a late-nineteenth century two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, modest Queen Anne style house.

Through research conducted at the Monroe County Courthouse, this property was traced back to the ownership of Miriam A. Lee in 1884 via Monroe County Deed Book volume 33, page 535. The deed notes that Miriam A. Lee sold the property to D. Wesley Lee for \$250. Although this deed does not reference an earlier deed, records indicate that this property was part of a larger parcel that had previously been owned by Elizabeth D. Colbert in the mid-eighteenth century (Monroe County Deed Book 9:562) and was divided equally among her five inheritors on November 10, 1859.

D. Wesley Lee is listed in the 1900 United States Federal Population Census for Stroudsburg as being 50 years of age, living with his wife Anna M. Lee on Broad Street, and working as a carpenter (United States Federal Population Census 1900). D. Wesley Lee owned the property for forty years until his death on March 6, 1925. Due to the length of D. Wesley Lee's ownership of the property and his listed address on the 1900 U.S. Census, it is likely that the current residence was constructed during his ownership. After his death, the property was inherited by his wife Anna M. Lee. Anna M. Lee died twelve years later on April 9, 1937, and the property was inherited in parts by Raymond S. Lee and Donald Woodward Lee (Monroe County Deed Book 142:226).

In 1940 Donald Woodward Lee sold his share of the property to Wells Deane Lee for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 142:226). On June 17, 1943, Raymond S. Lee also sold his share of the property to Wells Deane Lee for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 143:566). Nearly a year later on June 9, 1944, Wells Deane Lee sold the property to John W. and Clara L. Harl for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 146:186). The Harls owned the property for twelve years until January 15, 1957, when they sold it to Robert L. and Dorothy D. Clark for \$15,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 230:302).

The Clarks owned the property for thirty years between 1957 and 1987. Robert L. Clark died on September 17, 1986, and left the property to his wife Dorothy. On December 1, 1987, Dorothy D. Clark sold the property to Edward A. and Miharu Lane for \$122,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 1595:620). Eleven years later, the Lanes sold the property to Richard P. Kamenitzer and wife Rose Marie Pfaffe for \$157,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2061:7646).

On September 24, 2005, Richard P. Kamenitzer and Rose Marie Pfaffe sold the property to Heather Marie Griffin for \$335,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2241:7364). On September 26, 2014, the property was put up for auction, and was sold by Sheriff Todd A. Martin to the Bank of New York Mellon for \$5,331.94 (Monroe County Deed Book 2443:9769).

#### **d. 36MR0275**

The tract of land where site 36MR0275 is located, at 49 Broad Street, is a 0.12 acre parcel which currently serves as a single-family residential property. The property is located parallel to Interstate 80 to the north, and is bordered by 129 Broad Street to the south, 486 Colbert Street to the East. The residence at 49 Broad Street is located in the South Stroudsburg neighborhood. The property is set along a densely built up area which includes both residential and commercial properties. 49 Broad Street is the last property on the street before the road crosses over I-80. The house is an early twentieth century structure with 3 stories, 2 bays and a dormer window extended from a hipped roof. The house is not depicted on the 1897 or 1905 Sanborn Maps, but is depicted on the 1923 Sanborn Company Insurance Map of Stroudsburg and subsequent historic aerial imagery (*Figures 16, 17, and 18*).

The earliest reference to 49 Broad Street in the Monroe County Deeds is 1890. However, the land within this property was likely once a part of the large estate of Elizabeth D. Colbert, whose land holdings encompassed the area in the immediate vicinity of Broad Street; after her death in 1859, the estate was divided equally among her five inheritors. Frederick Phillips, in his last will and testament drafted on November 13, 1890, granted to his wife, Anna, his personal estate worth \$4,000 and stipulated that upon Anna's death, his two sons, M.L. Phillips and Oscar F. Phillips would receive his land and property (Monroe County Will Book 7:158).

On April 20, 1915, M.L. Phillips, in his last will and testament, granted 19 acres to daughters Ella Phillips Keller and Besse Phillips Bachman to share and share alike. Besse Bachman's husband Floyd was a department store clerk (1920 United States Federal Census) (Monroe County Will Book 7:444).

On August 9, 1918, David H. Keller and Ella Phillips Keller sold all of their holdings (same premises which Frederick Phillips duly probated to his son M.L. Philips in 1890) to Floyd

Bachman and Besse Phillips Bachman for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 80:182). Based on the presence of the structure on the 1923 Sanborn, is it likely that the residence was constructed during the Bachman's ownership.

John P. Bachman, son of Floyd and Besse Bachman and executor of the estate of Besse Bachman, sold the property to Robert T. Fleming for \$1.00 on January 7, 1976 (Monroe County Deed Book 679:158). Robert T. Fleming sold tracts of land to his son, Timothy Fleming for \$1.00 in 1991 in a parent to child transaction (Monroe County Deed Book 1797:0244). Robert T. Fleming and Carol F. Fleming granted tracks 1-3 of land to Timothy C. Fleming for \$1.00 on June 5, 2008 (Monroe County Deed Book 2336:4251); a total of 6 tracts of land were transferred to the current owner, Timothy Fleming. The property is currently owned by the Fleming family.

## **IV. Research Goals and Design**

The research goals and objectives were to make a good faith effort to identify archaeological resources within the APE and, if any resources were identified, to evaluate whether the resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. All archaeological resources, even those which are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, should be identified, as the recordation of all sites contributes to our knowledge of settlement patterns throughout pre-contact and historic periods. An archaeological predictive model was previously developed for the project in order to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and assist in the alternative creation and selection process (Brewer *et al.* 2014). The locations of previously recorded sites in the Delaware River drainage and previous research were utilized to develop the pre-contact aspect of the predictive model. The locations of previously recorded historic sites in the vicinity of Stroudsburg, East Stroudsburg, and Stroud Township, historic mapping, and historic aerial imagery were utilized to develop the historic aspect of the predictive model. The predictive model was utilized to evaluate the probability that archaeological resources would exist within the APE for this project.

### **A. Previous Archaeological Research**

Multiple Phase I Archaeological Identification Surveys have been conducted in the immediate project vicinity and/or overlap with the APE. No archaeological sites have been previously identified within the archaeological APE. Surveys completed within the vicinity of the archaeological APE include studies for proposed pipeline projects, housing development projects, and roadway improvement projects. These surveys tested both upland and alluvial settings, including sections of Pocono Creek and the confluence of Pocono Creek and McMichael Creek. These surveys indicate that the majority of the APE has been severely impacted by urbanization and development and that the alluvial settings along Pocono Creek and McMichael Creek have little potential to contain intact pre-contact deposits due to the rapid accumulation of recent alluvium from high flow velocities.

In 2002, fieldwork completed by Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc. (KAR) was conducted along the northern bank of Pocono Creek as part of a proposed pipeline project. The study area was located southwest of the intersection of Bridge Street and S.R. 611, south of the current alignment of I-80 (Presler 2002). Architectural debris, including brick, clear flat glass, ashy concretions, coal, wood, and reinforced concrete were encountered. Two historic period structures, located just outside the study area toward Bridge Street, had been identified on historic mapping. KAR determined that this deposition was likely associated with the destruction of one or both of the structures prior to the construction of I-80. The encountered materials were not collected as they were not temporally diagnostic and appeared to be relatively modern. Neither diagnostic historic remains nor prehistoric materials were recovered from the study area. Culture bearing deposits in the study area were shallow, less than 0.5 m deep, due to the presence of medium to high velocity overbank flood plain deposition and/or glacial outwash. It was considered unlikely that potentially significant archaeological resources were located in this area and no further archaeological work was recommended (Presler 2002). During the Phase IA Predictive Model pedestrian reconnaissance for the I-80 Reconstruction project, two concrete block



foundations and one limestone cistern were encountered north of the current alignment of I-80, north of the study area investigated by. These foundations and potential historic deposits may be associated with those encountered by KAR during their 2002 survey.

Two surveys have been conducted as part of housing development projects within or immediately adjacent to the APE. In 2008, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the Susquehanna Valley Development Group, Inc. and the proposed Berkshire Garden Housing Complex. Based on background research, areas within their APE were designated as having high, medium, and low potential to contain pre-contact and historic resources/deposits. Phase I testing of areas predicted to contain pre-contact deposits did not yield cultural material. Phase I testing also occurred in the vicinity of one historic property. However, only cultural materials indicative of casual discard were recovered and no site was recorded (Coppock 2008). In 2011, an Archaeological and Geomorphological survey was completed for the proposed Glenbrook East Apartment complex development by RETTEW Associates, Inc. The APE for the project is located immediately east of the Stroudsburg Cemetery at the confluence of Pocono Creek and McMichael Creek. Auger probes placed within the entire APE indicated the presence of stratified Historic to recent alluvium with no pedologic development. An observed terrace-like landform identified within the APE was determined to have been the product of filling activities. Based on the results of the geomorphological survey, no potential exists for the presence of intact pre-contact alluvium within the study area due to the presence of high flow velocities present within the narrow valley floor (Stasiulatis 2011). Geomorphological evaluations, conducted as part of the Phase IA Predictive Model for the I-80 Reconstruction project, identified the presence of similar packages of Historic and recent alluvium immediately east of the confluence of Pocono Creek and McMichael Creek.

## **B. Pre-contact Archaeological Resources**

Topographic characteristics are considered to be important factors when considering the probability that archaeological resources will exist on a particular landform. Slopes of less than 15%, well drained soils, aspect, type of surface water, proximity of surface water to habitable landforms, and stream confluences are important characteristics when evaluating the desirability of certain settings for pre-contact occupation. Locations of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project APE and previous research were utilized to help evaluate the probability that pre-contact sites would exist within the APE for this project. No previously identified archaeological sites were located within the APE and no pre-contact Native American archaeological sites have been previously recorded within 1,000 feet of the APE.

Due to the lack of identified sites within the archaeological APE and its immediate vicinity, the evaluation of sites and site characteristics was expanded to include an analysis of sites located within the Upper Delaware River sub-basin (1), Watershed E. The CRGIS database/PASS files indicate the presence of 128 sites within Watershed 1E. All chronological time periods are represented. However, the breakdown of the number of sites with particular components is skewed due to the reported presence of multiple components at individual sites (**Table 2**). Although 93% (n=119) occur within 200 meters (656 feet) of water, 80% of the sites (n=102) are within 100 meters (328 feet) of a water source (**Table 3**). Of the 65 sites for which topographic settings are listed, more than half are on terrace and floodplain settings (n=20 and n=14, respectively; **Table 4**). The majority of the sites have been described as either lithic reduction sites (n=63; 49%) or

open habitation sites (n=30; 23%; *Table 5*). In addition, eight (8) sites are described as quarries, three (3) as rockshelters or caves, one (1) as a specialized aboriginal site, and four (4) are listed as having an undetermined function (*Table 5*).

Eight aboriginal quarry sites within the Upper Delaware River Valley, including 36MR44, 36MR111, 36MR112, 36MR122, 36MR123, 36MR134, 36MR174, and 36MR215, lie approximately 1.5 miles to 5 miles east/northeast of the project area along Brodhead Creek and Marshall's Creek. Though site 36MR0215 is recorded as an historic quarry, background research and reconnaissance conducted by Louis Berger Group, Inc. suggests that areas in the immediate vicinity of the site have a high potential to contain evidence for both historic and pre-contact quarrying activity (Brown 2007). During the 2005 reconnaissance and 2006 survey conducted by Louis Berger, pre-contact quarrying tools, including anvils, hammerstones, chert scrapers, and chert reduction debris, were found to the south of the APE on a high terrace. These investigations indicate that the boundaries of the site 36MR0215 (Atlas Limestone Quarry) likely extend outside of reported APE for that project. No evaluation has been made regarding the eligibility of the site (Brown 2007). The remaining six quarry sites (36MR111, 36MR112, 36MR122, 36MR123, 36MR134, and 36MR174) are located in the Marshall's Creek drainage in Smithfield Township approximately five (5) miles northeast of the APE. Sites 36MR111, 36MR0122, 36MR0123 have been subjected to more intensive investigation, including controlled excavations, soil reconstruction, functional and technological lithic analysis, and raw material sourcing due to the identification of quarry pit features and recovered Middle and Late Woodland projectile points; all three sites have been recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To the south, additional lithic sources include the Hardyston Formation (chert and jasper), Allentown Formation (chert), and the Brunswick and Lockatong formations (argillite). The closest known aboriginally-quarried sources of Hardyston Formation jasper and chert are the Vera Cruz (36LH12) and Macungie (36LH11) quarries, located approximately 72 kilometers (45 miles) south of the project area, respectively.

One (1) Contact Period Native American trail, the Pechoquealin Path, lies in proximity to the APE. The Pechoquealin path "extended west from the village of Pechoquealin near the Delaware Water Gap along the northern bank of Brodhead Creek through East Stroudsburg and from there through Stroudsburg along Pocono Creek and west over the Pocono Mountains to Wyoming (now Wilkes-Barre)" (Wallace 1998:124-125). Therefore, the trail may have passed through if not within one half mile of the APE due to its description and depiction north of the confluence of Brodhead Creek and McMichael Creek and along the northern bank of Pocono Creek (portions of which are now designated as McMichael Creek).

Due to the environmental factors/characteristics associated with the recorded sites within Watershed 1E overall, as well as the proximity of the Pechoquealin Path, Native American sites of all periods are likely to occur in the vicinity of the archaeological APE on level to gently sloped, well-drained settings within ca. 150 meters (492 feet) of water sources. While more extensively exploited base camps are more likely to be encountered on stream terraces and floodplains, smaller resource procurement camps are also likely to be encountered in upland settings.

**Table 2: Native American Sites within Watershed 1E by Component**

| Time Period             |           | Number of Sites |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Paleoindian             |           | 1               |
| Archaic                 |           |                 |
|                         | Undefined | 11              |
|                         | Early     | 2               |
|                         | Middle    | 9               |
|                         | Late      | 19              |
| Transitional            |           | 4               |
| Woodland                |           |                 |
|                         | Undefined | 15              |
|                         | Early     | 2               |
|                         | Middle    | 4               |
|                         | Late      | 15              |
| Protohistoric           |           | 0               |
| Unspecified Pre-Contact |           | 87              |

**Table 3: Native American Sites within Watershed 1E by Distance to Water**

| Distance to Water (m) | Number of Sites |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 0-25                  | 82              |
| 26-50                 | 8               |
| 51-100                | 12              |
| 101-150               | 11              |
| 151-200               | 6               |
| 201-250               | 3               |
| 251-300               | 2               |
| 301-350               | 0               |
| 351-400               | 1               |
| 400+                  | 3               |

**Table 4: Native American Sites within Watershed 1E by Topographic Setting**

| <b>Topographic Setting</b> | <b>Number of Sites</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Floodplain                 | 13                     |
| Hill Slope                 | 3                      |
| Island                     | 1                      |
| Lower Slopes               | 8                      |
| Ridge Top                  | 4                      |
| Saddle                     | 4                      |
| Stream Bench               | 4                      |
| Terrace                    | 20                     |
| Upland Flat                | 4                      |
| Rise in Floodplain         | 1                      |
| Upper Slopes               | 3                      |
| None Entered               | 63                     |

**Table 5: Native American Sites within Watershed 1E by Site Type**

| <b>Native American Site Type</b>        | <b>Number of Sites</b> |
|---|------------------------|
| Historic and Prehistoric                | 10                     |
| Lithic Reduction                        | 63                     |
| Open Habitation                         | 30                     |
| Open - Unknown Function                 | 4                      |
| Quarry                                  | 8                      |
| Rockshelter/Cave                        | 3                      |
| Unknown Function - Open Site >20m       | 2                      |
| Unknown Function - Surface Scatter <20m | 2                      |
| Other Specialized Aboriginal Site       | 1                      |

## C. Historic Archaeological/Architectural Resources

No historic archaeological sites have been identified within 1,500 feet of the project area. Few historic archaeological sites are located within five miles of the APE. Minimal information is provided for these sites, which include two (2) sites of unknown/other/multiple function dating from the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, twelve (12) sites designated as historic and prehistoric sites, four (4) domestic sites, and two (2) industrial sites.

Several historic properties, including historic archaeological sites and above ground historic structures, have been identified within and immediately adjacent to the APE. It is likely that many of the architectural resources contain associated archaeological deposits. According to the CRGIS, eight (8) historic properties have been identified within the archaeological APE and one hundred (100) historic properties have been identified within 1,500 feet of the project area. These historic properties include two (2) structures, an historic district, the New York, Susquehanna, & Western Railroad, a farm, a trolley barn, and two (2) unmapped (within the CRGIS) historic properties, which may represent potential historic sites (*Table 6*). Though many of the identified historic properties lie outside of the APE, the potential exists for associated archaeological deposits to extend within the APE. A review of the historic properties identified within proximity to the APE provided contextual information regarding the types of resources that may be present but previously unidentified within the APE. The APE includes sections of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad [#156533 (Aggregate file)]. In addition, one (1) historic district, Stroudsburg Historic Preservation District (#155775), is present within the APE. Unmapped historic properties within and immediately adjacent to the APE, those identified as being present within a particular municipality by the CRGIS but for which no exact locational information has been provided, include two (2) structures built between 1932 and 1956 (#038760 and #038761) and two (2) indeterminate resources. The twentieth century structures have been determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The two (2) indeterminate resources include the Trach House (#038760), built c. 1890, and the Storm/Judge Property (#038761). Neither resource has been evaluated due to insufficient information. Though no information is provided regarding the age of the Storm/Judge Property, its identified association with Storm St. may indicate that the property has significant age due to the presence of Storm St. on 1860 historic mapping and the presence of a property and structure owned by J.B. Storm on 1875 mapping (*Figures 4 and 5*).

**Table 6: Recorded Historic Properties  
within the Area of Potential Effects**

| <b>Key #</b> | <b>Historic Name</b>                                      | <b>National Register Status</b>      | <b>Date Built</b> |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 136598       | Unnamed Structure   | Not Eligible                         | 1955              |
| 136599       | Unnamed Structure   | Not Eligible                         | 1934              |
| 155775       | Stroudsburg Historic Preservation District - HDA          | Local Historic District              | No Date           |
| 156533       | New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad (aggregate file) | No Determination Made                | 1881              |
| 38598        | Miller Farm; Dolby-Palmer Farm                            | Insufficient Information to Evaluate | No Date           |
| 38760        | Trach House   | Insufficient Information to Evaluate | c1890;c1905       |
| 38761        | Storm, Judge, Property                                    | Insufficient Information to Evaluate | No Date           |
| 38810        | Trolley Barn  | Insufficient Information to Evaluate | c1905             |

The Stroudsburg Cemetery (#38809) lies immediately adjacent to the APE. The cemetery proper, wherein graves have been documented and/or could potentially be located, is not located within the APE; however, the parcel boundary for the cemetery extends within the APE. The Stroudsburg Cemetery was previously surveyed by the Monroe County Planning Commission, but it was not evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places at that time. A full PHRS form was completed for the Stroudsburg Cemetery as part of the above ground resources survey for the current project (MT 2016). The Stroudsburg Cemetery was originally incorporated in 1864 and subsequently expanded in 1879; several additional expansions have been documented for the cemetery throughout the twentieth century and to the present day. The Stroudsburg Cemetery currently encompasses 24.81 acres, making it a large cemetery for the area. It is laid out in a grid pattern with the oldest section located approximately 400 feet south of Dreher Avenue. As the cemetery filled, more sections were created moving both northwest and southeast through the grounds. A cast-metal fence with ornamental picketed heads runs along the north, and a portion of the east boundary of the cemetery grounds, while a plain cast-metal rail fence runs along the west edge. Tree lines enclose the rest of the eastern and southern boundaries of the grounds.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the citizens of Stroudsburg recognized the need for a municipal cemetery. To solve this problem, a group of citizens, headlined by Stroud Burson, S. J. Hollinshead, William Davis, and Simon Barry, among others, submitted an application for incorporation of the Stroudsburg Cemetery to the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County. The Decree of Incorporation was granted on May 26, 1864 (Mathews 1886). The initial seven acres used to create the cemetery were donated by Jacob Singmaster, owner of the Singmaster Tannery in Stroudsburg. This land was transferred with the condition that a sum of one thousand dollars would be spent in fencing and improving the land (Mathews 1886; Beers 1870) (**Figures 5A and 5B**). While initially located outside the borough, the cemetery was quickly incorporated into Stroudsburg. With high demand for lots and the cemetery quickly filling, an addition was deemed necessary. A second tract of land, seven acres and two perches, was purchased from Jacob's son, Henry, in 1879, for \$1,398 (Monroe County Deed Book 28: 470). Further improvements were made after this addition, including additional fencing, systematically laying out the plots, and

grading and planting the grounds (Evans 1897). Further expansion of the Stroudsburg Cemetery continued into the twentieth century.

Historic documentation indicates that the cemetery proper, as depicted on project mapping, did not extend within or south of the area occupied by the NYS&W railroad or subsequent I-80 corridor. Historic documentation indicates that the size of the cemetery was never reduced, but only increased through time. No documentary evidence of any movement of graves was encountered. The cemetery was initially laid out in 1864 approximately 400 feet southeast off of Dreher Avenue. The cemetery was then doubled in size in 1879 by incorporating the area between the original cemetery and Dreher Avenue (**Figures 5A and 5B**). The Beers 1870 mapping depicts the NYS&W railroad to the south of the cemetery. By 1939, the interior pathways of the cemetery and fence line had been established. Historic mapping and aerial imagery indicated that several structures southwest of the cemetery were razed in order to accommodate the I-80 off-ramp and that the cemetery was not impacted by these construction activities (**Figures 9 and 10**).

One (1) small historic cemetery, the Hollinshead Cemetery, was identified within the APE along present day Dreher Avenue. The Hollinshead Cemetery, identified on 1875 historic mapping as the Hollinshead Graveyard, was relocated within the APE (**Figure 5**). Though unlikely, potential exists that unmarked graves may lie outside of the demarcated limits (walled) of the Hollinshead Cemetery. No unmarked graves are likely to exist outside of the designated parcel boundaries for the Hollinshead Cemetery or the Stroudsburg Cemetery.

One hundred (100) historic resources have been identified within 1,500 feet of the APE. These historic resources include buildings and structures, an historic district, multiple linear resources, and numerous unmapped historic resources, which may represent potential historic sites. Historic resources listed in the NRHP include the Stroud Mansion (#586), Monroe County Courthouse (#591), and the Academy Hill Historic District (#95188). NRHP eligible resources include the George Tillotson House (#86644). Non-eligible resources and unevaluated structures, buildings, and properties include multiple churches, homes, schools, and industrial buildings, including the Hollinshead-Kautz-Patterson House (#038764), Stroudsburg Freight Station, Trolley Barn, Orthodox and Hicksite Quaker Cemeteries, Fort Hamilton, Fort Penn, Monroe County Jail, Culver Mill, and the Dansbury Mission. Eighteenth century properties within the vicinity of the APE include the Dansbury Mission (#38765), Culver Mill (#38769), The Old Stone House (#39112), the Stroud Community House (#38796), Fort Hamilton (#38797), and Fort Penn (#38771). A reference, *The French and Indian War in Pennsylvania, 1753-1763: Fortification and Struggle During the War for Empire*, published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), provides a brief description for the location, use, and duration of the occupation at Fort Hamilton (#38797) (Waddell and Bomberger 1996). However, no mention is made of any archaeological work that may have been completed in this location, and no site number has been allocated to, or PASS form completed for, the Fort itself. Though Fort Penn (#38771) is generally located north of the 500-block of Main Street in Stroudsburg, its precise location is unknown. No detailed description of the structure exists (Leiser 2013). As with Fort Hamilton, no reference could be found regarding archaeological work that may have been completed in the location of Fort Penn, and no site number has been allocated to or PASS form completed for the Fort itself.

Historic mapping indicates the presence of numerous additional structures and complexes, previously unrecorded and unmapped within the CRGIS, within or immediately adjacent to the APE. These structures and complexes include tanneries, mills, and farmsteads that contain a high probability for the presence of associated archaeological deposits. Multiple historic structures are present on the 1860 atlas of Monroe and Carbon Counties (*Figure 4*). The 1860 Atlas indicates that the main roadways throughout Stroudsburg Borough and surrounding areas were established by 1860, including the majority of present day downtown Stroudsburg, S.R. 191 (Broad Street), Storm Street, Main Street (and by extension State Street), Hamilton Street (present day Dreher Avenue), Bridge Street, S.R. 611 north and west of Stroudsburg, Tanite Road, and Beech Street/White Stone Corner Road (*Figure 4*).

The inset map for the Borough of Stroudsburg (*Figure 4B*) identifies multiple structures within downtown Stroudsburg along Main Street and south of Bark Street (now Ann Street) that lie adjacent to the APE, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, a WW shop owned by J.F. H...., a business or residence owned by M.D. Robeson Est., a cooper shop, structures owned by C. U. Warnick, C.M. Price, and S. Walton, and a tannery owned by J.R. & G. Hull. Races are also depicted in association with the tannery. It is likely that these races were also utilized by a tannery owned by Jacob Singmaster and the Auracher and Zimmerman's Grist Mill which are located further in town. A non-extant road is also depicted immediately adjacent to the Hull Tannery. This roadway is shown to cross McMichael/McMicheal's Creek via a now non-extant bridge. The non-extant roadway is depicted as extending to meet S.R. 191 south of the project area (*Figure 4B*). At the eastern end of the APE, east of current S.R. 191 on the northern bank of McMichael/McMichael's Creek, historic structures associated with businesses that are adjacent to the APE include a Cabinet Manufactory owned by W.T. Baker and a grist mill. South of McMichael Creek, a residence owned by Chas S. Palmer is also observed, but has since been destroyed by modern development. Structures present west of town, including Bowlby's Cabinet Shop and his residence, as well as other residences, a barn, and a carriage house, have also been destroyed by the construction of housing and the Stroudsburg High School and BF Morey Elementary School (*Figure 4B*).

Historic mapping from 1875 and 1893 do not indicate the presence of newly constructed roadways. However, the continued development of downtown Stroudsburg is marked (*Figures 5 and 6*). The tannery owned by J.R. & G. Hull is non-extant by 1875. The unnamed roadway that previously led past the tannery terminates in the location of a slaughter house owned by S.W. Palmer and Brother by 1875. The unnamed roadway, likely Palmer Street, no longer connects with S.R. 191 south of the project area and the associated bridge crossing in this location is also noticeably absent (*Figure 5B*). South of McMichael Creek, many structures, including houses owned by J. B. Storm, S. Berry, and Thomas A. Bell and the Magistrates Office, are depicted along an unnamed roadway parallel to the creek; this is present day Storm Street. Present day S.R. 191 is labeled as Storm Lane. Development within the western portion of the APE is less pronounced. By this time, the Stroudsburg Cemetery had been established, as well as the Hollinshead Graveyard (*Figure 5*). This graveyard is potentially associated with the Hollinshead-Kautz-Patterson House (#038764) that lies adjacent to the APE. The Hollinshead-Kautz-Patterson House or Stroud-Hollinshead House (#038764) was constructed c. 1800 by Jacob Stroud. The NRHP eligibility of the structure was recently evaluated as part of the above ground resources survey conducted for this project; the Stroud-Hollinshead House (#038764) was recommended eligible for the National Register of



Historic Places under Criterion C for its Georgian and Colonial Revival style elements, which retain a high degree of integrity (MT 2016).

Historic mapping from 1915 indicates that more substantial development has occurred within the Borough of Stroudsburg south of McMichael Creek (*Figure 7*). The 1915 mapping depicts the extension of Franklin Street (present day 7<sup>th</sup> Street) over McMichael Creek, and eventually intersecting with S.R. 191 south of the APE. This extension is the current alignment of S.R. 611. Side streets connecting S.R. 191 and S.R. 611 are also observed, including present day Bryant Street, Robeson Street, Barry Street, and Lenox Street. The construction of Colbert Street east of S.R. 191 is also noted. Despite the presence of these new roadways on the 1915 mapping, the extent of the development and population of these streets is in doubt. Though the roadways are present, no structures are illustrated along their lengths (*Figure 7*). Of special note is the depiction of the Eastern R.R., which extends east to west along the banks Pocono Creek and McMichael Creek within the APE. Previously established railroads, including the New York, Susquehanna, and Western R.R. and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R.R. had formerly only followed the banks of Brodhead Creek (*Figure 7*).

Historic maps and aerials from the 1930's highlight continued development south of McMichael Creek along S.R. 191 and S.R. 611 and their associated side streets, specifically present day Bryant Street (*Figures 8 and 9*). Continued development west of downtown Stroudsburg, specifically along S.R. 611 and State Street (present day Main Street) is also marked. The appearance of multiple housing developments is observed within and adjacent to the APE, as well as the formalization of the Stroudsburg Cemetery. Historic aerials from the 1950's and 1960's continue to show the increasing urbanization and development of the Borough of Stroudsburg and the surrounding area (*Figures 10 and 11*).

## V. Field Methodology

### A. Description and Development of the APE

The proposed project is a roadway and safety improvements project. The project includes improvements to a section of Interstate 80 (I-80) within Monroe County that extends from Exit 303 to Exit 307 of I-80 and along adjacent sections of S.R. 611 and U.S. 209 (S.R. 0209) (*Figure 1*). The project includes the I-80 right-of-way and associated transportation infrastructure improvements to improve traffic and access. Proposed improvements to the current alignment include widening in association with improvements to on- and off-ramps, side streets, intersections, highway alignment, and shoulder improvements.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for a project is defined as the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking [36 CFR 800.16(d)]. The APE for archaeological resources includes all areas in which ground-disturbing activities are proposed. The APE for this project has evolved over time.

At the time of the writing of this report, the APE is approximately 3.8 miles (~20,000 feet) long, beginning approximately 0.28 miles west of White Stone Corner Road and generally extending east along the current alignment of I-80. The APE also extends along S.R. 0209 approximately 0.5 miles south of the I-80/S.R. 0209 interchange. The APE includes portions of Bridge Street, W. Main Street, Dreher Avenue, and Broad Street, and various parts of U.S. 209 and Business U.S. 209. The APE also contains several stream crossings, including McMichael Creek, Pocono Creek, Little Pocono Creek, and Brodhead Creek and associated smaller unnamed tributaries. The APE terminates approximately 150 feet east of the I-80 bridge over Brodhead Creek. The width of the majority of the APE is generally 200-250 feet; however, the APE expands beyond the limits of the current right-of-way in several areas (*Figure 1*).

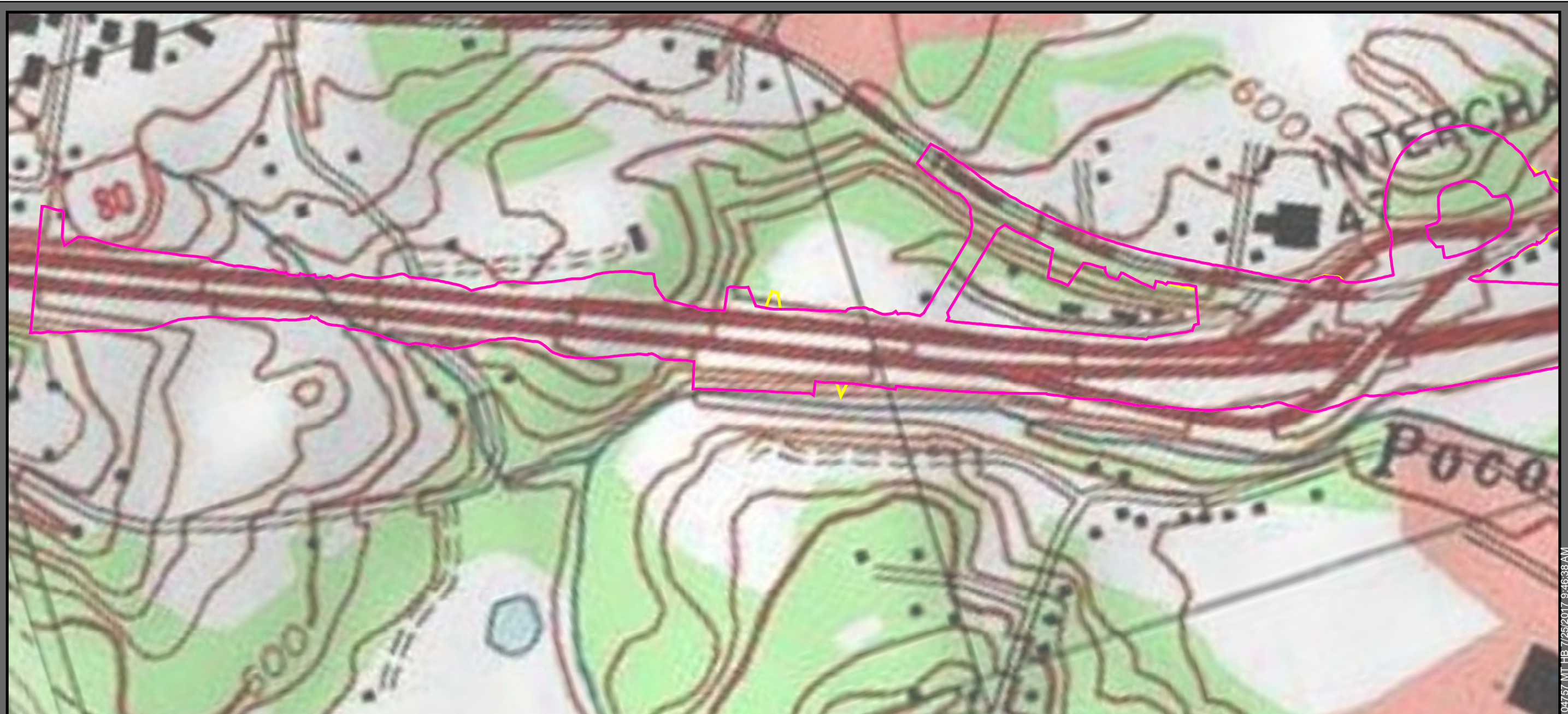
Five preliminary alternatives (A, B, C, D, and E) were developed for the I-80 Section 17M corridor. The five preliminary alternatives were combined to create an overall study area based on the extent of their combined edges of pavement (EOP). The preliminary APE, developed in consultation with the District Archaeologist, was derived by creating a 250 foot buffer from the combined EOPs. The preliminary APE represented the greatest possible extent of the archaeological Area of Potential Effects based on the five proposed alternatives. The preliminary APE was utilized by McCormick Taylor, Inc. (MT) to create a GIS-based Archaeological Predictive Model for the project (Brewer *et al.* 2014). The area in which the project is located is comprised of both alluvial and upland settings. The majority of the land within the APE exhibits slopes in excess of 15% and/or has been subjected to residential/commercial development and prior disturbance from transportation development.

Following the submission to and concurrence of the Predictive Model (October 3, 2014) by the PA SHPO, the limits of three of the original five alternatives (designated as Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 2D) were combined in order to create a Phase IB archaeological APE within which the

archaeological survey would occur (*Figure 1*). The GIS-based archaeological predictive model was applied to the three alternatives under consideration in order to delineate areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential for both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources within the archaeological APE. A description of the acreages (not including existing roadway) and archaeological probabilities for the alternatives (combined and each alternative) follows. The probabilities included both pre-contact and historic potentials with the highest probability superseding lower probabilities. For example, where a section of the APE that had a moderate potential for pre-contact archaeological resources and a high potential for historic archaeological resources, that section was considered to have a high potential and was tested as such. The archaeological APE, consisting of three alternatives (2A, 2B, and 2D), encompassed a total of 119.3 acres of potential ground disturbance (not including existing roadway) with 4.9 acres of high probability, 5.3 acres of moderate probability, and 109.1 acres of low probability. Alternative A consisted of a total of 80.1 acres with 3.7 acres of high probability, 1.9 acres of moderate probability, and 74.5 acres of low probability. Alternative B consisted of 94.1 acres with 3.0 acres of high probability, 4.3 acres of moderate probability, and 86.8 acres of low probability. Alternative D consisted of 77.9 acres with 2.0 acres of high probability, 1.2 acres of moderate probability, and 74.6 acres of low probability. At the direction of the District 5-0 CRP Archaeologist, the Phase IB archaeological APE, containing three alternatives, was subjected to Phase IB survey. Detailed mapping was produced to direct the fieldwork according to the designated probabilities for the alternatives.

As a final alternative had not yet been selected and the locations of proposed storm water management basins (SWB) had not yet been identified, the Phase IB archaeological APE did not include areas for proposed SWB. Once finalized, SWB will be tested as part of subsequent efforts.



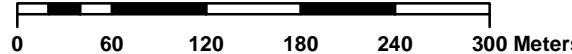

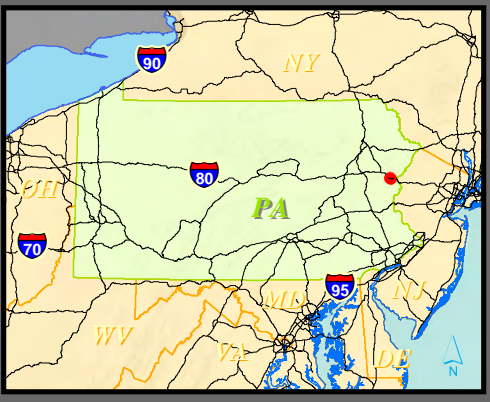
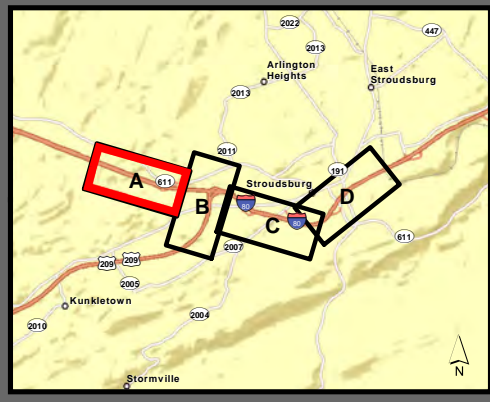
Following the completion of the majority of the Phase IB survey by MT, one alternative (Alternative 2A) was dismissed from further consideration at the September 14, 2015 Agency Coordination meeting. Of the three alternatives, Alternative 2A provided the fewest benefits to traffic operations, was the least desirable to the community, and involved the greatest impact to wetlands and residential displacements. Archaeological testing already completed within Alternative 2A recorded sites and isolated finds which lie exclusively within those boundaries. These identified sites/isolated finds will not be impacted by the proposed project as designed and no additional testing is recommended. In addition, due to the known presence of an historic cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247) along Dreher Avenue, the APE was revised in order to avoid impacts to the resource. Should design plans continue to evolve, the impact on these areas should be re-evaluated. Based on this modification to the APE, subsequent Phase II testing was conducted within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE which includes the combined limits of Alternative 2B and Alternative 2D only (comprises 100.4 acres) (*Figure 19*).



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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternatives 2B & 2D
- Alternative 2A

**Figure 19A: Development of Phase VII Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Stroudsburg, PA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 1999

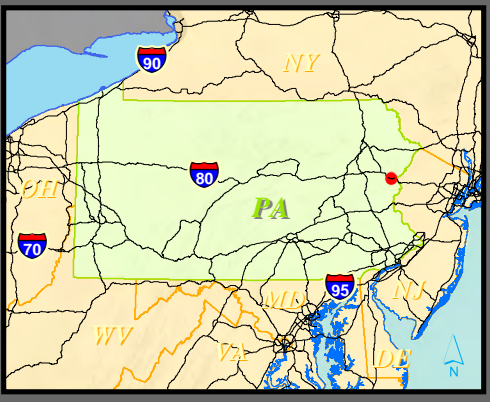
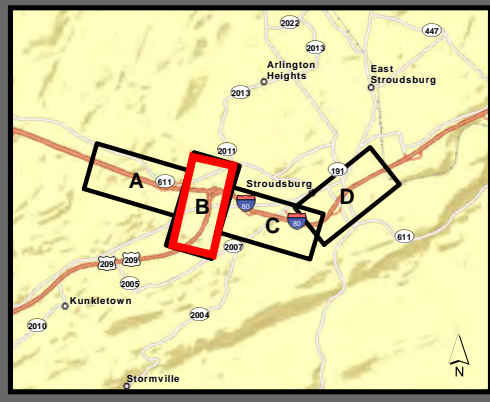


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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternatives 2B & 2D
- Alternative 2A

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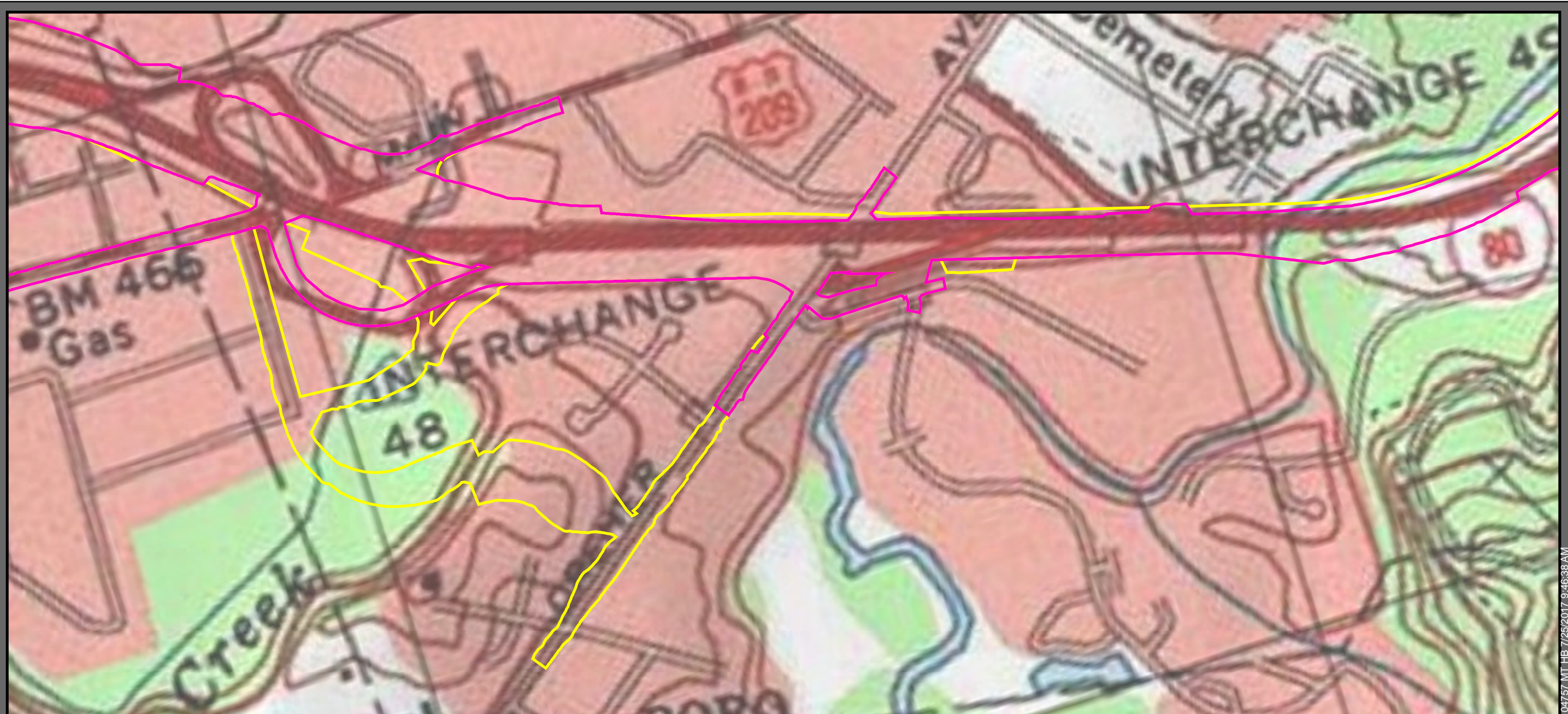


**Figure 19B: Development of Phase III Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**



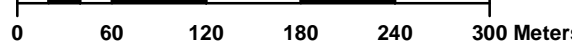

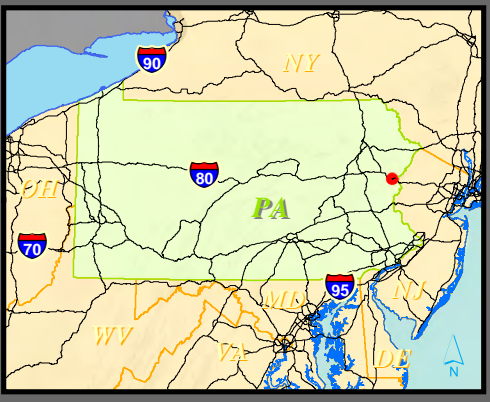
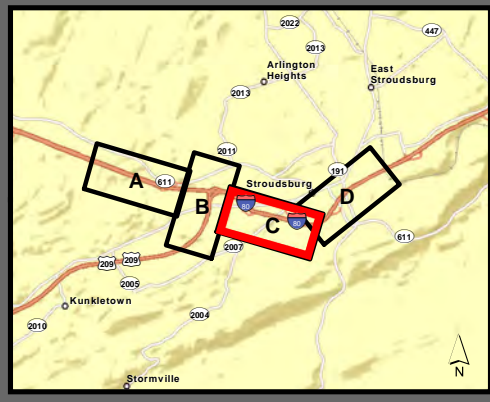
Source: Stroudsburg, PA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 1999



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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternatives 2B & 2D
- Alternative 2A

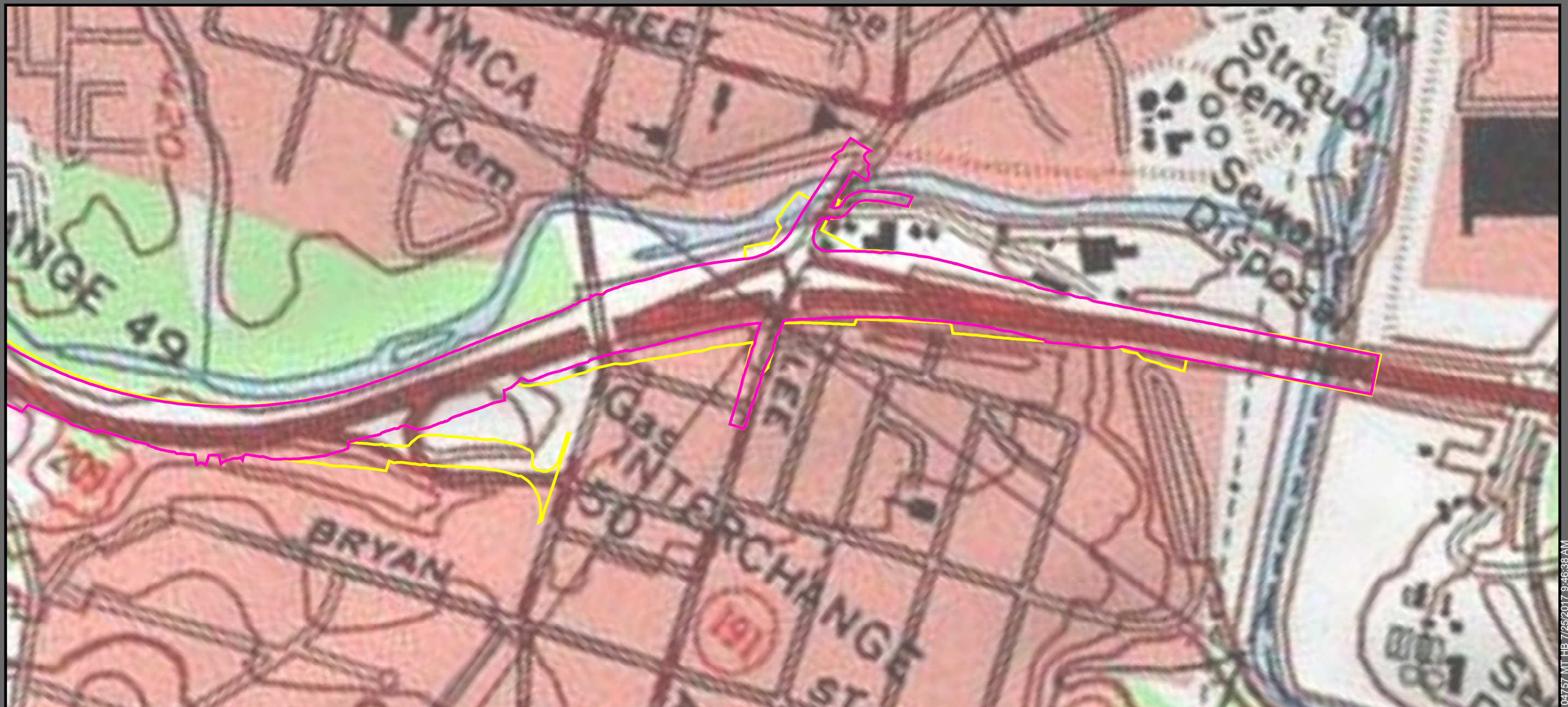






**Figure 19C: Development of Phase III Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0 I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

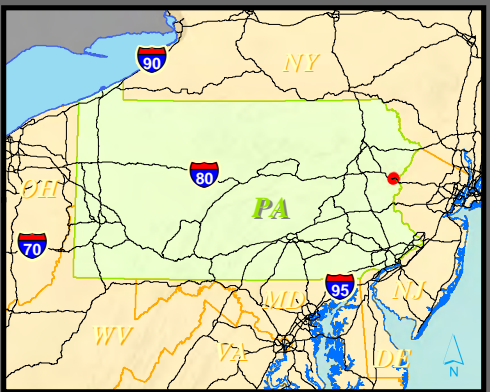
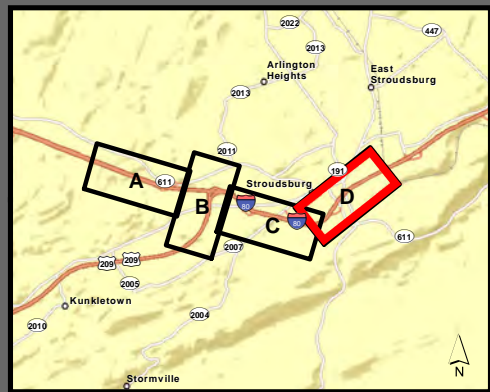
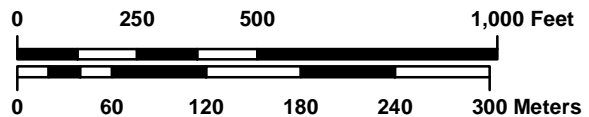
Source: Stroudsburg, PA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 1999



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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternatives 2B & 2D
- Alternative 2A



**Figure 19D: Development of Phase III Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project**

**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Stroudsburg, PA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 1999

## **B. Phase IB Archaeological Identification Survey**

At the direction of PennDOT District 5-0, three alternatives (2A, 2B, and 2D) for the I-80 Reconstruction Project were subjected to Phase IB Archaeological Survey by MT. The Phase IB Archaeological Survey testing methodology was developed based on the results of the Phase IA Archaeological Predictive Model for the I-80 Reconstruction Project (Brewer *et al.* 2014) and the recommendations provided therein.

### **1. Pedestrian Reconnaissance**

Prior to any subsurface testing, MT conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance of the original Phase IB archaeological APE (consisting of Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 2D) to delineate any pre-contact contexts that may have fallen within low probability areas but warranted high-probability testing (such as rockshelters, overhangs, tool-grade lithic outcrops, benches, and springheads). Given the limitations of the GIS data, it was determined that these contexts may not have been discernible by the predictive model. The pedestrian reconnaissance was also conducted in order to confirm areas that appeared to have been disturbed through the literature examination, identify additional areas of disturbance, and identify any foundations or other visible archaeological features.

### **2. Subsurface Testing**

MT conducted a Phase I archaeological identification survey within the APE in order to determine the presence of pre-contact and historic resources. Areas designated by the predictive model as having a high probability for containing archaeological resources were tested at 15 meter (50 foot) intervals and areas designated by the predictive model as having a medium probability for containing archaeological resources were tested at 25 meter (82 foot) intervals. As noted above, the Phase IB APE was tested at the highest level probability regardless of pre-contact or historic potential. While the recommendations in the Predictive Model report stated that some historic properties would be tested at 7.5 meter (25 foot) intervals, the assumption at that time was that only the preferred alternative would be subjected to archaeological investigations. Following the submission of the Predictive Model report, it was determined that testing would be completed within three alternatives (Alternative 2A, 2B, and 2D). In consultation with the District CRP Archaeologist, it was determined that a 15 meter interval would be sufficient to determine the presence/absence of historic sites within these three alternatives. Radial STPs were excavated in the event of encountered isolated finds in order to determine whether the recovered artifact represented a portion of yet unidentified pre-contact site. Radial STPs were excavated at 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) oriented in the four cardinal directions along the established grid. Due to the urban setting in which the majority of the project is situated, in some instances the designated 50 foot testing interval did not allow for each identified urban property to be subjected to subsurface testing. In these instances, one (1) STP was placed within the property in order to determine the presence/absence of an urban historic site.

As part of the I-80 Predictive Model, geomorphological testing was conducted on properties that abut Brodhead Creek, McMichael Creek, Pocono Creek, and Little Pocono Creek in order to characterize the depositional history of the alluvium and other soils within the preliminary



archaeological APE, identify areas in which previous disturbance has occurred, and identify the depth to which prehistoric archaeological deposits are likely to extend (Brewer *et al.* 2014). The results of the geomorphological evaluation indicated that the floodplains associated with McMichael Creek, Pocono Creek, Little Pocono Creek, and Brodhead Creek within the APE are comprised of shallow soils of relatively recent age and have low potential for containing pre-contact deposits. However, multiple T1 terraces and outwash terraces along McMichael Creek have moderate potential for containing pre-contact deposits. Based on the results of the geomorphological evaluation, no deep testing was anticipated and no additional geomorphological investigations were recommended. Based on the recommendations provided by the geomorphological evaluation (and overall predictive model), subsurface testing of alluvial landforms containing moderate potential for containing pre-contact deposits within the Phase IB archaeological APE was completed using STPs.

Due to the steep slopes and severe disturbance present within the Phase IB archaeological APE from residential, commercial, and transportation-related development, as well as the results of the geomorphological survey, no subsurface testing was conducted within the majority of the designated low probability areas. However, a percentage of the low probability areas that did not display evidence of prior disturbance were tested at the high probability interval in order to assess the effectiveness of the model. In total, 17 STPs (STPs 35-38, 71, 87, 98, 108-111, 126, 139, 140, 156, 158, and 197) (a 1% sample of low probability) were excavated, placed at the principal investigators discretion following the pedestrian reconnaissance.

All STPs were 0.52 meters (1.7 feet) in diameter and were excavated by natural strata. The STPs were excavated to a maximum depth of one meter. Excavated soils were screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth. All excavations within an identified T1 terrace extended to the top of relict lateral accretion deposits. All excavations within the upland valley slopes extended at least 0.10 meters (~0.33 feet) into sterile subsoil. The soil profiles for the STPs were recorded on a standardized form using Munsell color designations and U.S. Department of Agriculture soil texture terminology. All recovered artifacts were segregated by stratigraphic context. Artifacts were processed and will be curated in accordance with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State Museum, Section of Archaeology's *Curation Guidelines*.

### 3. Site Identification

Sites were identified in accordance with the PHMC's/PA SHPO's *Cultural Resource Management in Pennsylvania: Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (2008) and National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties (2000:9) (**Appendix B**). Due to the urban setting in which the project is located, the majority of the identified sites were historic in nature and represented urban occupations. Sites were identified based on the type and number of recovered cultural material, the specific context of the recovered material, and the general locational context from which the cultural material was recovered. The general locational context was determined based on background information gathered about the development of the project area regarding land use, including the developmental history of various major roadways (Broad Street, W. Main Street, and Dreher Avenue) and neighborhoods and, when possible, the establishment of individual parcels along these streets.

Parcels along these streets were designated as urban historic sites based on the presence of extant structures, recovery of diagnostic artifacts from buried horizons, historic fill contexts (ash or rubble layers), or potential or identified feature fill contexts within individual front yards. Any cultural material which could be “associated with known yards/lots in urban situations (even if there are no remaining structures and the yards are deemed ineligible for the National Register)” were recorded as historic sites. Any subsurface historic structure or surface ruin of a historic structure was also identified as a site. Industrial sites were identified based on a combination of historic background research, including a review of historic mapping and aerial imagery, and the recovery of cultural material; in many cases, artifacts were recovered from various and numerous deep fills (potential feature fills).

The results of the survey for above ground resources were documented by MT within a separate report, *Historic Structures Survey & Determination of Eligibility Report, SR 0080-17M, Interstate 80 (I-80) Reconstruction Project* (2016). Full and abbreviated PHRS forms were completed for various properties and property groupings as directed by the District CRP Architectural Historian; associated Key #'s for these properties are To Be Determined (TBD). Some, but not all, of the boundaries of sites identified as part of the Phase IB Archaeological survey contain structures/parcels/properties for which PHRS forms have been completed.

The Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247), was originally identified by MT within the initial Phase IB archaeological APE; however, as a result of various design revisions, the cemetery was able to be avoided. A full PHRS form was completed by MT Architectural Historians to evaluate the Hollinshead Cemetery (#204068) as part of the survey for above ground resources (MT 2016). A Cemetery Main Survey Form was also completed as part of the current effort (*Appendix C*). As described below, the site boundary for the Hollinshead Cemetery was established based on the identified parcel boundary, approximately 65 feet by 110 feet and totaling 7,150 square feet in size (Monroe County Deed Book 7: 562). No subsurface testing was completed within the cemetery proper, which is demarcated by a stone wall on all four sides and includes approximately 1,440 square feet (28.7 feet by 50.2 feet). Based on the provided documentary evidence, the potential for burials outside of the cemetery proper is considered to be low. As currently designed, neither the cemetery proper nor the cemetery parcel for the Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247) will be impacted by the project. Should the demarcated boundary/boundary proper for the Hollinshead Cemetery potentially be impacted by final design, it is recommended that discussions with the District Cultural Resource Professional (CRP) staff be initiated in order to determine next steps.

The Stroudsburg Cemetery (#38809) lies immediately adjacent to the APE. The cemetery proper, wherein graves have been documented and/or could potentially be located, is not located within the APE; however, the parcel boundary for the cemetery extends within the APE. The boundaries (cemetery proper) of Stroudsburg Cemetery, as depicted on project mapping, were established during the creation of the predictive model (2013), which consisted of the review of historic mapping and documentation available at that time. Later, additional background research was completed by MT Architectural Historians to evaluate the Stroudsburg Cemetery as part of the survey for above ground resources (MT 2016), which included a full PHRS form. Deed and property history research was conducted and parcel boundaries were obtained for the project area via Monroe County in 2015. The cemetery proper is bounded by the I-80 corridor which exhibits slopes in excess of 15%, significant prior disturbance, and was designated as having low

archaeological potential. Though a portion of the Phase IB/II APE does extend into the parcel boundary of the Stroudsburg Cemetery, the APE does not extend beyond the current toe of slope for the existing cartway or into the cemetery proper. Due to the documented disturbance within the APE and the lack of evidence for graves within this portion of the cemetery parcel, no archaeological monitoring is recommended. Should the boundary for the Stroudsburg Cemetery proper potentially be impacted by final design, it is recommended that discussions with the District 5-0 Cultural Resource Professional (CRP) staff be initiated in order to determine next steps.

Following the completion of the Phase IB survey, a summary of the survey results as well as recommendations for Phase II testing was produced by MT and provided to the PennDOT District 5-0 CRP Archaeologist for review. MT recommended Phase II testing for thirteen (13) of the thirty-seven (37) archaeological sites identified as a result of the Phase IB testing. Phase II excavations were recommended for three (3) historic sites, two (2) historic industrial sites, and eight (8) urban historic sites. The urban historic sites were selected for additional testing due to the amount of identified testable area within the associated yards, depth and variety of encountered deposits (potential feature fills), number and variety of diagnostic artifacts recovered, and/or refusal received above sterile soil. Consultation with the PennDOT District CRP Archaeologist resulted in the approval of the proposed Phase II workplan. As directed by the PennDOT District CRP Archaeologist, Phase II Archaeological Evaluations were undertaken for sites contained within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE, comprised of Alternatives 2B and 2D only. As a result of these coordination efforts, it was determined that no additional Phase IB or Phase II testing was warranted at 24 of the 37 identified archaeological sites.

## C. Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations were completed for 13 of the 37 sites identified within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE (Alternatives 2B and 2D only) (**Figure 19**). All or portions of the thirteen sites were located within the boundaries of both Alternatives 2B and 2D. Due to the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, only the portions of the sites within Alternatives 2B and 2D were to be subjected to Phase II testing. A total of 30 TUs were excavated as part of the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations. Phase II testing for each site consisted of the excavation of one or more test units (TUs) as well as the excavation of identified features. The number of proposed/excavated TUs was determined in consultation with the District CRP based on the amount of identified testable area within the associated yards and the depth and variety of encountered deposits. All TUs were placed at the discretion of the MT Principal Investigator Archaeologist in the location of potential or identified historic features, between previous testing, and/or as dictated about the limits of the testable area within the APE/site.

All TUs were 3 feet by 3 feet square and were excavated by natural strata. Encountered features were bisected to reveal the profile to assist in the determination of feature type/function. All soils recovered from TU and feature excavations were screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth, and all artifacts were segregated by stratigraphic context. Drawings were made of all stratigraphic tests. The test units did not exceed 5 feet in depth. All excavations that encountered alluvial deposits extended to the top of relict lateral accretion deposits. All excavations within the upland valley slopes extended at least 0.10 meters (~0.33 feet) into sterile subsoil. The soil profiles for the TUs were recorded on a standardized form using Munsell color designations and U.S. Department of Agriculture soil texture terminology. All recovered artifacts were segregated by stratigraphic context. Artifacts were processed and will be curated in accordance with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State Museum, Section of Archaeology's *Curation Guidelines*.

Intensive property-based background research was undertaken to provide a historic context for each site at which Phase II testing was completed. Research included gathering and reviewing various background data and information including, but not limited to, consultation with the SHPO, review of available literature relevant to the APE, or interviews with adjacent property owners. Additional research was conducted at the Monroe County Recorder of Deeds Office, Monroe County Register of Wills Office, Monroe County Tax Assessment Office, Hughes Public Library and Monroe County Historical Association in Stroudsburg, PA, as well as the Pennsylvania State Archives and Pennsylvania State Library in Harrisburg, PA.

## VI. Results

### A. Phase IB Archaeological Identification Survey

The Phase IB archaeological testing was conducted within areas not previously identified as being impacted by prior disturbance. A total of 211 STPs were excavated as part of the Phase IB survey, which resulted in the identification of thirty-seven archaeological sites and three isolated finds (*Figure 20; Appendix B*). The total number of excavated STPs includes 10 radial STPs. All pre-contact isolated finds were recorded under 36MR/066 (*Appendix B*).

As previously stated (*See Section V. Methodology*), following the completion of the majority of the Phase IB survey, one alternative (Alternative 2A) was eliminated from consideration. Identified sites and isolated finds, which lie exclusively within the limits of Alternative 2A, will not be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, a total of thirty-two (32) archaeological sites and two (2) isolated finds have been identified within the boundaries of the revised Phase IB archaeological APE (comprised of Alternatives 2B and 2D only). However, the results of all completed Phase IB testing, including descriptions of all identified sites, are provided below.

#### 1. Areas of Previously Identified Disturbance/Low Archaeological Probability

Of the 182 total acres (74 hectares), approximately 119 acres (48 hectares) were identified as testable area (not including roadways). Approximately 109 acres (44 hectares) were classified by the predictive model as not warranting any further archaeological testing due to low archaeological potential; the majority of the low potential areas were identified based on the presence of previous soil/construction disturbance, excessive slope, or waterlogged soils. In most cases, the soils within these areas have been modified by previous construction activities to such a degree that there exists little or no potential for the survival of intact stratigraphic or cultural deposits within the subsurface profile.

For the purposes of the current project, McCormick Taylor archaeologists documented these areas with a combination of windshield survey, walkover visual inspection, and photo-documentation. The largest areas of disturbance within the current project include parcels located both within and adjacent to the Interstate 80 corridor and its associated median, the I-80 Exit 303 through and Exit 307 interchanges, and the U.S. 209 corridor and its associated median. The following photographs document the representative level of disturbance and landscape modification in the areas mentioned above (*Figure 20; Photographs 1, 2, and 3*).

Various areas designated as having high or moderate potential to contain archaeological resources by the predictive model were found, as a result of the pedestrian reconnaissance, to have been subjected to previous disturbance from roadway and/or residential/commercial construction and associated underground utility emplacement or have low potential due to stream activity (presence of back channels) and/or wetlands. The majority of these areas are located

along the eastbound I-80 corridor (adjacent to and east of White Stone Corner Road, along Pocono Creek, Bridge Street, and Dreher Avenue), North 9<sup>th</sup> Street/S.R. 611, along the westbound I-80 corridor (near the Exit 305 Interchange), and within the off-alignment section of Alternative 2A (at Dreher Avenue and adjacent to Little Pocono Creek). These areas, as well as smaller more discrete areas of identified prior disturbance, are demarcated on project mapping as overrides to the predictive model (**Figure 20; Photographs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11**). Areas in which overrides to the predictive model occurred encompass a total of 3.08 acres.

Rural areas between White Stone Corner Road and the western terminus of the project were designated by the predictive model as having low potential to contain archaeological resources; however, these areas were subjected to pedestrian reconnaissance in order to determine the presence/absence of springheads and rockshelters/overhangs that would not have necessarily been identified by the model. Areas west of White Stone Corner Road are comprised of wooded fairly steep areas which exhibit previous disturbance from the construction of the I-80 corridor. Expansive flat wooded areas were observed adjacent to but outside of the Phase IB APE (**Figure 20; Photographs 12, 13, and 14**). No springheads or rockshelters/overhangs were identified.

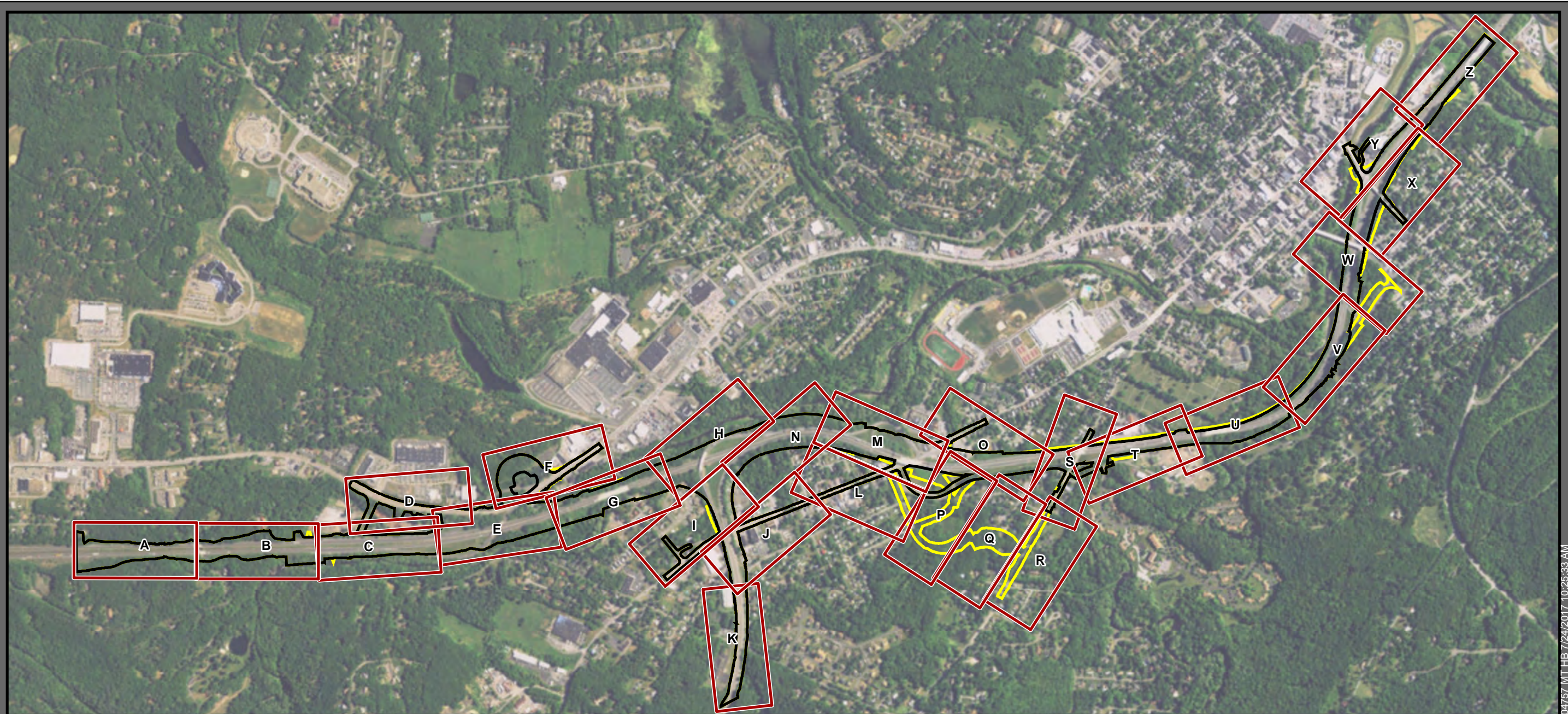
Due to the location of the project within an urban setting multiple buried utilities were encountered throughout the project area. Buried utilities, including gas, water, sewer, and electric, were identified along the major roadways and side streets. Archaeological excavations were offset, as necessary, from marked utility locations in order to avoid areas of previous disturbance.

## **2. White Stone Corner Road**

Shovel test pits (STPs) 174-179 were placed within a wooded area east of White Stone Corner Road and immediately north of the I-80 corridor. The STPs were placed across an upland landform which extends across the southern side yard of a ca. 1950 Mediterranean style dwelling (currently functioning as a business) (**Figure 20B; Photograph 15**). Heavy disturbance from dumping was observed in the vicinity of STP 179 and immediately adjacent to a steep drop-off. All artifacts were designated as non-site, as they were recovered from disturbed contexts or were determined to represent casual discard.

Shovel test pits 174-178 revealed the same general soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam O horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam A horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) silty sand B horizon (Stratum III) (**Figure 21**). Each encountered strata was observed to contain 50% or more medium to large rounded cobbles. One piece of whiteware was recovered from the A horizon of STP 177.

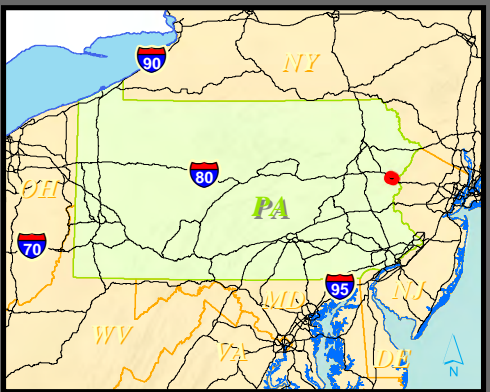
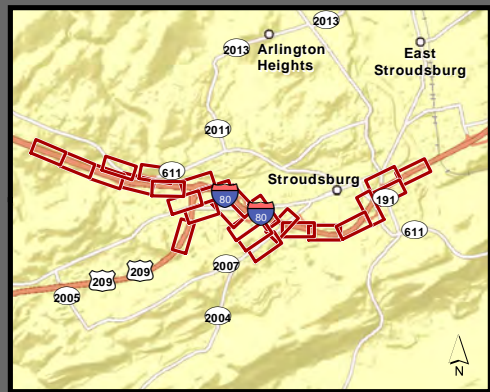
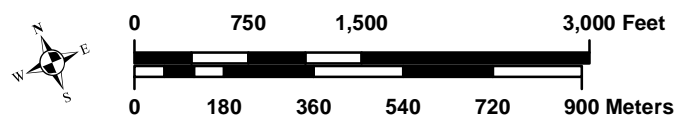
Shovel test pit 179 revealed a disturbed soil profile consisting of a mottled dark brown (10YR 3/4) and strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) silty sand B horizon (Stratum II) (**Figure 21**). Cultural material recovered from the fill layer included clear vessel glass, window glass, textured privacy glass, slag, coal, and brick.



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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects  Page Index

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D



**Figure 20**  
Phase I Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map

Index

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI 2013



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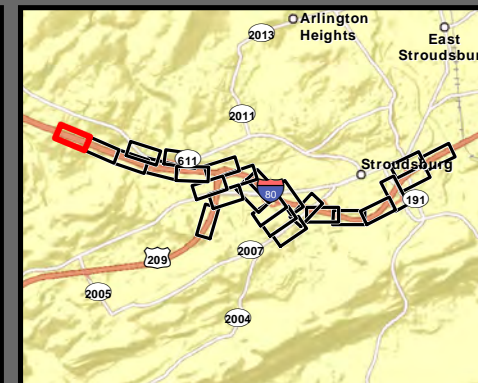
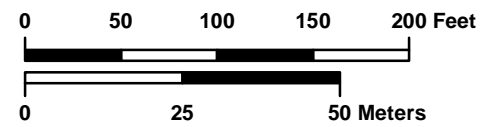
**Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D

**Archaeological Probability**

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

Photo Location



**Figure 20A:  
Phase IB Archaeological Identification  
Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of  
Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

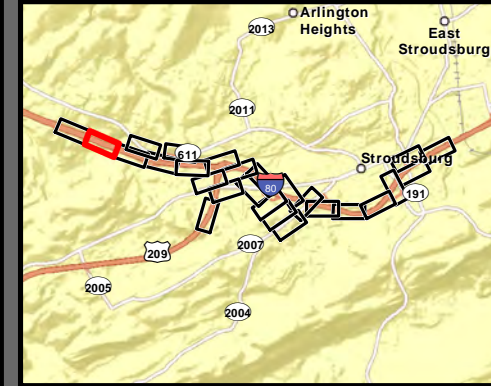
Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K





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|   |  |   |                |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|----------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</b><br>Alternative 2A<br>Alternatives 2B & 2D | <b>Archaeological Probability</b><br>High<br>Moderate<br>Low<br>Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance | <b>Shovel Test Pit</b><br>Historic<br>No Artifact | Photo Location |  |  |  |
|   |  |   |                |  |  |  |
|   |  |   |                |  |  |  |
|   |  |   |                |  |  |  |



**Figure 20B:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**  
  
**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**  
  
 Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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|   |  |                        |
|---|--|------------------------|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> High</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgreen; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid purple; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, purple 2px, purple 4px); margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance</li> </ul> | <p> Photo Location</p> |
|---|--|------------------------|

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

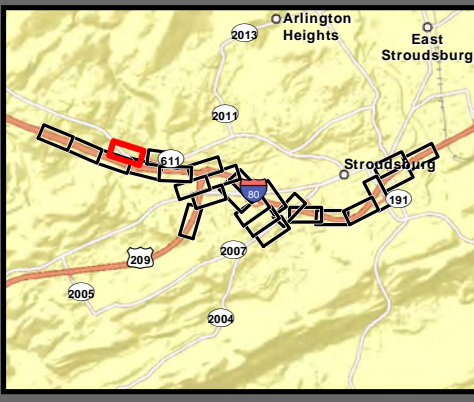
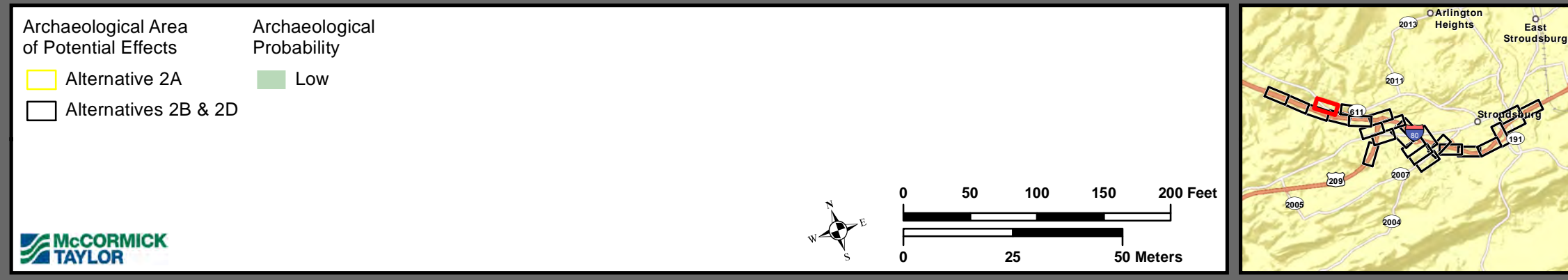
**Figure 20C:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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**Figure 20D:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K





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**Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D

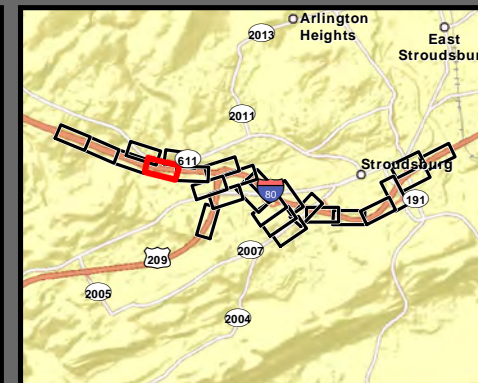
**Archaeological Probability**

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

**Shovel Test Pit**

- Historic
- No Artifact

**Photo Location**



**Figure 20E:  
Phase IB Archaeological Identification  
Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of  
Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K

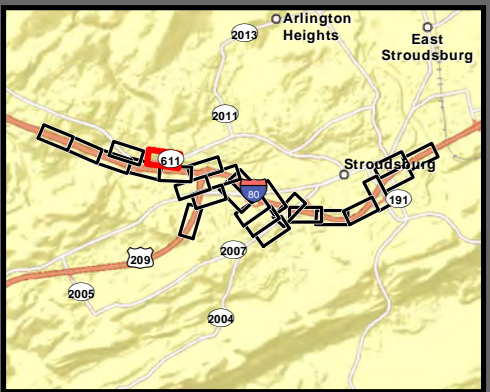
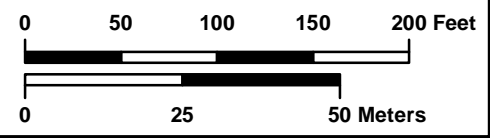


**Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**  
 [Yellow outline] Alternative 2A  
 [Black outline] Alternatives 2B & 2D

**Archaeological Probability**  
 [Red] High  
 [Yellow] Moderate  
 [Green] Low  
 [Purple hatched] Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

**Shovel Test Pit**  
 [Red dot] Historic  
 [Black dot] No Artifact

**Photo Location**  
 [White circle with arrow]



**Figure 20F:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K

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**Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D

**Archaeological Probability**

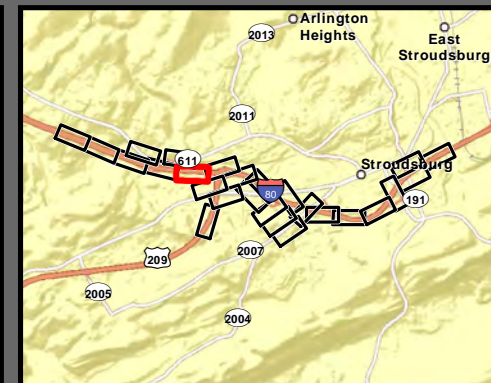
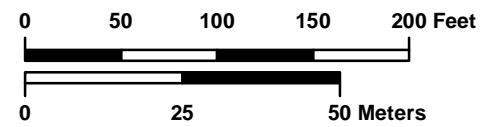
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

**Shovel Test Pit**

- Historic
- No Artifact
- Pre Contact and Historic

**Photo Location**

- Sites



**Figure 20G:  
Phase IB Archaeological Identification  
Testing and Photograph Location Map**

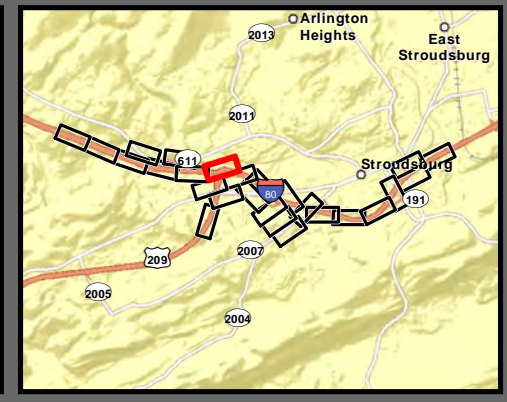
**Pennsylvania Department of  
Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> </ul> |
|---|---|



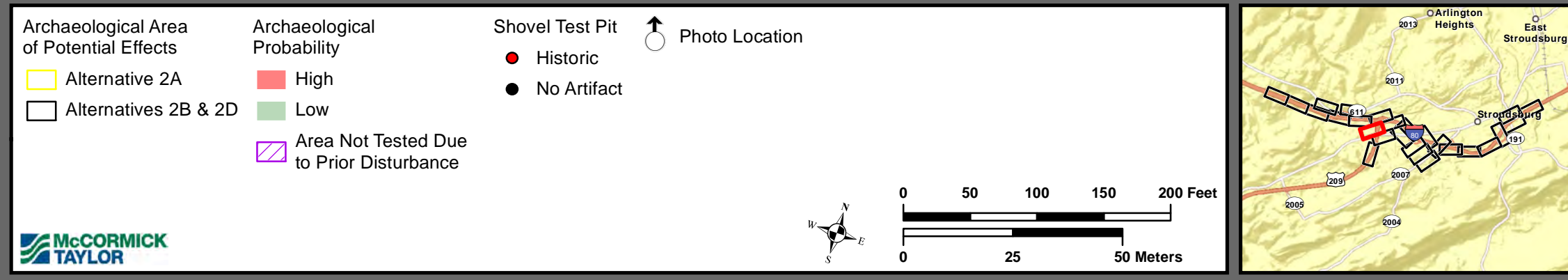
**Figure 20H:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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**Figure 20I:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K







Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D

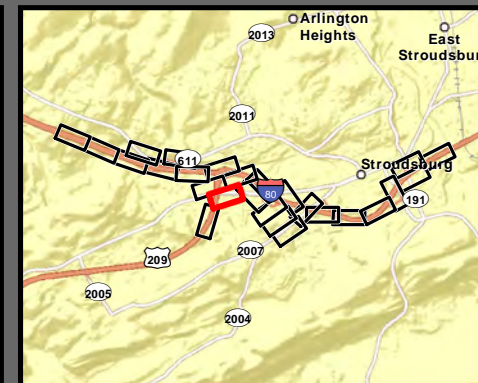
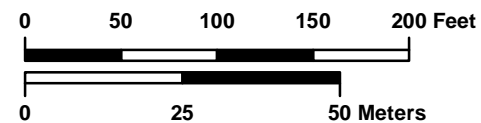
Archaeological Probability

- High
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

Shovel Test Pit

- Historic
- No Artifact

Photo Location



**Figure 20J:**  
Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K

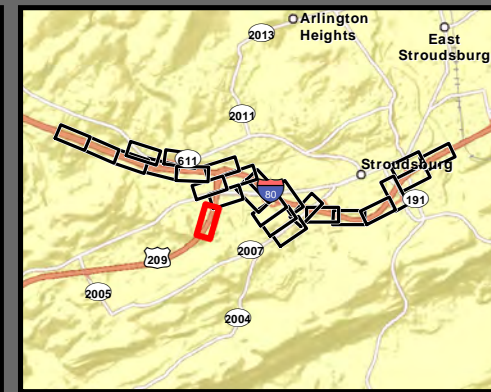


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|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <p>Alternative 2A</p> <p>Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</p> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <p>Low</p> |
|---|--|

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

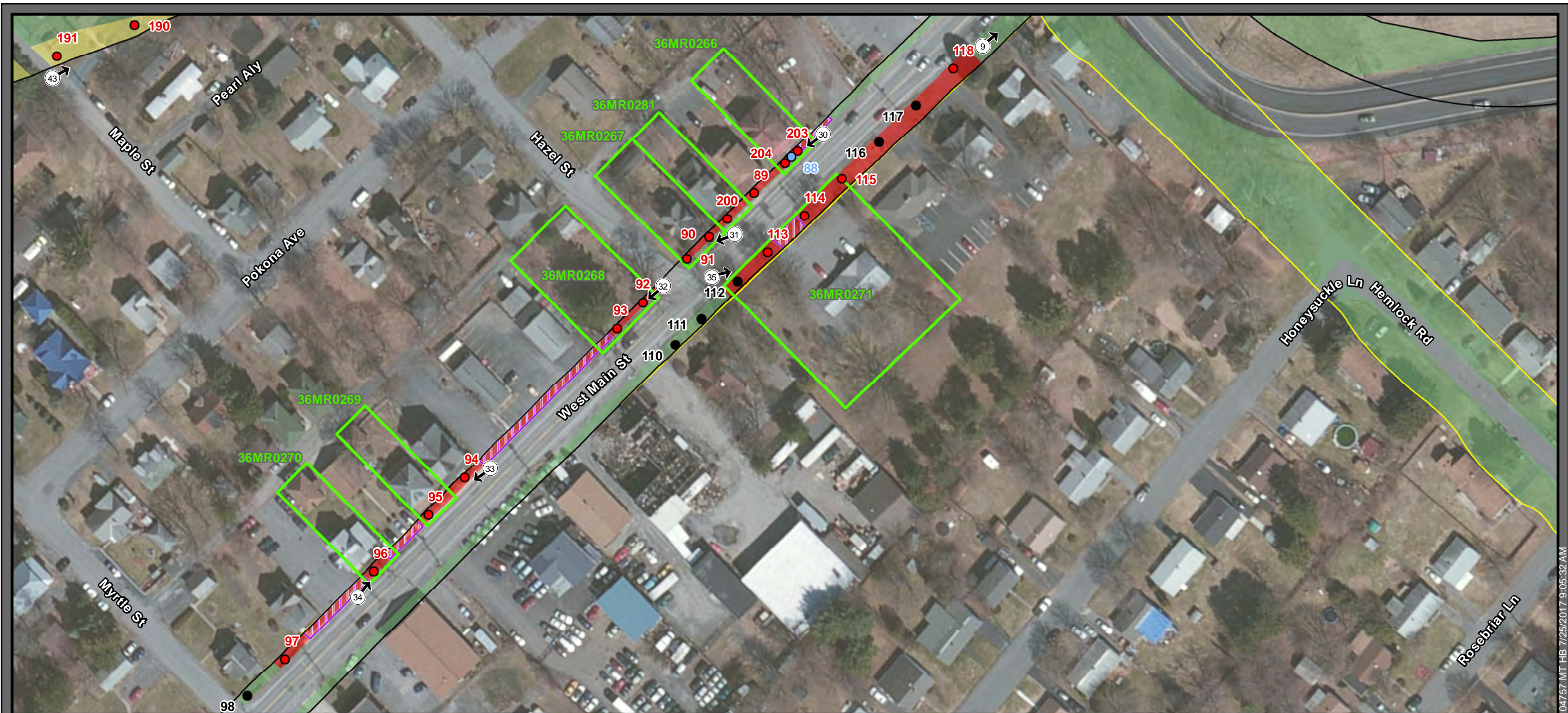
0 25 50 Meters



**Figure 20K:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K

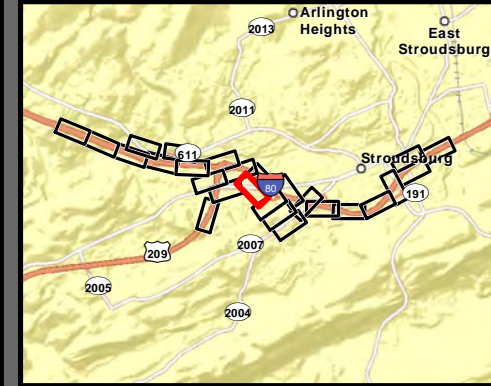


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|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: red; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> High</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> <li><span style="border: 1px dashed purple; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance</li> </ul> | <p>Shovel Test Pit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Historic</li> <li><span style="color: black;">●</span> No Artifact</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">●</span> Pre Contact and Historic</li> </ul> | <p>Photo Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"></span> Photo Location</li> <li><span style="border: 2px solid green; width: 15px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"></span> Sites</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|---|

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters



**Figure 20L:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D

Archaeological Probability

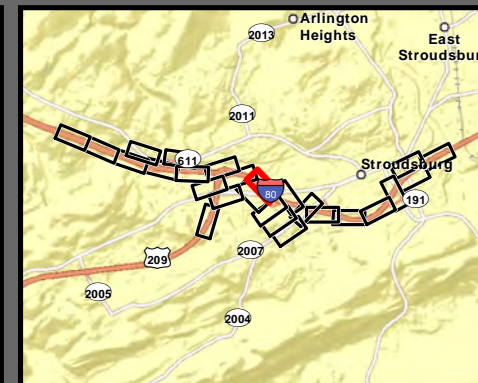
- Moderate
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

Shovel Test Pit

- Historic

Photo Location

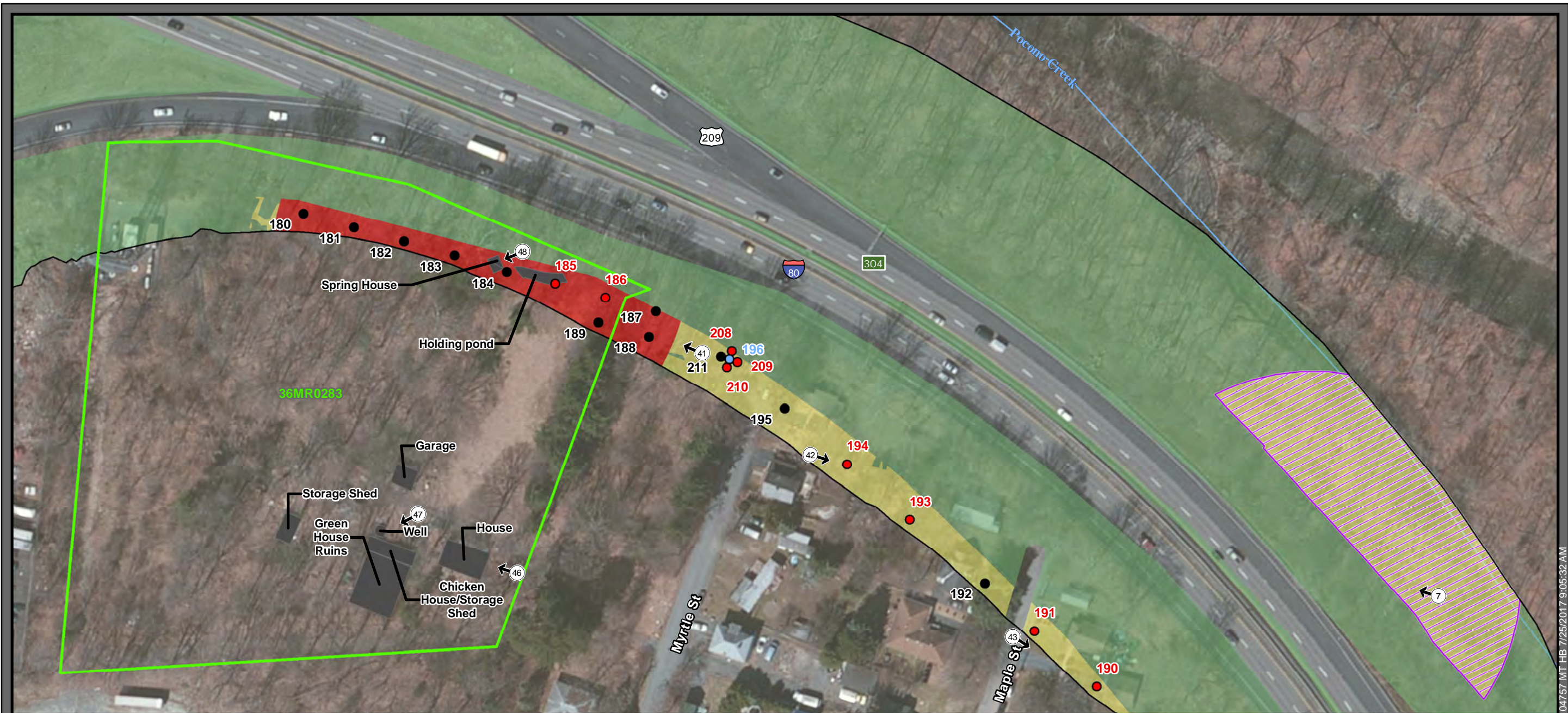
- Sites



**Figure 20M:**  
Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D

Archaeological Probability

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

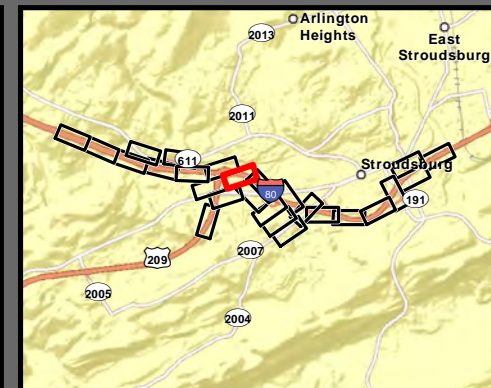
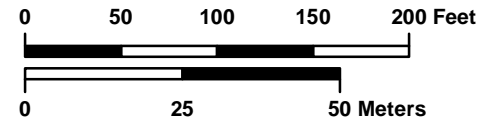
Shovel Test Pit

- Historic
- No Artifact
- Pre Contact and Historic

- Photo Location
- Sites

Foundation/Surface Feature

- Foundation/Surface Feature



**Figure 20N:**  
Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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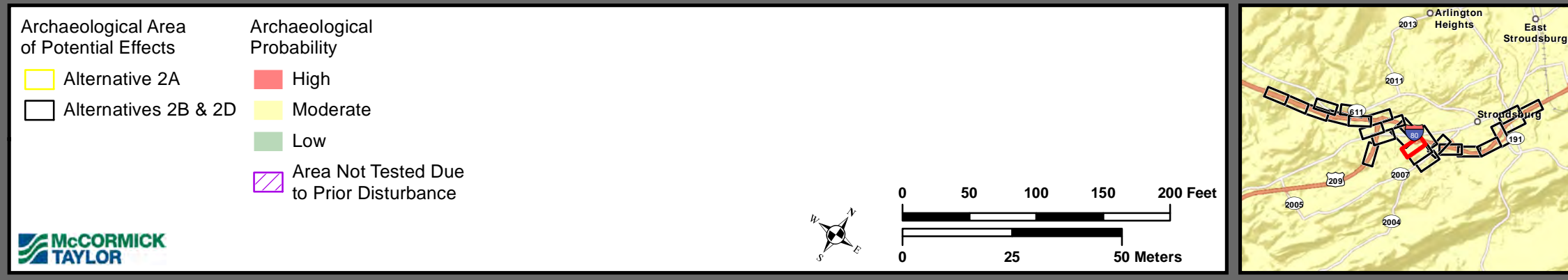


**Figure 200:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K





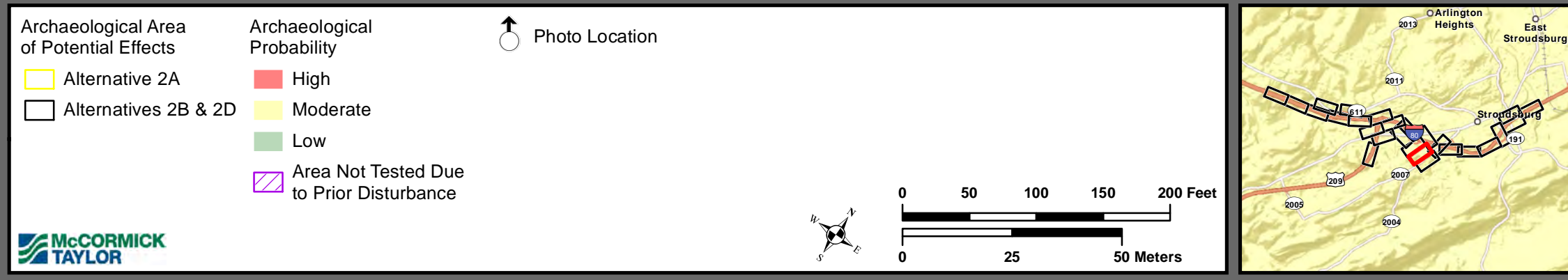
**Figure 20P:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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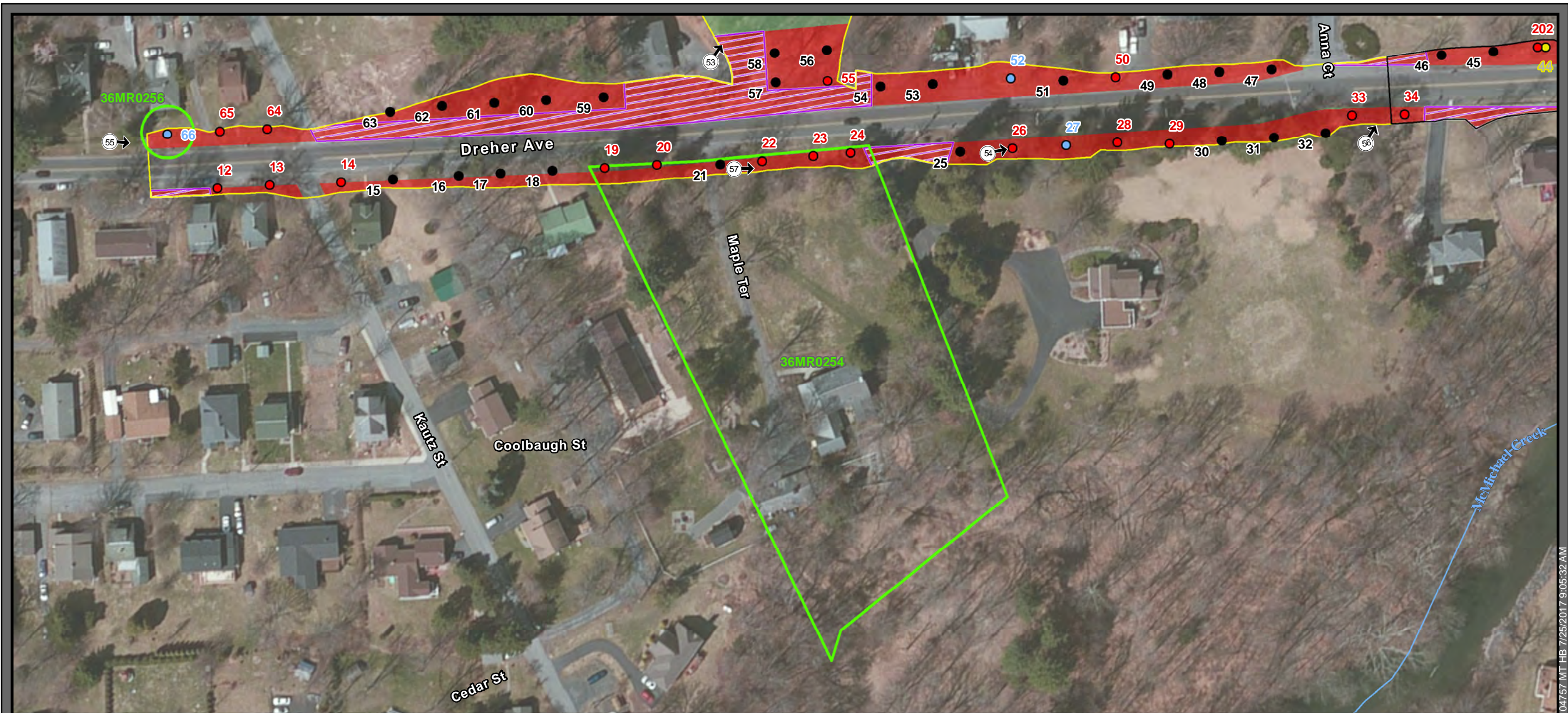


**Figure 20Q:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K





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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects

- Alternative 2A
- Alternatives 2B & 2D

Archaeological Probability

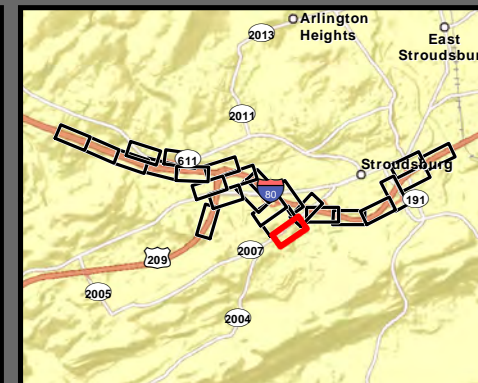
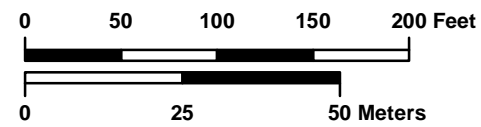
- High
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

Shovel Test Pit

- Historic
- No Artifact
- Pre Contact Only
- Pre Contact and Historic

Photo Location

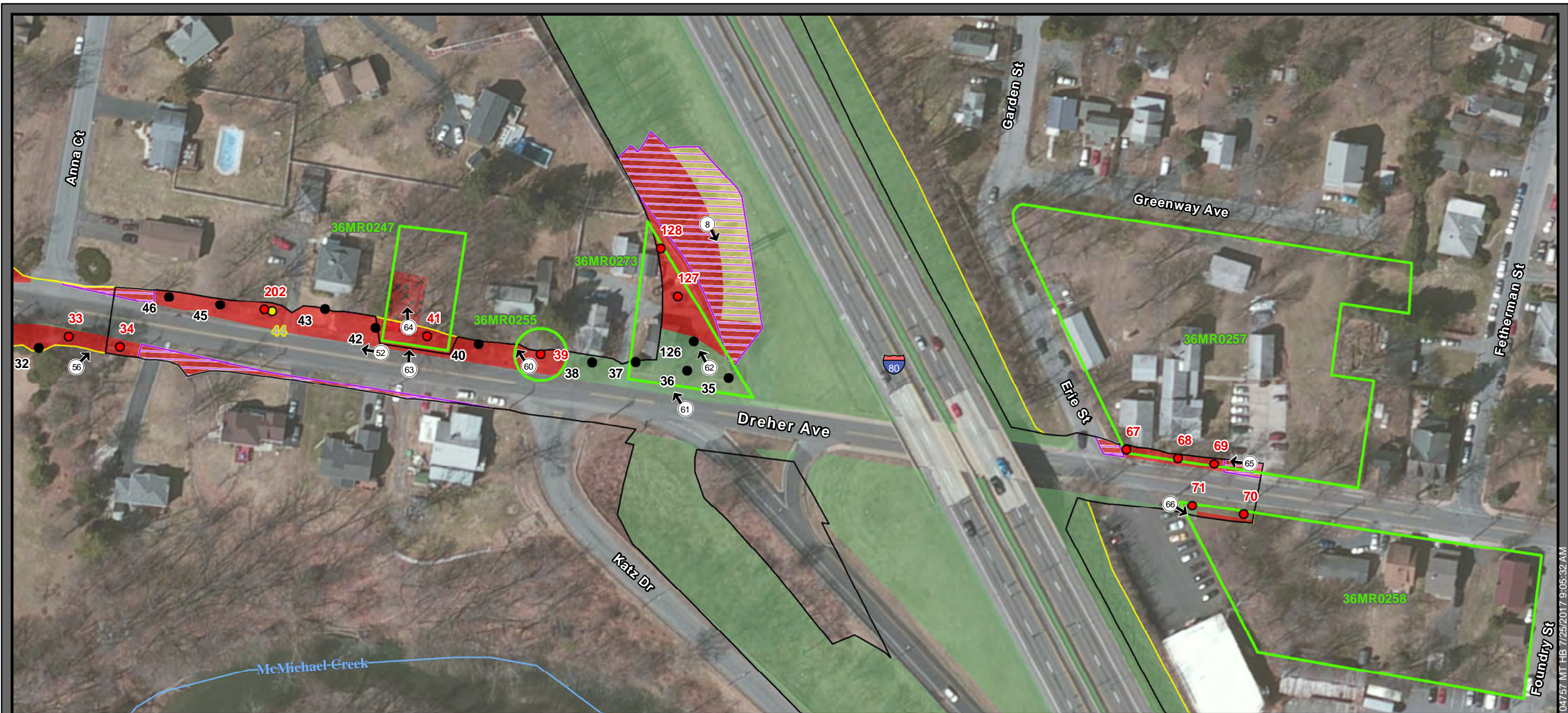
Sites



**Figure 20R:**  
Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map

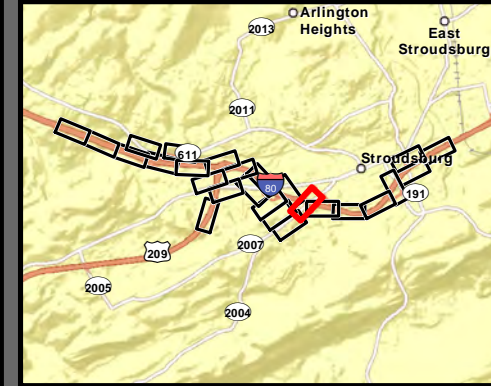
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: red; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> High</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> <li><span style="background-color: purple; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance</li> </ul> | <p>Shovel Test Pit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Historic</li> <li><span style="color: black;">●</span> No Artifact</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Pre Contact Only</li> </ul> | <p>Photo Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"></span> Sites</li> <li><span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Cemetery</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|---|



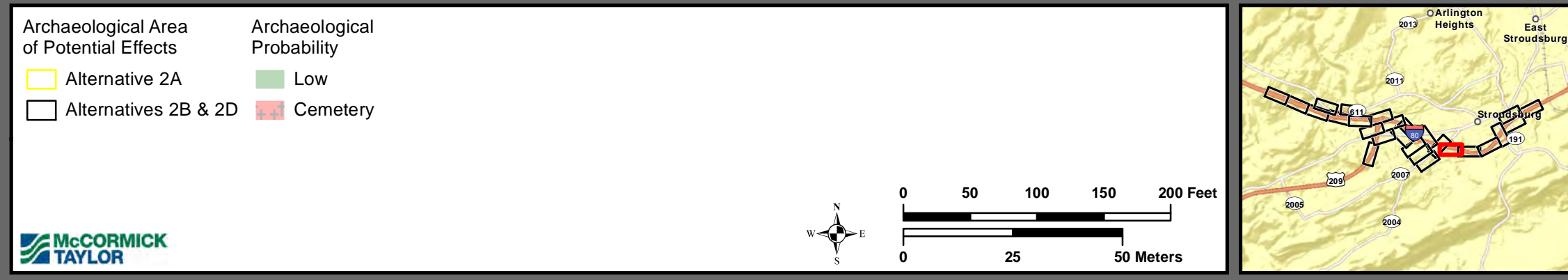
**Figure 20S:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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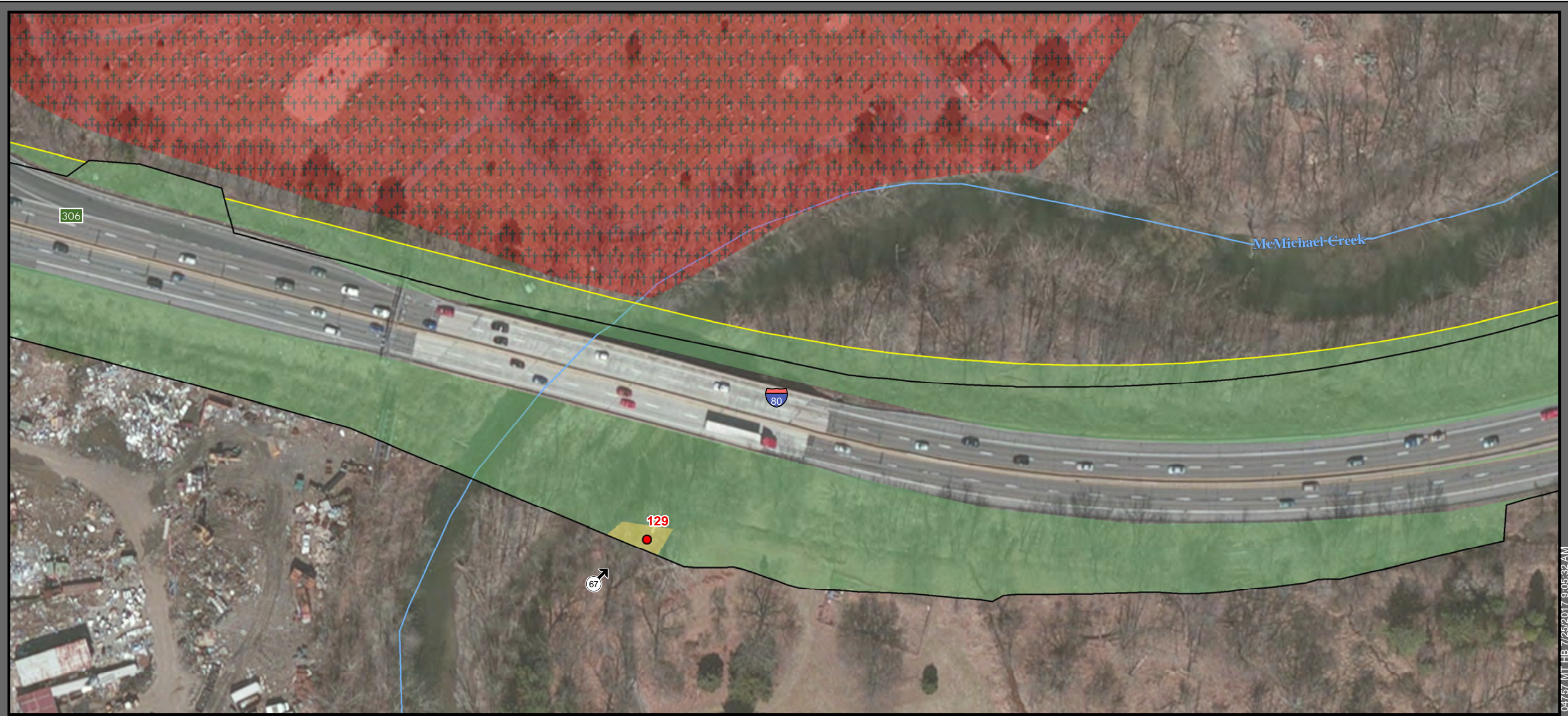


**Figure 20T:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K





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|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> </ul> | <p>Shovel Test Pit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red; font-size: 12px;">●</span> Historic</li> </ul> | <p>Photo Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"></span> <span style="font-size: 12px;">↑</span> Photo Location</li> <li><span style="background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"></span> Cemetery</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|---|

**Figure 20U:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K





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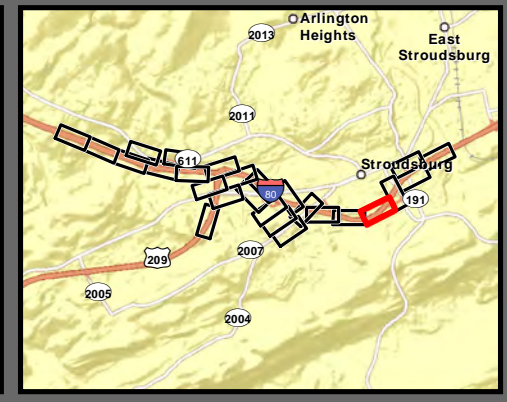
|   |                      |   |     |
|---|----------------------|---|-----|
| Archaeological Area of Potential Effects  |                      | Archaeological Probability  |     |
|  | Alternative 2A       |  | Low |
|  | Alternatives 2B & 2D |   |     |





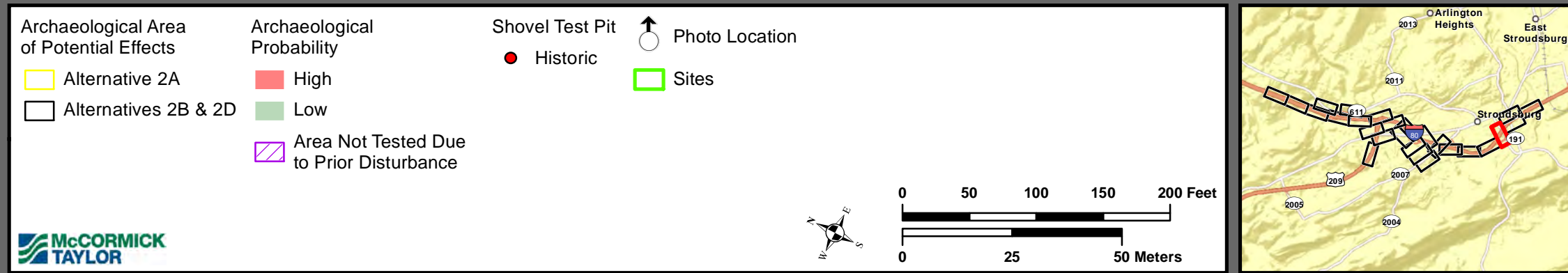
**Figure 20V:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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**Figure 20W:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**


**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**



Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K

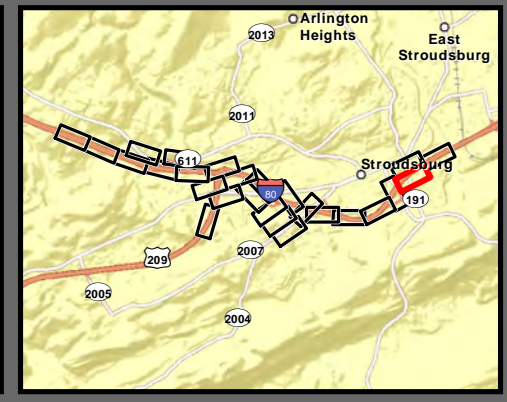


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|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: red; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> High</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> <li><span style="border: 1px dashed purple; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance</li> </ul> | <p>Shovel Test Pit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Historic</li> <li><span style="color: black;">●</span> No Artifact</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">●</span> Pre Contact and Historic</li> </ul> | <p>Photo Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"></span> ↑</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid green; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Sites</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|--|





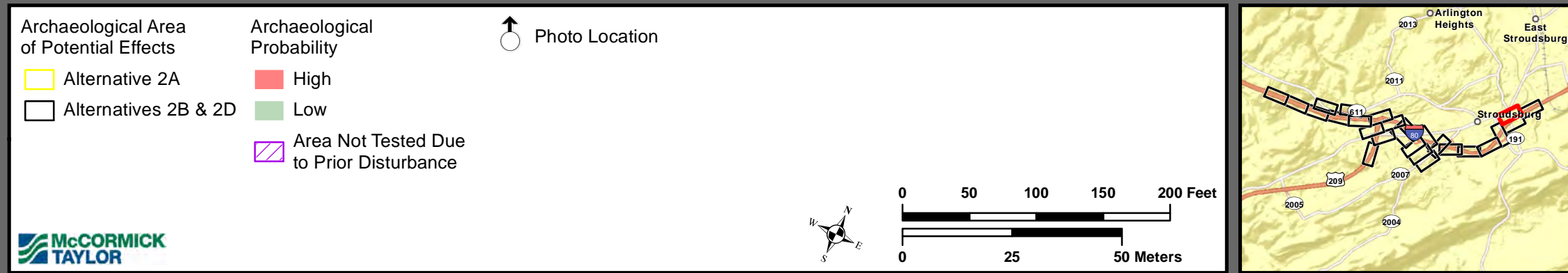
**Figure 20X:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



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**Figure 20Y:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

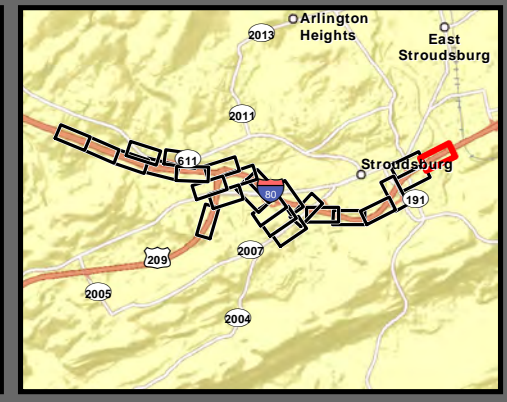
Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K





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|  |      |                            |  |
|--|------|----------------------------|--|
| Archaeological Area of Potential Effects |      | Archaeological Probability |  |
| Alternative 2A                           | High | Low                        | Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance |
| Alternatives 2B & 2D                     |      |                            |  |



**Figure 20Z:**  
**Phase IB Archaeological Identification Testing and Photograph Location Map**

**Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI 2013, USGS National Hydrology 1:24K



Photograph 1: General view of representative disturbance and steep slopes along the I-80 corridor. Photograph taken at westbound Exit 307 (Broad St.), facing east.



Photograph 2: General view of representative disturbance and steep slopes along the I-80 corridor. Photograph taken at westbound Exit 307 (Broad St.), facing west.



Photograph 3: General view of representative disturbance and steep slopes along the I-80 corridor. Photograph of western terminus along eastbound I-80, facing west.



Photograph 4: General view of representative override area containing disturbance and steep slopes along the I-80 corridor. Photograph taken along eastbound I-80 between White Stone Corner Road and I-80 Exit 303, facing east.



Photograph 5: General view of representative override area containing disturbance and steep slopes along the I-80 corridor. Photograph taken along eastbound I-80 between White Stone Corner Road and I-80 Exit 303, facing west.



Photograph 6: General view of representative override area containing disturbance and steep slopes along the I-80 corridor, facing north. Photograph taken along eastbound I-80 west of Pocono Creek.



Photograph 7: General view of representative override area containing steep slopes, prior disturbance, and numerous back channels for Pocono Creek northwest of Exit 305 Interchange, facing west.



Photograph 8: General view of representative override area exhibiting prior disturbance along the I-80 corridor. Photograph taken along eastbound I-80 at Dreher Avenue, facing east.



Photograph 9: General view of representative override area exhibiting prior disturbance along W. Main St. Photograph taken at Exit 305 Interchange, facing east.



Photograph 10: General view of representative override area exhibiting prior disturbance at the corner of Broad St. and Ann St., facing southwest.



Photograph 11: General view of representative override area containing wetlands, facing southwest. Note wetlands located within new alignment section of Alternative 2A.



Photograph 12: General view of APE west of White Stone Corner Road along westbound I-80, facing west. Note expansive flat wooded area observed adjacent to but outside of the APE.



Photograph 13: General view of APE west of White Stone Corner Road along eastbound I-80, facing west. Note expansive flat wooded area observed adjacent to but outside of the APE.



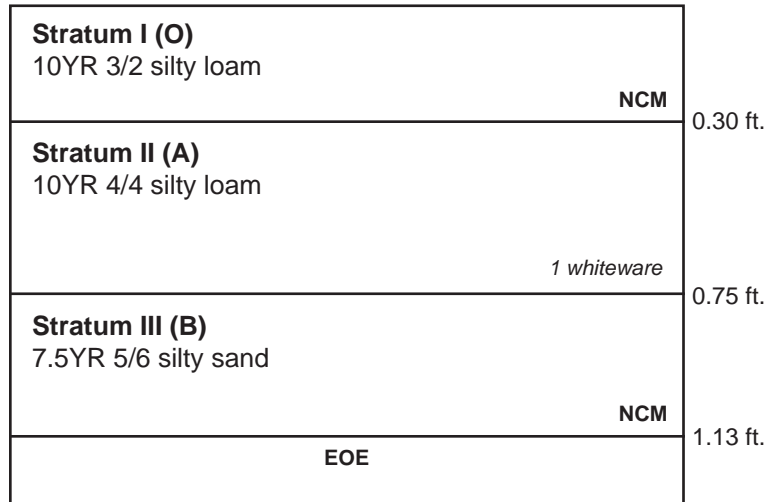
Photograph 14: General view of APE west of White Stone Corner Road along eastbound I-80, facing west. Note expansive flat wooded area observed adjacent to but outside of the APE.



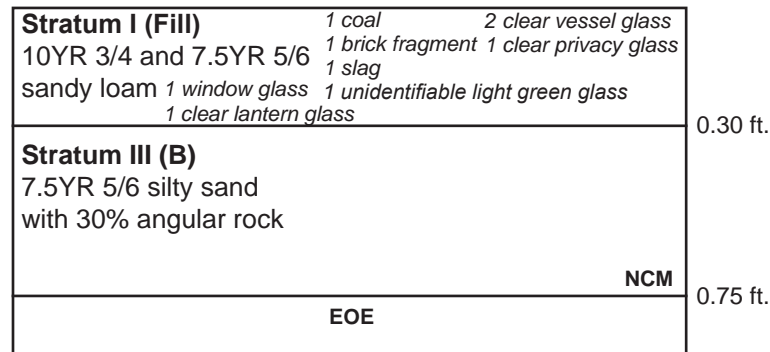


Photograph 15: General view of tested area east of White Stone Corner Road along westbound I-80, facing east.

**STP 177**



**STP 179**



EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 21**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**White Stone Corner Rd. (non-site)**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

### **3. North 9<sup>th</sup> Street (S.R. 611)**

Shovel test pits 150-154 were excavated along the northern side of North 9<sup>th</sup> Street (S.R. 611). Shovel test pits 155-166 were excavated along the southern side of the roadway and within the front and rear yards of multiple residential and commercial properties (*Figures 20E and 20F; Photographs 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20*). Steep slopes and disturbance associated with strip mining activities and/or previous roadway construction inhibited the placement of additional testing along both sides of the roadway.

Shovel test pits 150, 155, and 159-165 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pits 150, 155, 160, 161, 164, and 165 revealed a soil profile consisting of a very dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam Ap horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4-4/6) clayey silty B horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 22*). Shovel test pits 159, 162, and 163 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that no A horizon was encountered.

Shovel test pit 151 revealed a soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay B horizon (Stratum II) (*Figure 22*). No cultural material was recovered.

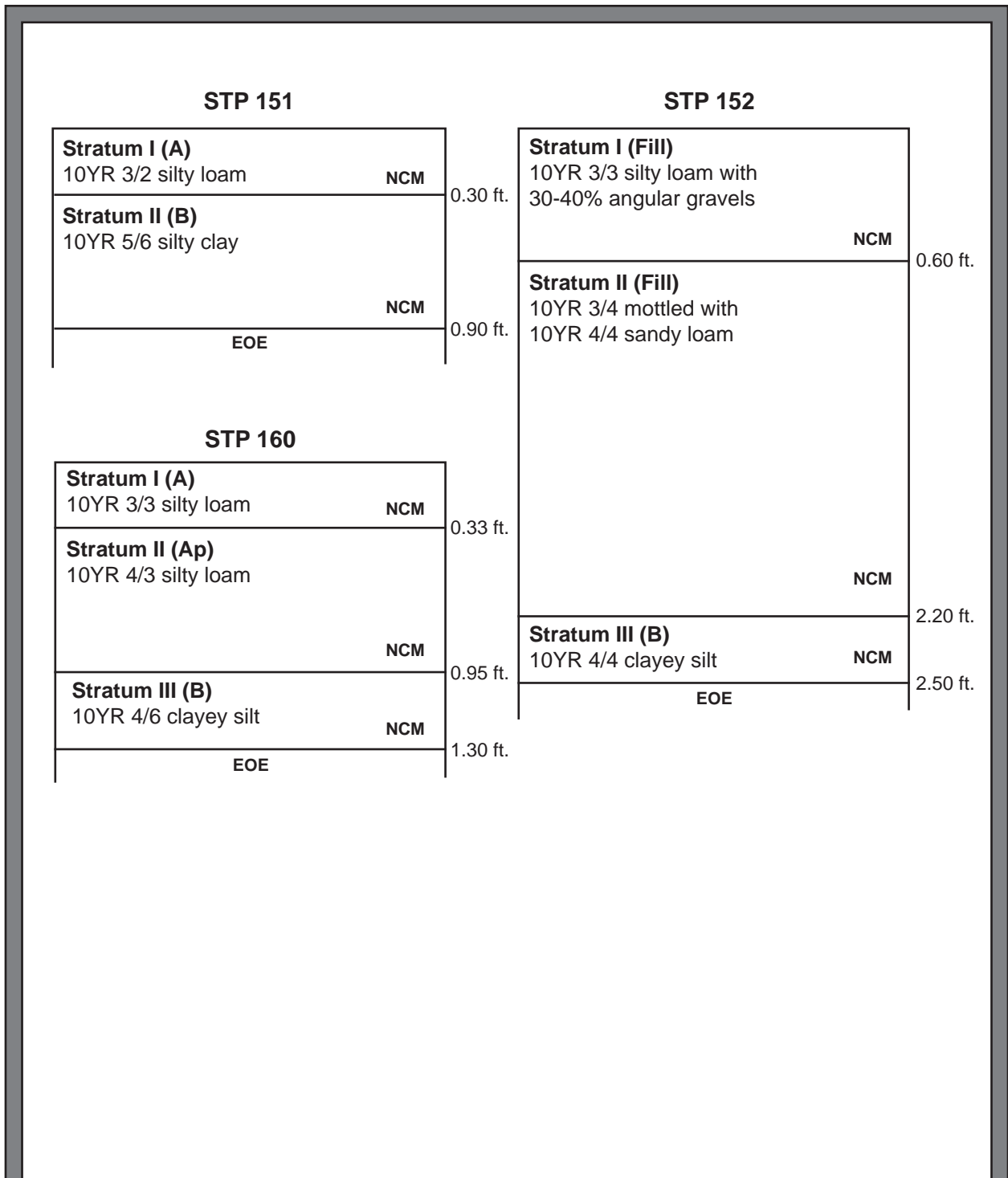
Shovel test pits 152-154, 156-158, and 166 revealed the same general truncated and disturbed soil profile, consisting of one or more fill layers. Shovel test pit 152 provides a representative soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill layer (Stratum I) with 30-40% angular gravels, overlying a mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4-4/4) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 10-20% angular gravels, and a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silty B horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 22*). The B horizon was not encountered within STPs 154, 158, and 166. Shovel test pits 154 and 166 were terminated due to refusal on asphalt or compacted fill; STP 158 was terminated within fill at a depth of 3 feet below ground surface.

Artifacts recovered from STPs excavated in the vicinity of North 9<sup>th</sup> Street (S.R. 611) were recovered from disturbed and/or plowed contexts and were determined to represent casual discard or field scatter, respectively.


### **4. I-80 corridor over Pocono Creek**

#### **a. Northwest Quadrant**

Shovel test pits 167-169 were placed parallel to and in the immediate vicinity of the I-80 corridor. Excavations revealed the presence of mottled alluvial deposits which suggested periodic flooding from Pocono Creek, located approximately 150 feet (45 meters) to the east. Severe disturbance was also observed in the vicinity in the form of push piles. The disturbance was determined to be related to the demolition of an early twentieth century residence in advance of the construction of I-80 (*Figure 20G; Photograph 21*).



EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material

0      0.50  
  
 Feet

**Figure 22**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**North 9th St./S.R. 611 (non-site)**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 16: General view of tested area along the north side of N. 9<sup>th</sup> St./S.R. 611, facing west.



Photograph 17: General view of disturbance and steep slopes encountered along the north side of N. 9<sup>th</sup> St./S.R. 611, facing northwest.



Photograph 18: General view of tested area along the south side of N. 9<sup>th</sup> St./S.R. 611 within the front yards of residential/commercial properties, facing west.



Photograph 19: General view of tested area along the south side of N. 9<sup>th</sup> St./ S.R. 611 at the rear of residential/commercial properties, facing east. Note STP 160 at left.



Photograph 20: General view of tested wooded area along the south side of N. 9<sup>th</sup> St./ S.R. 611, facing north. Note STP 166 in foreground.



Photograph 21: General view of tested area along westbound I-80 west of Pocono Creek, facing southwest. Photograph provides general view of 36MR0277, including location of STP 168.

Shovel test pits 167-169 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 168 provides a representative soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt A horizon (Stratum I), overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4-4/4) sandy loam AC<sub>1</sub> horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam AC<sub>2</sub> horizon (Stratum III). The Stratum III AC<sub>2</sub> horizon overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand C horizon (Stratum IV) (**Figure 23**). Shovel test pit 169 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that only one AC horizon was identified. The excavation of STP 167 was terminated at a depth of 0.2 feet (0.06 meters) below ground surface due to refusal upon large rounded cobbles.

Site 36MR0277 was identified based on the identification of a non-extant structure on historic mapping and aerial imagery and the recovery of a large quantity of architectural material from STPs 168 and 169 (n=78; 90%), which are likely associated with the demolished structure. The non-extant structure is depicted on historic mapping as early as 1936; based on a comparison of mapping prior to and following the construction of the I-80 cartway, the structure (likely a dwelling) was destroyed as a result of the construction of the roadway. One outbuilding is depicted on the 1955 USGS; however, it is located south of the dwelling and would have also been destroyed by the highway construction. Due to the extensiveness of the identified parcel boundaries, which is bisected by the I-80 cartway, the boundaries for the site were designated based on the location of the non-extant structure as depicted on historic mapping and aerial imagery (~0.38 acres). The amount of testable area within the site was restricted by the designated APE boundary and disturbance along the I-80 corridor. No additional testing was conducted at 36MR0277. The extent of the archaeological site outside of the APE is not known.

## **b. Southwest Quadrant**

Shovel test pits 170-173 were placed parallel to and in the immediate vicinity of the I-80 corridor. Excavations revealed the presence of mottled alluvial deposits which suggested periodic flooding from Pocono Creek, located approximately 150 feet (45 meters) to the east. Severe disturbance was observed along the corridor. Push piles associated with the construction of I-80 and grading activities associated with the installation of highway and advertising signage were observed (**Figure 20G; Photograph 22**).

Shovel test pits 171 and 173 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 171 provides a representative soil profile consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam AC horizon (Stratum II) which overlies a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand C horizon (Stratum II) (**Figure 23**). Two wire nails were recovered from the AC horizon of STP 171; due to the poor context from which they were recovered, these artifacts were designated as non-site.

Shovel test pits 170 and 172 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 170 provides a representative soil profile consisting of a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum I) (**Figure 23**). Both STPs 170 and 172 were refused at approximately 0.35 feet (0.1 meters) below ground surface due to large rounded cobbles. No cultural material was recovered from either STP.







Photograph 22: General view of tested area along eastbound I-80 west of Pocono Creek, facing northeast. Note the presence of disturbance and steep slopes along the I-80 corridor as well as the location of STP 172.

## 5. Bridge Street

Shovel test pits 142-149 and 205-207 were excavated along the east side of Bridge Street and south of the I-80 cartway. Shovel test pits were placed within the front, side, and rear yards of multiple residential properties (*Figure 20G; Photographs 23, 24, and 25*).

Shovel test pits 142-148 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 148 exhibited a representative profile consisting of a very dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A horizon/fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 30% small to medium rounded cobbles, which overlies a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand C horizon (Stratum III) with 30% small to medium rounded cobbles (*Figure 24*). Shovel test pits 143 and 144 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that no A horizon was encountered. Shovel test pits 145-147 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that one or more additional fill layers were found to overlie the C horizon. Cultural material recovered from STPs 142-148 included bottle glass, glass from miscellaneous vessels, plastic, coal, cinder, slate, mortar, rubber, concrete, wire nails, a cut or wrought nail, redware, and terra cotta. These were recovered from disturbed or recent contexts and were designated as non-site.

Shovel test pits 149 and 205-207 revealed the same general soil profile. The profile for STP 149 is representative and consists of a very dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A horizon/fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 20% rounded and angular rocks, which overlies a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam 2A/AB horizon (Stratum III) with small to large rounded cobbles. The Stratum III 2A/AB horizon overlies a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand 2C horizon (Stratum IV) with medium to large rounded cobbles (*Figure 24*). Due to the recovery of one (1) black chert unspecialized reduction flake, additional radial STPs (STPs 205-207) were excavated; the presence of a paved driveway inhibited the excavation of a radial STP to the north. No additional pre-contact material was recovered.

Site 36MR0279 was identified based on the recovery of one (1) glass marble, unidentifiable nails (n=2), unidentifiable iron (n=4), and one (1) battery core from a buried 2A/AB horizon present in STPs 149 and 205-207; 36MR0279 was classified as an historic site of unknown function. The boundaries of the site were defined based on a 25 foot buffer around STPs 205-207, which were recorded as containing the buried 2A/AB horizon. The designated APE boundary and observed disturbance/paving restricted the amount of testable area. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at 36MR0279 (*Photograph 25*). The extent of the buried 2A/AB horizon and archaeological site outside of the APE is not known. The isolated pre-contact artifact recovered from STP 149 is located within the boundaries of site 36MR0279.



Photograph 23: General view of representative tested area within the front yards of multiple residential properties along the east side of Bridge St., facing north. Note the presence of steep slopes and disturbance along the I-80 corridor.

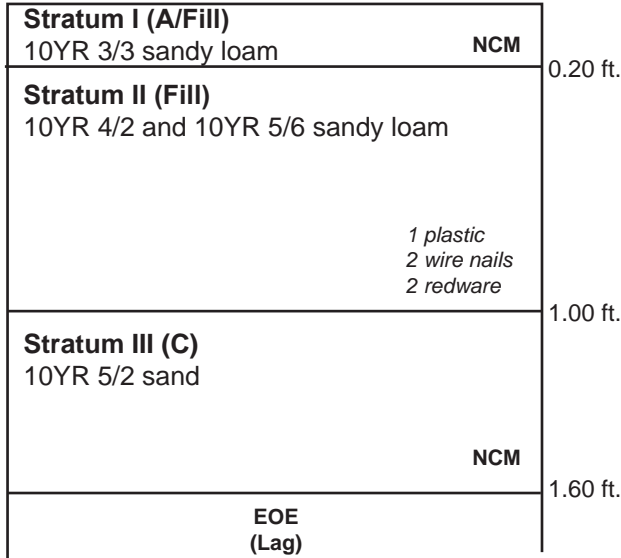


Photograph 24: General view of representative tested area within the side and rear yards of multiple residential properties along the east side of Bridge St., facing north.

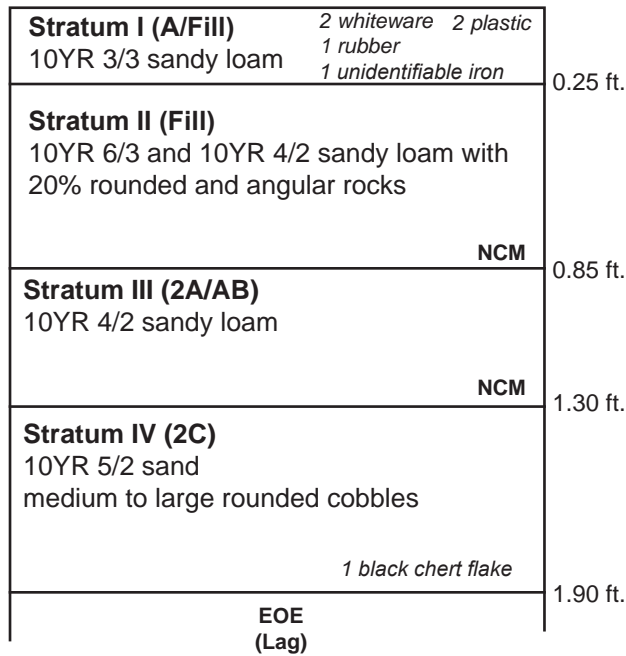


Photograph 25: General view of 36MR0279, facing northeast. Note adjacent disturbance due to construction and paving; historic dumping and push piles observed within wooded area in background.

**STP 148**



**STP 149**



**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 24**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**Bridge St. (non site and 36MR0279)**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

## **6. West Main Street (Business U.S. 209)**

### **a. West Main Street, West of U.S. 209**

Shovel test pits 140-141 were excavated within a single property on the south side of W. Main Street, west of the U.S. 209 overpass (*Figure 20I; Photograph 26*). Shovel test pits 140-141 revealed the same general soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 15% gravels which overlies a brown (10YR 5/3) coarse sand C horizon/Lag (Stratum III) (*Figure 25*). Shovel test pit 140 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that a dark gray (5Y 4/1) compacted gritty sand fill layer (Stratum II) with 80% gravels was encountered. Shovel test pit 140 was refused at a depth of 1.15 feet (0.35 meters) below ground surface. No cultural material was recovered from STP 141. Cultural material recovered from the A horizon of STP 140, including a wire nail, vessel glass, plastic, and Styrofoam, were determined to represent casual discard and were designated as non-site.

### **b. West Main Street, Between U.S. 209 and I-80**

Shovel test pits 88-118, 200, 203, and 204 were placed to the north and south of W. Main Street west of the I-80 cartway (Exit 305). Disturbance associated with underground utilities, previous roadway construction/paving, and residential/commercial construction was observed. Shovel test pits were placed within the front yards of multiple residential properties (*Figures 20J and 20L; Photographs 27, 28, and 29*). Minimally, one STP was placed within each property. Artifacts recovered from disturbed contexts or that were determined to represent casual discard were designated as non-site. Historic artifacts recovered from contexts potentially associated with residential occupations/activities (including maintenance) were designated as urban historic sites.

Shovel test pits 88, 90-93, 95-98, 104-106, 108-111, 115, 203, and 204 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pits 90-93, 97, 98, 104-106, 108-111, 115, and 204 revealed a soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I), overlying a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam Ap horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey sand B horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 26*). Shovel test pits 88 and 203 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that one or more fill layers were found to overlie the Ap horizon. Shovel test pits 95 and 96 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that one or more fill layers were found to overlie a deeper and more well structured AB horizon (*Figure 26*).

Shovel test pits 89, 94, 99-103, 107, 112-114, and 116-118 revealed a soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying one or more fill layers comprised of mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam fill, mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill, or mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam fill. Encountered fill layers were found to overlie a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) C horizon/Lag

**(Figure 26).** Refusal was received in numerous STPs as the result of impassable rock (n=5), asphalt (n=2), and/or concrete sidewalk remnants (n=2).

Due to the recovery of one (1) jasper biface reduction flake from STP 88, additional radial STPs were excavated. As a result of the narrow width of and restrictions within the testable portion of the APE (sidewalk and underground utilities), only two radial STPs (STPs 203 and 204) were excavated. Shovel test pits 203 and 204, excavated east and west of STP 88, did not yield additional pre-contact material. However, historic material, including brick, wire-formed nails, a decorative metal hook, plastic, Styrofoam, indeterminate vessel glass, and mold-formed bottle glass were recovered from STPs 88 and 203-204 within an urban yard. This was designated as site 36MR0266, an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0266 was delineated based upon the parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence (**Figure 20L; Photograph 30**). The isolated pre-contact artifact recovered from STP 88 is located within the boundaries of site 36MR0266.

The artifacts recovered from STPs 90 and 91, which consisted of unidentifiable nails, wire nails, mold-formed bottle glass, and plastic, were designated as site 36MR0267; 36MR0267 is an urban historic site. The site boundary was based upon the parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence (**Figure 20L; Photograph 31**).

The artifacts recovered from STPs 92 and 93, which consisted of currency, an iron washer, mold-formed bottle glass, and plastic, were designated as site 36MR0268. 36MR0268 is an urban historic site; the boundary of 36MR0268 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary. Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, a non-extant early twentieth century residence is associated with the property. The location of this structure is not within the APE (**Figure 20L; Photograph 32**).

The artifacts recovered from STP 95 were designated as site 36MR0269; 36MR0269 is an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0269 was delineated based upon the parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence (**Figure 20L; Photograph 33**). Within 36MR0269 multiple historic fill layers were identified which overlay an earlier plowed surface (~1.5 feet [4.5 meters] below ground surface). Historic period artifacts recovered from these deep fills included ironstone, porcelain, whiteware, and window glass. The origin and extent of the encountered fill layers is indeterminate.

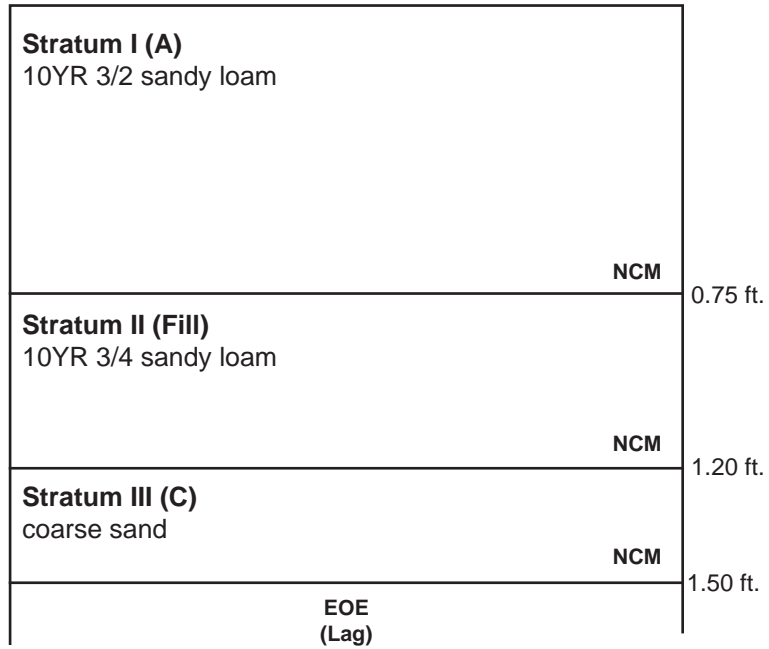
The artifacts recovered from STP 96 were designated as site 36MR0270. 36MR0270 is an urban historic site; the boundary of 36MR0270 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence (**Figure 20L; Photograph 34**). Within 36MR0270 multiple historic fill layers were identified which overlay an earlier plowed surface (~2 feet [0.6 meters] below ground surface). The origin and horizontal extent of the encountered fill layers is indeterminate. One fill layer comprised predominantly of ash, coal, and charcoal yielded brick, wire-formed nails, and an earthenware tile fragment. All of the artifacts (n=24) recovered from the fill horizons were from the architectural class. The majority of these artifacts were nails (n=20; wire-formed [n=12] and unidentifiable [n=8]). Recovered cultural material is likely related to the maintenance of the current structure. Excavations of STP 96 were terminated at a depth of 3.2 feet [0.97 meters] below ground surface within the Ap horizon.





Photograph 26: General view of tested area along W. Main St., West of U.S. 209, facing east.

**STP 141**



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 25**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**W. Main St., West of U.S. 209 (non-site)**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 27: General view of override area along W. Main St., between U.S. 209 and I-80, facing west. Note mounded earth and rock observed within vegetation adjacent to roadway.



Photograph 28: General view of tested area along W. Main St., between U.S. 209 and I-80, facing east. Note underground utilities parallel and perpendicular to the roadway.



Photograph 29: General view of disturbance (graded and paved areas) as well as tested areas along W. Main St., between U.S. 209 and I-80, facing east.



Photograph 30: General view of 36MR0266 and 36MR0281, facing west. Note the location of 36MR0266 in the foreground and 36MR0281 in the background.



Photograph 31: General view of 36MR0267, facing northwest.



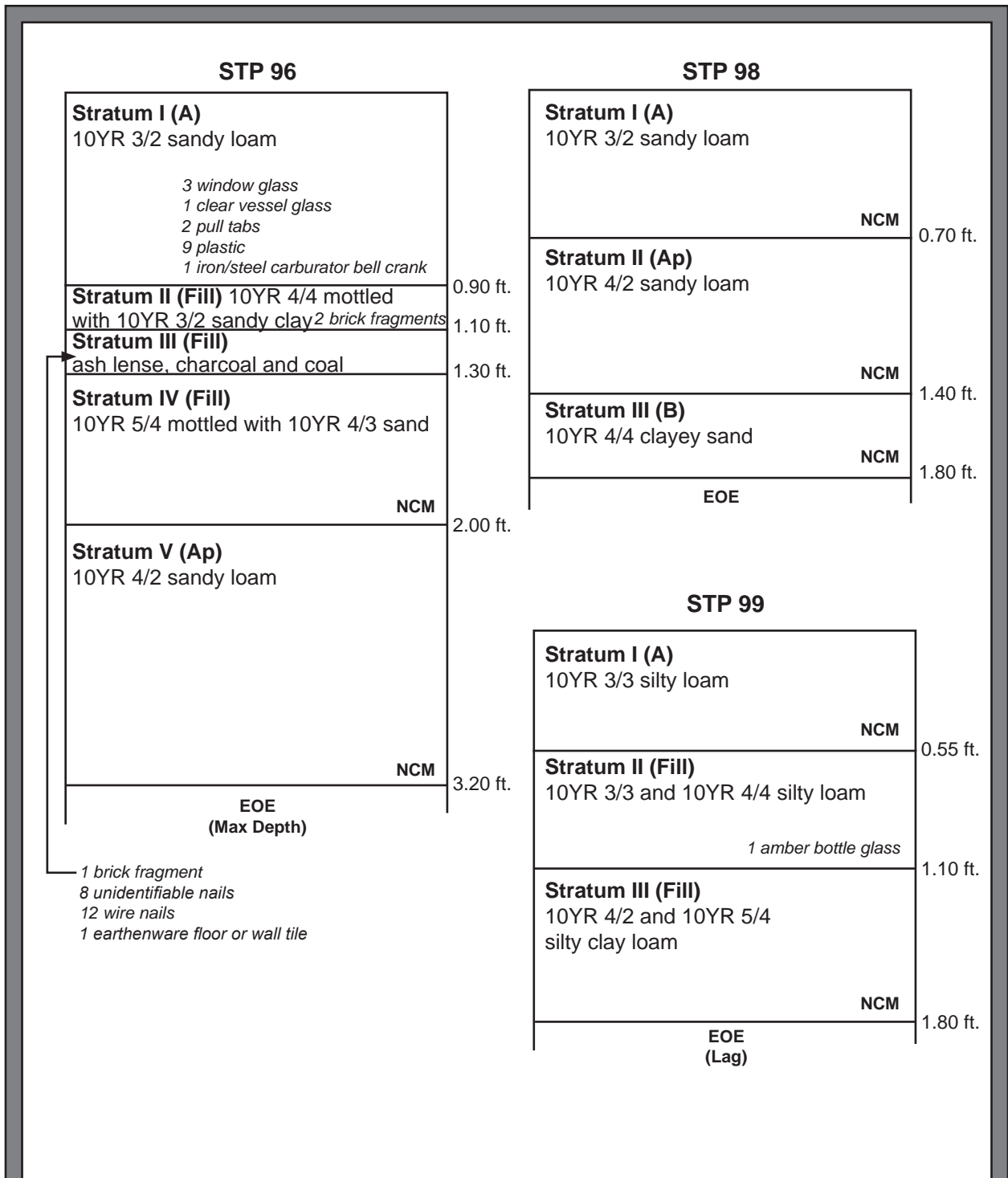
Photograph 32: General view of 36MR0268, facing west.



Photograph 33: General view of 36MR0269, facing west.



Photograph 34: General view of 36MR0270, facing east.



EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material

0 0.50  
 Feet

**Figure 26**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**W. Main St., Between U.S. 209 and I-80**  
**(non-site, 36MR0266-36MR0270, and 36MR0281)**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

The artifacts recovered from STPs 113-115, which consisted of whiteware, mold-formed bottle glass, a cut or wrought nail, metal can fragments, unidentifiable iron or steel, and blown mold-formed milk bottle were designated as site 36MR0271. 36MR0271 is an urban historic site. Its boundary was delineated based upon the parcel boundary which contains a mid-twentieth century residence (*Figure 20L; Photograph 35*).

The artifacts recovered from STP 200, which consisted of light green vessel glass, clear vessel glass, plastic, metal can fragments, and indeterminate iron or steel, were designated as site 36MR0281. 36MR0281 is an urban historic site. Its boundary was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence (*Figure 20L; Photograph 30*).

The amount of testable area within sites 36MR0266, 36MR0267, 36MR0268, 36MR0271 was restricted by the designated APE boundary and contained disturbance from previous construction and/or utility emplacement, therefore no additional testing was conducted at these sites.

Due to the identification of deep historic fills that were interpreted as potential feature fill deposits within sites 36MR0269 and 36MR0270, additional testing was completed at these sites as part of Phase II archaeological evaluation investigations. In addition, deep testing was completed at 36MR0270 in order for sterile subsoil to be reached. The results of these investigations are provided in Section VI.B.

### **c. West Main Street, East of I-80**

Shovel test pits 72-87 were placed to the north and south of W. Main Street east of the I-80 cartway (Exit 305). Disturbance associated with underground utilities, roadway construction, and residential/commercial construction and paving were observed. Shovel test pits were placed within the front yards of multiple residential properties (*Figure 200; Photograph 36*). Artifacts recovered from disturbed contexts or that were determined to represent casual discard were designated as non-site. Artifacts recovered from contexts potentially associated with residential occupations/activities were designated as urban historic sites.

Shovel test pits 73, 75-78, and 81 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pits 73 and 76-78 revealed a soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sandy loam B horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 27*). Shovel test pits 75 and 81 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that a mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam fill layer with 30% small rounded cobbles was found to overlie the Ap horizon. Coal ash was also present within the fill matrix of STP 75.

Shovel test pits 72, 74, 79, 80, 82-87 revealed a soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A horizon/fill layer (Stratum I) with 10-40% small to medium sized rounded and angular rock overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 30-60% small to medium sized rounded and angular rock, which overlies a brown (10YR 5/3) sand C horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 27*). Shovel test pit 87 revealed the



same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that an additional yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam fill layer was found to overlie the C horizon. Shovel test pits 83-85 were refused within the dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A/fill layer (Stratum I) within 0.5 feet (0.15 meters) of ground surface.

The artifacts recovered from STP 72, which included roofing nails, light green vessel glass, plastic, and one (1) .32 caliber Smith & Wesson shell casing (1878-1927), were designated as site 36MR0259. 36MR0259 is an urban historic site. Its boundary was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence (*Figure 200; Photograph 36*).

The artifacts recovered from STP 73, which included sheet metal and mold-formed vessel glass, were designated as site 36MR0260. 36MR0260 is an urban historic site. Its boundary was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence (*Figure 200; Photograph 36*).

The artifacts recovered from STPs 75 and 76 were designated as site 36MR0261. The boundary of 36MR0261 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes an early twentieth century residence (*Figure 200; Photograph 37*). 36MR0261 was recorded as an urban historic site based on the recovery of 69 historic artifacts from the front and side yard areas of the residence. Artifacts recovered from the A horizon consisted of a mixture of modern and historic items. Although items consisted primarily of fragments of auto safety glass (n=35; 50.7%), fragments of amethyst tinted mold-formed vessel glass were also recovered. Historic items including mold-formed vessel glass (handle and body segments), ironstone ceramics, and wire nails, which have manufacturing date ranges spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were recovered from fill layers of indeterminate origin and extent; window glass, sawn bone (large mammal), amethyst tinted panel bottle glass (base and body segments), and miscellaneous deep vessel glass were also recovered from these layers. Excavations of STPs 75 and 76 were terminated at a depth of 2.0 feet (0.6 meters) and 1.4 feet (0.43 meters) below ground surface, respectively, due to refusal (root/rock impasse) within the Ap horizon.

The artifacts recovered from STPs 77 and 78, which included pearlware, ironstone, whiteware, porcelain figurine fragments, indeterminate vessel glass, wire nails, cut nails, plastic, coal, and a glass bead, were designated as site 36MR0262. 36MR0262 was recorded as an urban historic site. The boundary delineation of 36MR0262 was based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes an early twentieth century residence (*Figure 200; Photograph 38*). Excavations of STP 77 were terminated at a depth of 1.4 feet (0.43 meters) below ground surface due to refusal (root/rock impasse) within the Ap horizon.

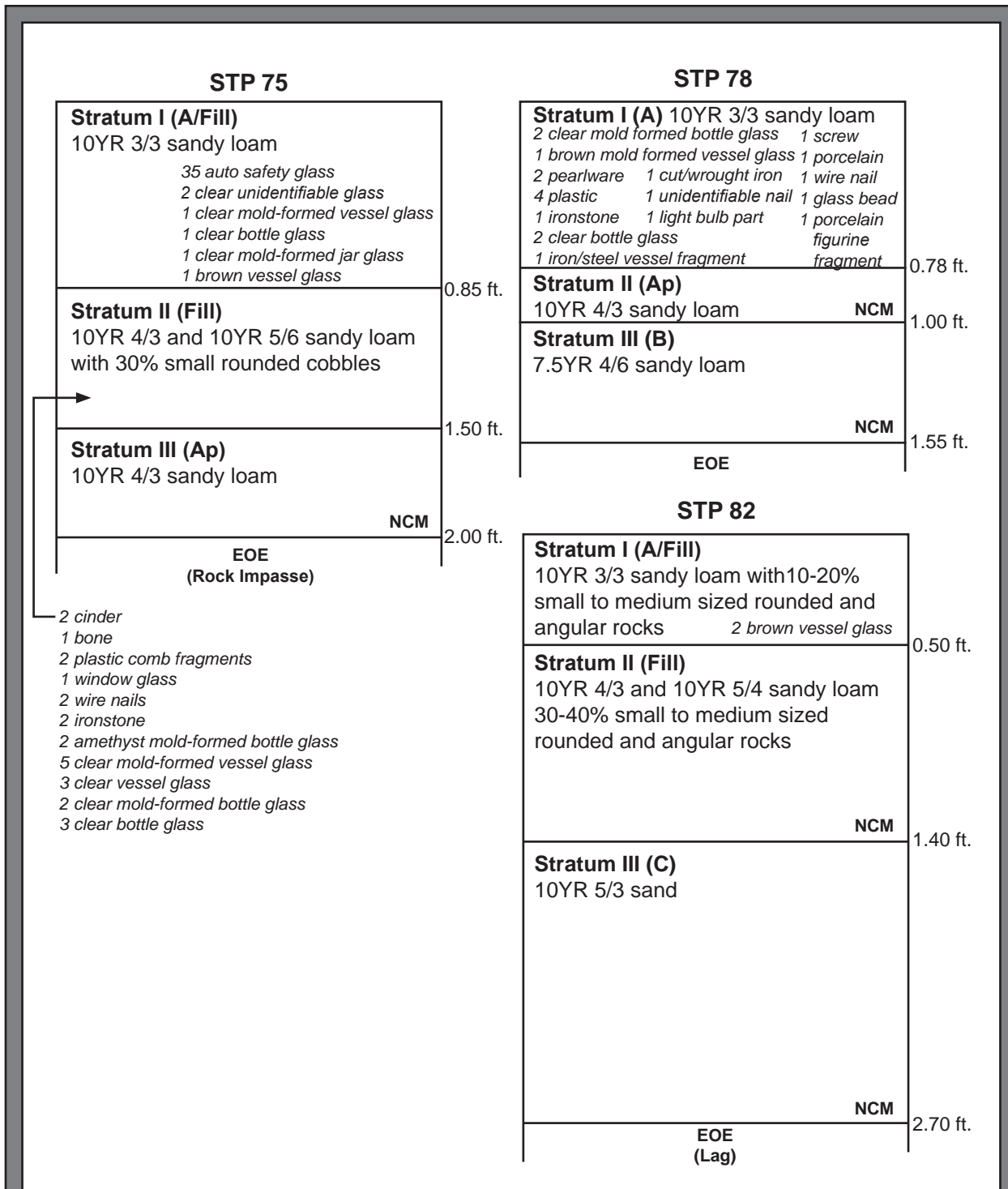
The artifacts recovered from STPs 81 and 82, which consisted of a wire nail, mold-formed vessel glass, and vessel glass of indeterminate manufacturing method, were designated as site 36MR0263. 36MR0263 is an urban historic site. The boundary delineation of 36MR0263 was based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes an early twentieth century residence that currently functions as a business (*Figure 200; Photograph 39*).



Photograph 35: General view of 36MR0271, facing east.



Photograph 36: General view of W. Main St. east of the I-80 corridor as well as 36MR0259 and 36MR0260, facing east.



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 27**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**W. Main St., East of I-80 Corridor (non-site and 36MR0259-36MR0265)**  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 37: General view of 36MR0261, facing east.



Photograph 38: General view of 36MR0262, facing west.



Photograph 39: General view of 36MR0263, facing northeast.

The artifacts recovered from STP 85, which consisted of vessel glass of indeterminate manufacturing method and a glass marble, were designated as site 36MR0264. 36MR0264 is an urban historic site; the boundary delineation of 36MR0264 was based upon the identified parcel boundary. Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, a non-extant early twentieth century residence is associated with the property; the location of the previous structure is not within the APE (*Figure 200; Photograph 40*).

The artifacts recovered from STPs 86 and 87, including brick, nails of various manufacture method, and coal, were designated as site 36MR0265. 36MR0265 is an urban historic site. The boundary delineation of 36MR0265 was based upon the identified parcel boundary. Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, a non-extant early twentieth century residence is associated with the property; however, the location of the previous structure is not within the APE (*Figure 200; Photograph 40*).

The amount of testable area within sites 36MR0259, 36MR0260, 36MR0263, 36MR0264, and 36MR0265 was restricted as a result of the designated APE boundary and observed disturbance from previous construction and/or utility emplacement. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at these sites.

Due to the identification of potential historic fills, the amount and variety of historic artifacts recovered, and the comparatively larger amount of testable area identified within the associated yards, additional testing was conducted at sites 36MR0261 and 36MR0262. In addition, due to the refusal received within the majority of the placed STPs additional testing was conducted in order for sterile subsoil to be reached. Additional testing was completed at these sites as part of Phase II archaeological evaluation investigations. The results of these investigations are provided in Section VI.B.

## **7. I-80 corridor, Exit 305 Interchange**

### **a. Northwest of Exit 305 Interchange**

Shovel test pits 180-199 were placed along the southern side of the I-80 corridor, northwest of the Exit 305 Interchange. Disturbance associated with underground utilities, roadway construction, and residential/commercial construction was observed. Shovel test pits were placed within a wooded area as well as the front, side, and rear yards of multiple residential properties (*Figures 20L, 20M, and 20N; Photographs 41, 42, 43, and 44*). Artifacts recovered from disturbed contexts or that were determined to represent casual discard were designated as non-site.

Shovel test pits 180-185 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 181 provides a representative profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) with 50% small to large rounded cobbles overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand BC with 50% small to large rounded cobbles. Excavations extended to lag (*Figure 28*). Shovel test pits 182 and 183 exhibited the same aforementioned profile with the exception that a black (10YR 2/1) silty loam O horizon was found to overlie the profile.



Photograph 40: General view of 36MR0264 and 36MR0265, facing northwest.



Photograph 41: General view of tested wooded area northwest of the Exit 305 Interchange, facing west.



Photograph 42: General view of tested residential yard northwest of the Exit 305 Interchange, facing east.

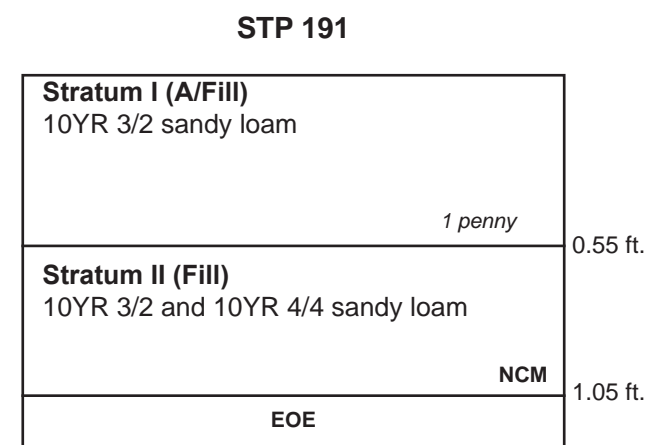
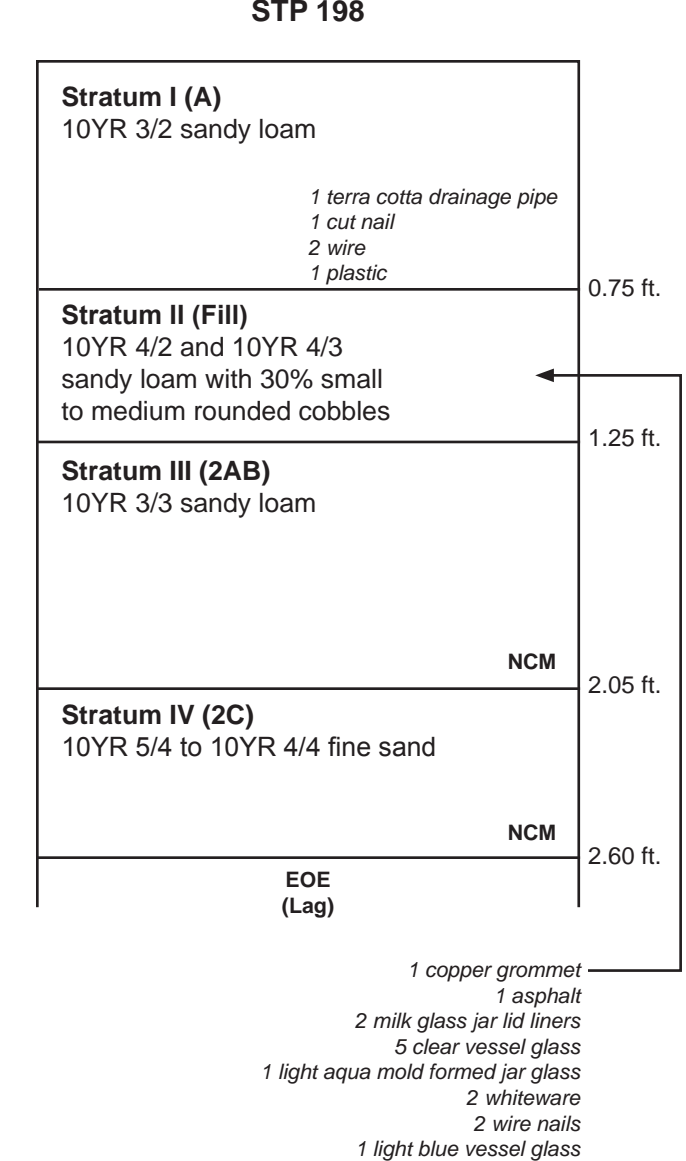
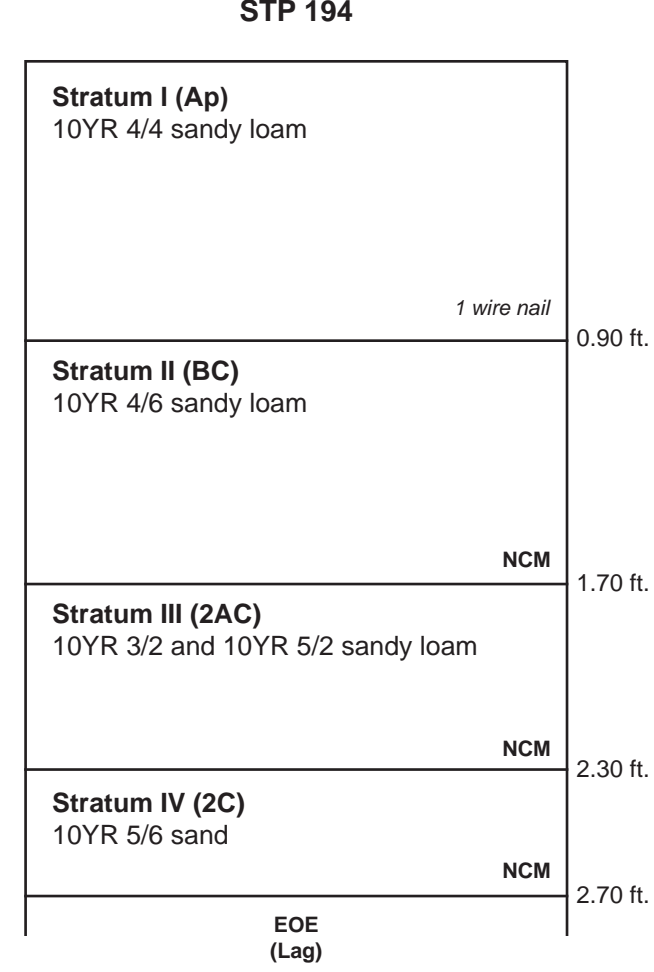
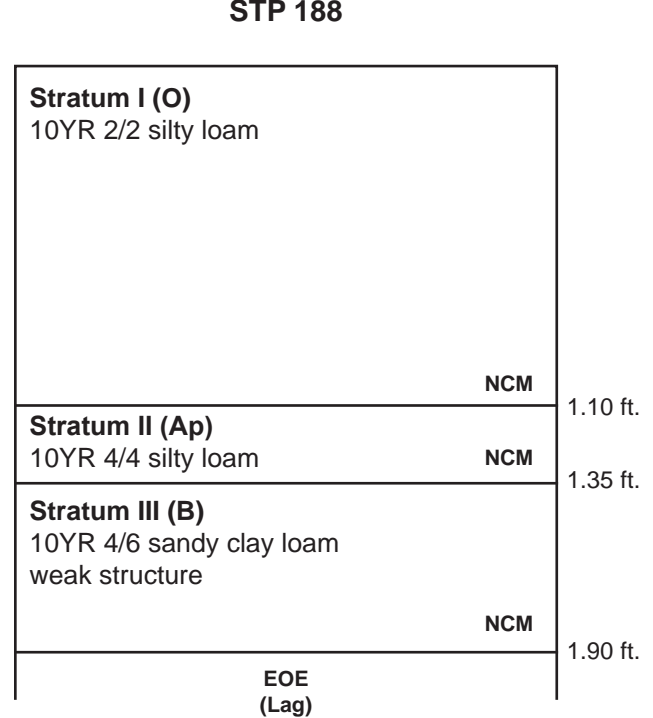
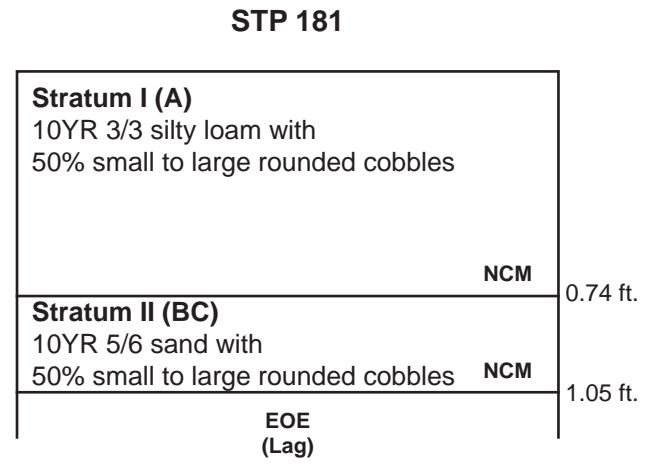


Photograph 43: General view of tested residential yard northwest of the Exit 305 Interchange, facing southeast.





Photograph 44: General view of disturbance northwest of the Exit 305 Interchange, facing east.



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 28**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**I-80 Corridor, Northwest of Exit 305 Interchange**  
**(non-site, 36MR0280, and 36MR0283)**  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Shovel test pits 186-189, 196, 197 and 208-211 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 188 provides a representative profile consisting of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam O horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam Ap horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam B horizon with a weak structure (Stratum III). Excavations extended to lag or until a brown (10YR 5/3) fine sand C horizon (Stratum IV) was encountered (**Figure 28**). Shovel test pit 197 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam fill layer with 30-50% gravels was encountered in place of the O horizon.

Shovel test pits 190-192 and 195 all exhibited disturbed soil profiles containing one or more fill layers. Shovel test pit 191 provides a representative profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A/fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) (**Figure 28**). Within STPs 190, 191, and 195 refusal was encountered within the fill layers. Within STP 192, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay loam B horizon (Stratum III) was encountered beneath the fill layers.

Shovel test pits 193 and 194 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 194 provides a representative profile consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam Ap horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam BC horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam 2AC horizon (Stratum III). Excavations ceased on a mottled grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand 2C horizon (Stratum IV) or lag (**Figure 28**).

Shovel test pits 198 and 199 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 198 provides a representative profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and brown (10YR /43) sandy loam fill layer with 30% small to medium rounded cobbles (Stratum II), which overlies a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam 2AB horizon (Stratum III). The Stratum III 2AB horizon overlies a yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-4/4) fine sand 2C horizon (Stratum IV).

The artifacts recovered from STPs 197-198 were designated as site 36MR0280, an historic site of unknown function. The boundary of 36MR0280 was delineated based upon a 25 foot buffer placed around STPs 197-198 (**Figure 20M; Photograph 45**). Artifacts recovered from the A and Ap horizons consisted of cut nails, plastic, terra cotta pipe fragments, mold-formed and machine-made bottle glass, and a brass shell casing. An intact 2AB horizon yielded historic artifacts that generally date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the present, including wire-formed nails, milk glass canning jar lid liner fragments, and gilded whiteware. Artifacts recovered from adjacent STP 199 were recovered from the identified fill layer and were determined to have originated in association with the construction of the current cinder block garage; these artifacts were determined to be non-site related. Recovered artifacts do not align with the age of the current residences (c. 1937 and c. 1959, respectively).

Site 36MR0283 was recorded based on the identification of an abandoned complex of historic structures and surface features in addition to the recovery of historic artifacts from STPs 180-189. These STPs were excavated within the wooded area west of Myrtle Street and immediately

south of the I-80 cartway. The site is comprised of a complex of structures/surface features, including a domestic residence (ca. 1920), a well, numerous outbuildings (spring house, garage, chicken house/storage shed, storage shed ruins, and greenhouse ruins), and fenceline (*Photographs 46, 47, and 48*). The boundary of 36MR0283 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary (*Figure 20N*). Although the site boundaries extend outside of the APE, the entirety of the springhouse and its associated waste water pond are located within the APE. 36MR0283 was identified as a multi-purpose historic site with residential, recreational, and commercial functions. As part of the survey for above ground resources (MT 2016), a full PHRS form was completed for the property, designated as the Howard Palmer Property (Key# 204070); more detailed photographs of all identified structures are provided therein. Completed background research indicated that the property was utilized for a variety of purposes throughout the early twentieth century. At various times throughout his life, Howard Palmer operated a greenhouse, as well as a picnic and recreational center (referred to as Palmer's Grove), on the property. The Howard Palmer Property (Key# 204070) was recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C due to a lack of significance and lack of integrity.

One isolated find (IF #3) was also identified within the wooded area west of Myrtle Street (included under 36MR/066) (*Figure 20N*). Shovel test pit 196 (IF #3) yielded one (1) biface reduction flake comprised of black chert. Four radial STPs (STPs 208-211) were excavated around STP 196. Shovel test pits 208-211 did not yield additional pre-contact material. Historic material, including window glass, lantern glass, indeterminate vessel glass (brown, clear, and aqua), fiberglass, and clear bottle glass, were recovered from plowzone contexts within STP 196 and 208-210; these artifacts were determined to represent field scatter and designated as non-site.

Due to the identification of a complex of early twentieth century historic structures at 36MR0283, additional testing was conducted within the portion of site located within the APE, which includes a spring house and associated waste water pond. Due to the identification of a buried surface which yielded historic artifacts generally dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the present, additional testing was conducted at site 36MR0280 in order to determine whether additional deposits which pre-date the existing structures are present. Additional testing was completed at these sites as part of Phase II archaeological evaluation investigations. The results of these investigations are provided in Section VI.B.

## **b. Southeast of Exit 305 Interchange**

Shovel test pits 119-125 were placed along the northern side of the I-80 corridor, southeast of the Exit 305 Interchange. The majority of the STPs were placed between a standing structure and the I-80 cartway (*Figure 20O*). Shovel test pits were not placed with an adjacent wooded area due to observed push piles therein, comprised of earth and gravels.

Shovel test pits 120-122 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pits 120 and 121 revealed a soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam Ap horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam B horizon (Stratum III). Shovel test pit 122 revealed the same aforementioned soil profile with the exception that a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty loam

fill layer (Stratum I) and fill layer comprised of predominantly coal (Stratum II) were found to overlie the Ap horizon (**Figure 29**). Cultural material recovered from the STP 121 Ap horizon and STP 122 Stratum I fill layer consisted of Styrofoam, plastic wrappers, hard plastic, unidentifiable iron/steel, window glass, aluminum foil, iron/steel fasteners, indeterminate glass fragments, brick, rubber, Velcro, miscellaneous container and vessel glass, and miscellaneous hardware.

Shovel test pits 119 and 123-125 revealed the same general soil profile consisting of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a fill layer comprised predominantly of coal (Stratum II), which overlies a brown (10YR 4/3) sand C horizon (Stratum III), with 30% small to medium sized rounded cobbles (**Figure 29**). Though the Stratum III C horizon was encountered within STPs 119 and 124, refusal was encountered within the Stratum II fill of STPs 123 and 125. Cultural material recovered from the fill layers within STPs 119 and 123-125 consisted of bottle glass, milk bottle glass, window glass, miscellaneous vessel and container glass, a mold formed general medicine bottle (embossed "BAYER ASP"), lamp glass, pole insulator, plastic, wire, rubber, an unidentifiable white metal object, cut nails, coal, cinder, and brick.

Site 36MR0272, an industrial historic site, was recorded based on the identification of an early twentieth century industrial building and the recovery of twentieth century historic artifacts within deep fill layers adjacent to the structure (STPs 121-125) (**Photographs 49, 50, and 51**). As part of the survey for above ground resources (MT 2016), a full PHRS form was completed for the property, designated as the Perfection Shoe Machinery Co. (Key# 204071). Completed background research indicated that the c. 1916 building for the Perfection Shoe Machinery Co. was located immediately adjacent to the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway (NYS&W), whose now abandoned RR bed was utilized to construct the current I-80 corridor. By 1930, the industrial building was owned/operated by the Stroudsburg Silk Co., Inc. (Sanborn 1930). The industrial building was subsequently owned/operated as the Yankee Silk Mills (Sanborn 1930-1950). By this time a separate building, that is no longer standing, was constructed to the west. The boundary of 36MR0272 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary (**Figure 200**). Based on the parcel boundary and the location of extant and non-extant structures, the site boundaries extend outside of the APE. All identified extant and non-extant structures are located outside of the APE. Additional testing was conducted within the portion of 36MR0283 located within the APE, which included areas between the standing structure and I-80 corridor. Testing was conducted in order to determine the origin and relation of the encountered deposits to the activities conducted at the industrial site. In addition, due to the refusal received within the majority of the placed STPs, additional testing was also conducted in order for sterile subsoil to be reached. Additional testing was completed at this site as part of Phase II archaeological evaluation investigations. The results of these investigations are provided in Section VI.B.



Photograph 45: General view of 36MR0280, facing southeast.



Photograph 46: General view of residence at 36MR0283, facing west.

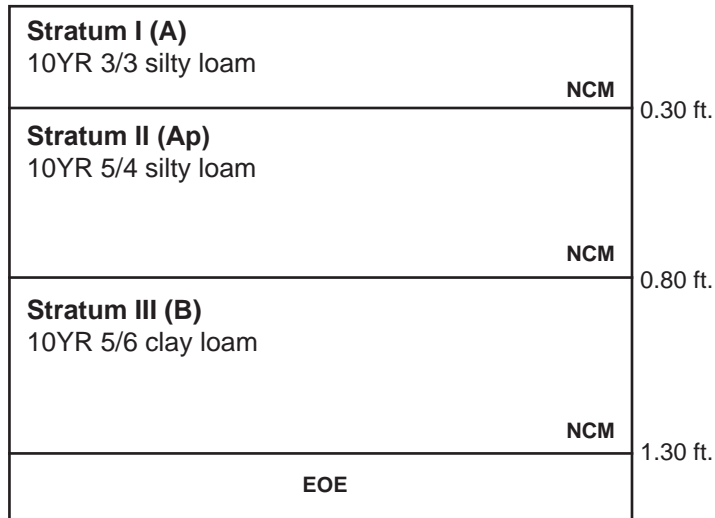


Photograph 47: General view of outbuildings at 36MR0283, facing southwest. Note shed and well in foreground and stone foundation for additional shed in background.

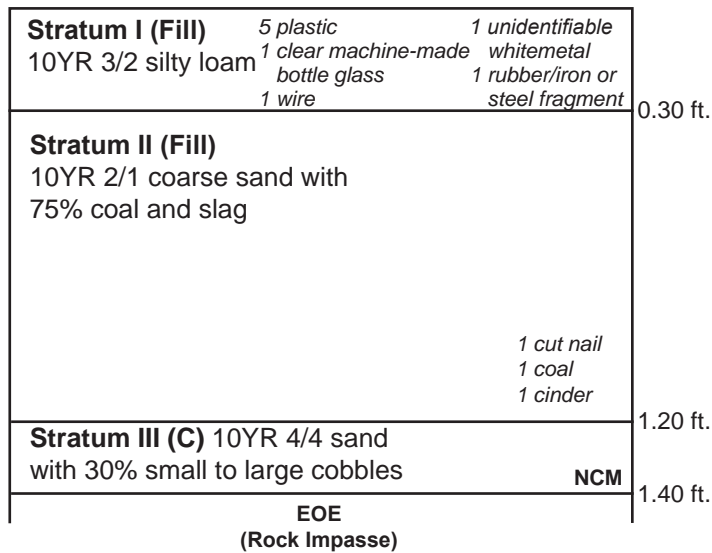


Photograph 48: General view of springhouse at 36MR0283, facing west.

**STP 120**



**STP 124**



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 29**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**I-80 Corridor, Southeast of Exit 305 Interchange**  
**(non-site and 36MR0272)**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania





Photograph 49: General view of APE southeast of the Exit 305 Interchange, facing east. Note the presence of an early twentieth century industrial building in the background.



Photograph 50: General view of tested area within 36MR0272, facing north. Note south elevation of building faces I-80 corridor.



Photograph 51: General view of west and north elevations of early twentieth century Perfection Shoe Machinery Co. industrial building at 36MR0272, facing southeast.

## 8. Dreher Avenue (S.R. 2004)

Shovel test pits were excavated along both sides of Dreher Avenue to the north and south of its intersection with the I-80 corridor. Shovel test pits 12-66, 126-128, and 202 were excavated along Dreher Avenue, south of the I-80 overpass. Shovel test pits 67-71 were excavated along Dreher Avenue to the north of the I-80 overpass (*Figures 20R and 20S; Photographs 8, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56*). Soil profiles within this portion of the project area exhibited both upland and alluvial profiles. Artifacts recovered from the majority of the excavated STPs were recovered from A horizon, plowzone, or disturbed contexts and were determined to represent field scatter or casual discard.

Following the completion of the majority of the Phase IB survey along Dreher Avenue, one alternative (Alternative 2A) was eliminated from consideration and additional design revisions were enacted in order to avoid impacts to a known historic cemetery. Archaeological testing already completed within Alternative 2A recorded sites and an isolated find which lie exclusively within those boundaries, including pre-contact site 36MR0256 (STP 66), pre-contact Isolated Find 36MR/066 (STP 27), historic site 36MR0248 (STPs 1 and 2), and historic site 36MR0254 (STPs 19-24). Based on the revised Phase IB archaeological APE (combined Alternative 2B and Alternative 2D only), these identified sites/isolated find, as well as the Hollinshead Cemetery (#204068; 36MR0247), will not be impacted by the proposed project; therefore, no additional testing was conducted. Due to the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, the previously proposed off-alignment section at the rear of 1244 Dewberry Drive was not subjected to subsurface testing. Prior to elimination, the off-alignment section was subjected to pedestrian reconnaissance. The majority of the off-alignment section is comprised of areas exhibiting greater than 15% slope or disturbance from residential construction. Areas containing standing water and delineated wetlands were observed in the vicinity of Little Pocono Creek. A narrow high flat terrace was identified above the wetland; this area was demarcated by the predictive model as exhibiting moderate archaeological potential.

### a. South of I-80

Shovel test pits 14-21, 25-35, 37-48, 50, 53-55, 58, 60-62, 66, 128, and 202 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pits 14-21, 32, 34, 35, 37-39, 42, 45-48, 54, 58, 66, and 128 revealed a soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey sand B horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 30*). In many cases, the Ap and B horizons were found to contain 20-30% small rounded cobbles. Within various profiles, the Ap horizon was found to overlie a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to gray (10YR 6/1) sand C horizon. Shovel test pit 41 shares the same aforementioned profile with the exception that a black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam O horizon was found to overlie the profile. Shovel test pits 33, 40, 43, 44, 50, 53, 55, and 202 share the same aforementioned profile with the exception that a brown to pale brown (10YR 4/3-6/3) sandy loam fill layer was found to overlie the Ap horizon. Shovel test pits 25-31 and 60-62 share the same aforementioned profile with the exception that a brown to grayish brown (10YR 4/3-5/2) fine sandy loam package of slopewash was found to overlie the Ap horizon.



Photograph 52: General view of tested residential yards along Dreher Avenue, facing southwest. Note location of STP 44 isolated find (36MR/066) in background.



Photograph 53: General view of steep slopes within off-alignment section of Alternative 2A immediately adjacent to Dreher Avenue, facing northwest.



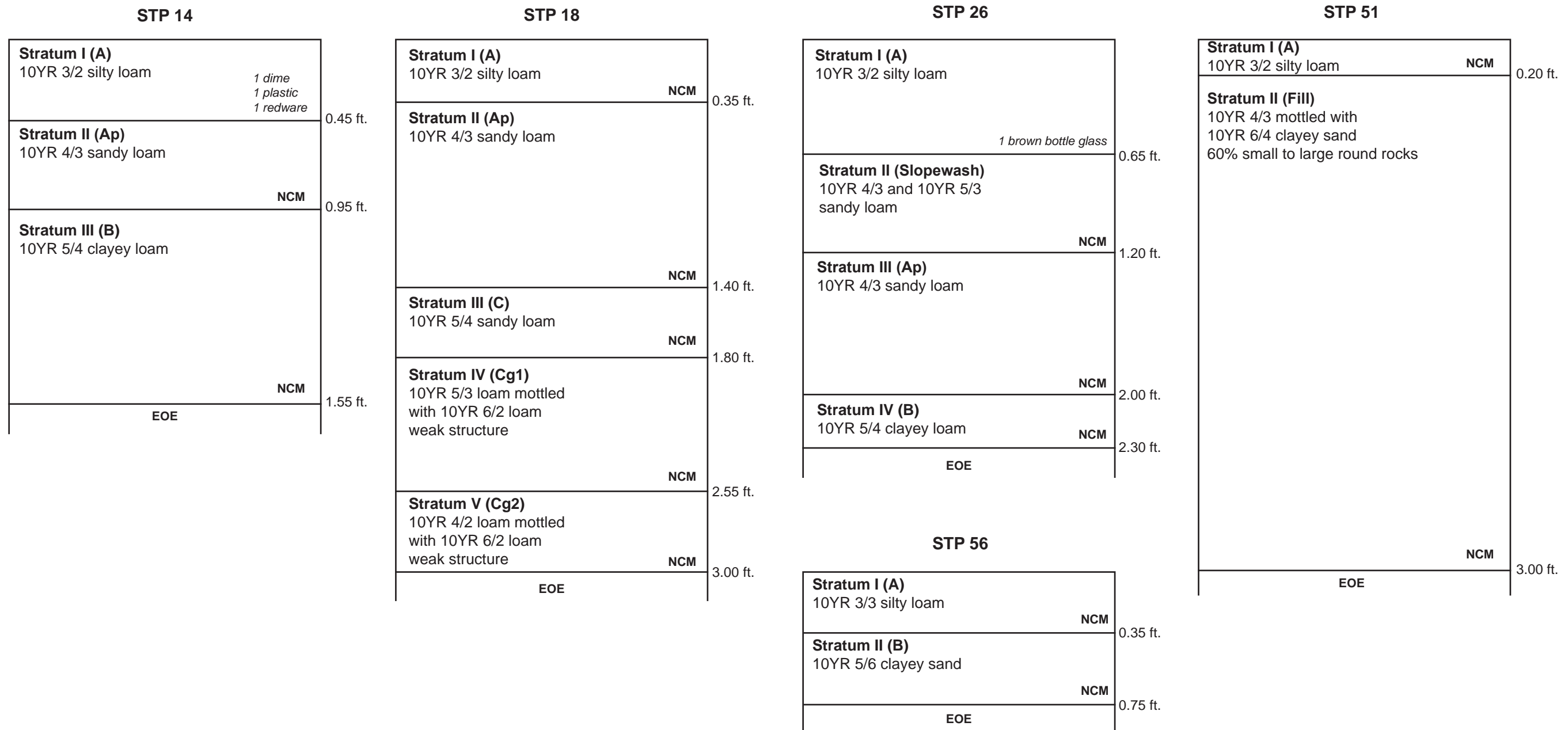
Photograph 54: General view of tested wooded area along Dreher Avenue, facing north.



Photograph 55: General view of tested residential yards along Dreher Avenue, facing north.  
Note location of 36MR0256 in background.



Photograph 56: Close-up of brick gazebo along Dreher Avenue, facing northwest.



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 30**  
Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:  
Dreher Ave. - South of I-80 Corridor (non-site, 36MR0254-36MR0256, and 36MR0273)  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough, and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Shovel test pits 13, 56, and 57 revealed the same general soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand B horizon (Stratum II) (*Figure 30*).

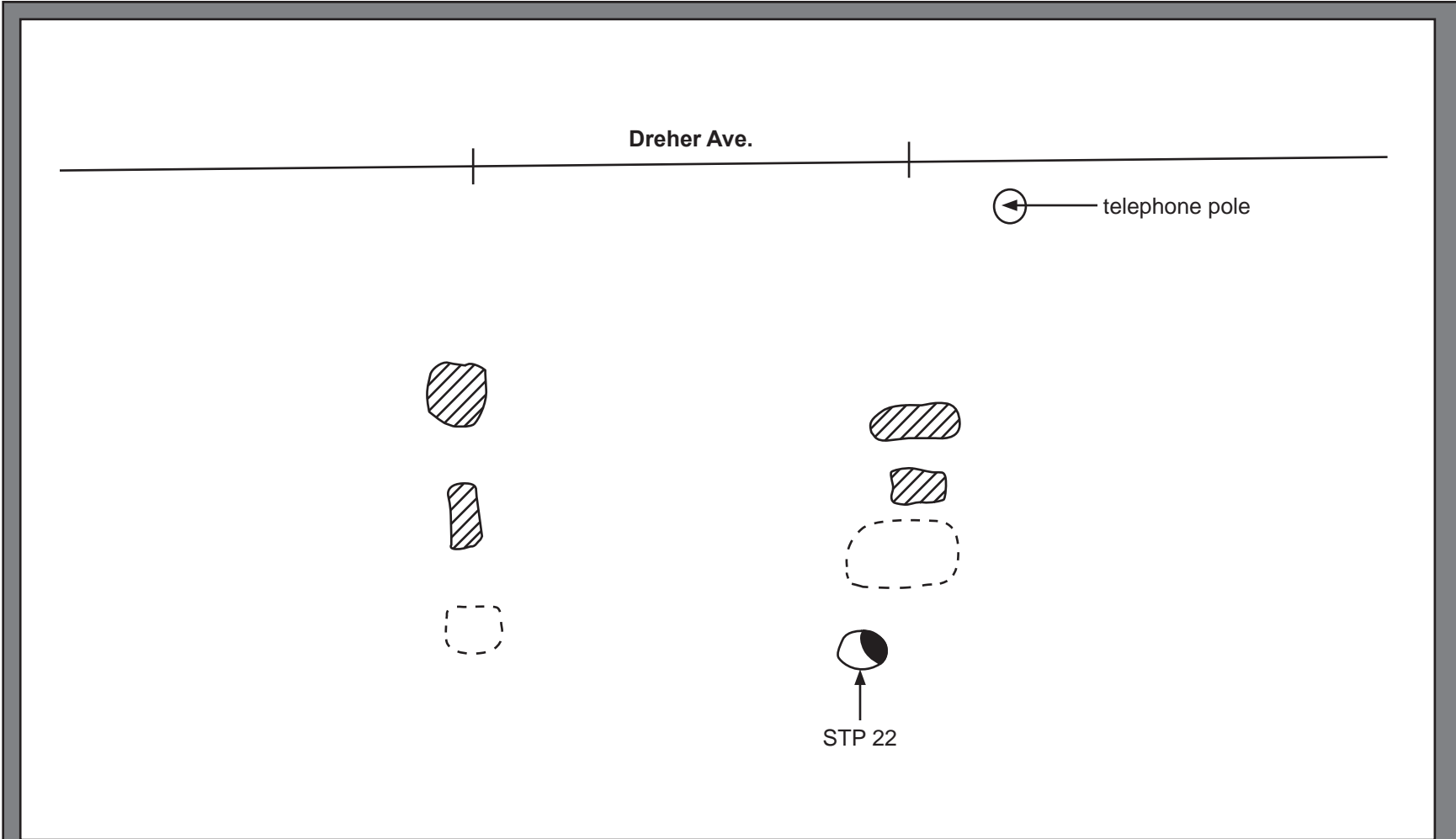
Shovel test pits 12, 22-24, 36, 49, 51, 52, 59, 63-65, 126, and 127 revealed the same general soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying one or more mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/3) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fill layers (Stratum II-III), which in turn overlie a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand B horizon (Stratum III-IV). Shovel test pits that encountered deep fill layers which extended to a depth of 3.0 feet included STPs 51, 52, 59, 63. Shovel test pits 12, 24, 36, 64, 126, and 127 were refused, and STPs 22, 23, 49, 65 encountered B or C horizons (*Figure 30*).

The artifacts recovered from STPs 19-24, consisting of redware, whiteware, cut or wrought nails, a horse shoe, vessel glass, sheet metal, wire nails, metal can fragments, and flat glass, were designated as site 36MR0254. The boundaries for the archaeological site were delineated based upon the identified parcel boundaries, which contain multiple historic structures (*Figure 20R; Photograph 57*). One feature, Feature 2, was encountered beneath the identified fill layer within STP 22. Feature 2 was identified as a dark semi-circular stain comprised of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clayey sand with minor charcoal flecking and medium sized rounded cobbles. All Feature 2 soil was removed from STP 22 in order to reveal the feature profile within the STP wall. The Stratum III B horizon was not removed in order to preserve the identified Feature 2 boundary. Feature 2 was determined to represent an historic posthole. No cultural material was recovered from Feature 2. Numerous depressions and single flat stones were identified within the vicinity of Feature 2, which may indicate that a structure may have been located in the vicinity (*Figure 31; Photographs 58 and 59*). 36MR0254 is an historic domestic site associated with the Stroud-Hollinshead house (Key# 038764). A full Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey (PHRS) form was completed for the Stroud-Hollinshead house (Key# 038764), located at 1303 Dreher Avenue, as part of the survey for above ground resources (MT 2016). The above ground resources recorded at this property include a residence (and adjoining summer kitchen) and two secondary buildings (garage/work room and utility shed). The property was recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for its Georgian and Colonial Revival style elements which retain a high degree of integrity. The Stroud-Hollinshead House was constructed c. 1800 by Jacob Stroud (c. 1735-1806) for his fourth child Sarah (1770-1853), who became the wife of Dr. James Hollinshead. Dr. James Hollinshead died March 5, 1831 and is buried in the Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247). Although Dr. Hollinshead would have been important as a medical doctor in a sparsely settled area such as Stroudsburg in the early nineteenth century, nothing further has been found to document his achievements. Sarah is also buried in the Hollinshead Cemetery along with some of her children (*Appendix C*). Recovered artifacts and one identified feature (Feature 2) within the vicinity of Dreher Avenue may suggest the presence of an additional structure(s) and activities on the property. Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, 36MR0254 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE; it was determined that site 36MR0254 would not be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at the site.

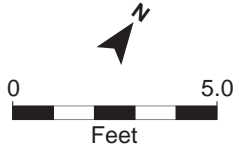




Photograph 57: General view of tested portion of 36MR0254, facing north.



- - Feature 2
- ▨ - Flat Stones
- ⋯ - Depression



**Figure 31**  
**36MR0254: Planview of Feature 2 and Adjacent Anomalies**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 58: STP 22 Feature 2 Planview (36MR0254), facing northeast.



Photograph 59: STP 22 Feature 2 EOE Planview (36MR0254), facing northeast.

The artifacts recovered from STP 39, consisting of terra cotta, window glass, mold-formed paneled bottle glass, mold-formed indeterminate vessel glass, redware, buff bodied stoneware, porcellaneous ware, ironstone, and whiteware, were designated as site 36MR0255. 36MR0255 is an historic site of unknown function. Recovered artifacts do not align with the age of the current residence which was constructed ca. 1950. Therefore, the boundary of 36MR0255 was delineated based upon a 25 foot buffer placed around STP 39 (*Figure 20S; Photograph 60*). An abbreviated Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey (PHRS) form was completed for the residence (located at 1224 Dreher Avenue) as part of the survey for above ground resources; the property was recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity and significance. Due to restrictions within the testable portion of the APE (driveway, steep grade from yard to roadway, and underground utilities), no additional STPs could be placed within the vicinity of the encountered deposits.

The artifacts recovered from STP 66 were designated as site 36MR0256. 36MR0256 is a pre-contact site located in the front yard of a twentieth century residence (*Figure 20R; Photograph 55*). Artifacts recovered from STP 66 were designated as a site based on the recovery of six pre-contact artifacts, including a drill, utilized flake, biface reduction flake, flake fragment, and two early reduction flakes. Historic artifacts recovered from STP 66, including two cut or wrought nails and one piece of clear mold-formed vessel glass, were determined to represent field scatter. The boundaries of the site were established based upon a 25 foot buffer around STP 66. Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, 36MR0256 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at the site.

The artifacts recovered from STPs 127 and 128, including creamware, pearlware, redware, window glass, flat glass, mold-formed bottle glass, terra cotta flower pot fragments, and one machine-made perfume bottle finish, were designated as site 36MR0273. 36MR0273 is a historic site which includes an early twentieth century residence. The boundary of 36MR0273 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary (*Figure 20S; Photographs 61 and 62*). Shovel test pits excavated within the front and side yards of the current residence (STPs 35-37 and 126) did not yield cultural material. Artifacts were recovered from STPs 127 and 128 excavated in the rear yard. An abbreviated Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey (PHRS) form was completed for the property (located at 1220 Dreher Avenue) as part of the survey for above ground resources; the property was recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity and significance. Based on a review of historic aerial imagery, the residence was constructed ca. 1925. An associated garage was subsequently constructed at the rear of the property between 1939 and 1959. Due to restrictions within the testable portion of the APE (gravel driveway, garage structure, steep graded slopes, and piles of historic debris/yard waste), no additional testing was conducted at the site.

The Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068), also known as Hollinshead Graveyard and Kiser's Burying Ground, was designated as site 36MR0247. The boundary for the Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247), located immediately adjacent to the residence at 1228 Dreher Avenue, was determined based upon the identified historic parcel boundary (Monroe County Deed Book 7: 562) (*Figures 20S and 32; Photographs 63 and 64*). The cemetery was established ca. 1764. The cemetery contains graves for members of the Hollinshead, Stroud, and Van Vliet families.

No individuals are known to have been interred within the cemetery after 1864. The measurements given in the deed for the cemetery were for a rectangle measuring 65 feet by 110 feet (Monroe County Deed Book 7: 562). However, the cemetery proper is enclosed with an ashlar limestone wall that is 28.7 feet x 50.2 feet. The larger parcel/deed boundary for the Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247) as well as the limits for the cemetery proper are both depicted on project mapping (*Figure 20S*). The cemetery proper, as demarcated by the stone wall, is equivalent to the boundaries depicted for the Hollinshead Cemetery on the Beers 1875 County Atlas (*Figure 5B*). The stone wall was evidently erected in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century; the wall was later topped with a poured concrete cap (completed in 1949). It is unknown whether the larger size denoted on the deed was designated to allow for the possible inclusion of future graves or whether it was believed that unknown burials were located within the larger parcel. The stone wall encompasses all visible grave markers; no markers or depressions were observed outside of the stone wall that indicated the presence of additional graves. A single, centrally located entrance is present along the south side of the cemetery proper facing onto Dreher Avenue; a set of stone stairs extends from Dreher Avenue to the cemetery entrance. The entrance faces directly onto the Stroud Hollinshead monument, nearly centrally located within the cemetery. A full Cemetery Main Survey Form was completed for the Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247) as part of the current survey and is provided in *Appendix C*. A full Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey (PHRS) form was also completed for the Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068) as part of the survey for above ground resources; the property was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, or under Criteria Considerations C or D (MT 2016).

Shovel test pit 41 was excavated on the cemetery parcel, northeast of the cemetery proper; however, artifacts recovered from STP 41, including bottle glass, a brick fragment, and a United States dime, were recovered from the O horizon and were determined to represent casual discard. As a result of various design revisions, including the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, it was determined that the Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247) would not be impacted by the proposed project. As site 36MR0247 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE, no additional testing or evaluation was conducted at the site.

Two isolated pre-contact finds (IF #1 and #2) were identified within this portion of the APE (included under 36MR/066) (*Figure 20R*). Shovel test pit 27 (IF #1) yielded one (1) early reduction flake comprised of black chert. Historic material, including window glass, wire nails, clear bottle glass, and vinyl, recovered from STP 27, but were determined to represent field scatter and/or casual discard. Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, STP 27 was found no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted in order to determine the possible presence of a site. Shovel test pit 44 (IF #2) yielded one (1) retouched flake comprised of black chert. Shovel test pit 44 did not yield additional cultural material. Due to the narrow width of and restrictions within the testable portion of the APE (driveway, steep grade from yard to roadway, and underground utilities), only one radial STP (STP 202) was excavated. Shovel test pit 202, excavated southwest of STP 44, failed to yield additional pre-contact material.



Photograph 60: General view of 36MR0255, facing west.

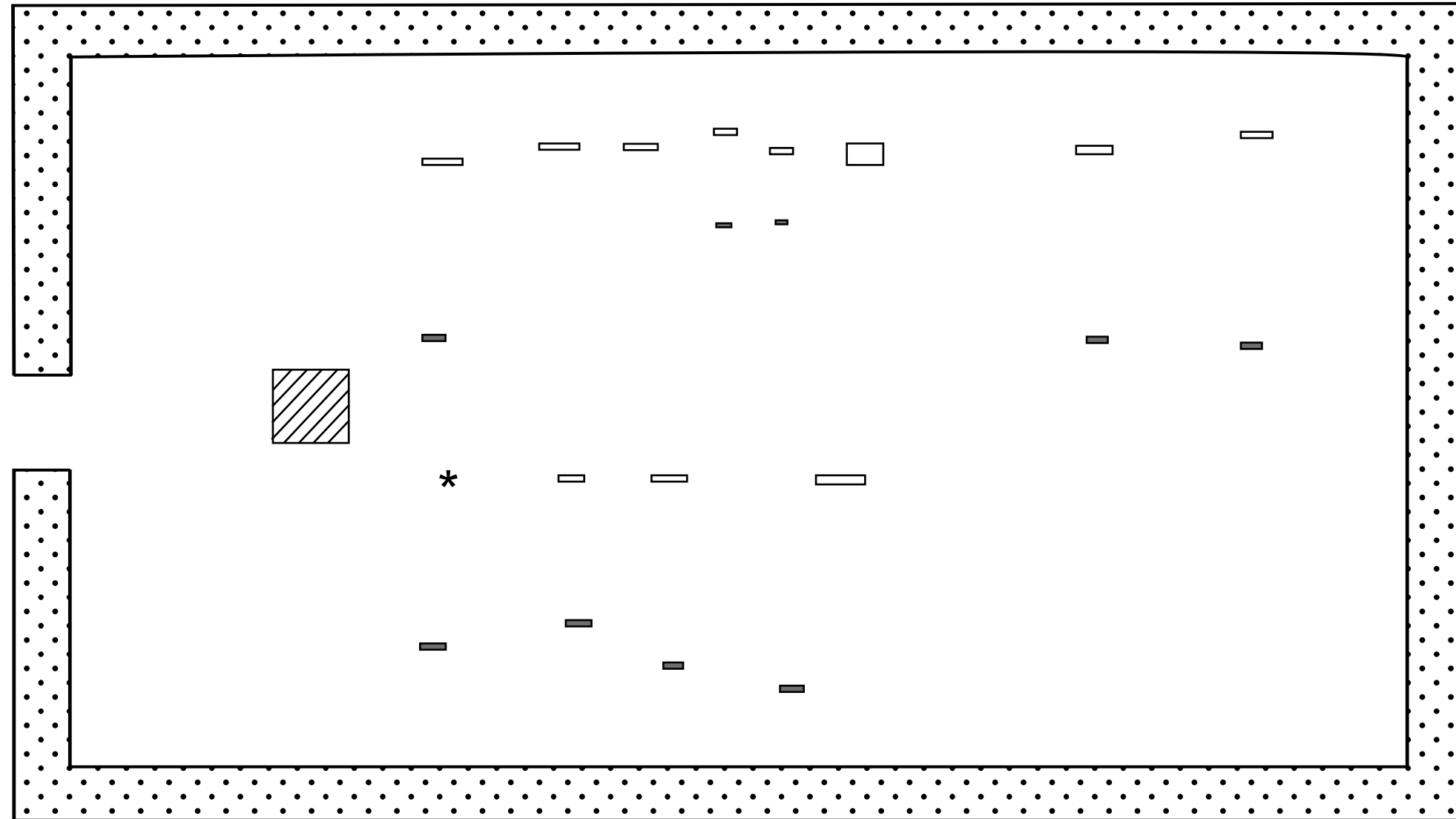


Photograph 61: General view of 36MR0273, facing west.



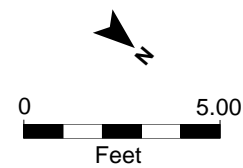
Photograph 62: General view of tested side and rear yard of 36MR0273, facing west. Note steep slopes observed beyond fenceline.

Site 36MR0247  
Hollinshead Cemetery Planview



\*Depression; dislodged headstone observed atop northern wall

-  - Headstone
-  - Footstone
-  - Obelisk
-  - Stone Wall



**Figure 32**  
**36MR0247: Hollinshead Cemetery Planview**  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania





Photograph 63: General view of 36MR0247 (Hollinshead Cemetery), facing west.



Photograph 64: Close-up of general layout, orientation, and type of grave markers within 36MR0247 (Hollinshead Cemetery), facing west.

One non-residential historic structure, a brick gazebo, was identified within this portion of the APE immediately adjacent to the eastern side of Dreher Avenue. The brick gazebo, located on the property at 1251 Dreher Avenue, has been documented via an Abbreviated PHRS form completed as part of the survey for above ground resources; the property was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (*Figure 20R; Photograph 56*).

Due to the restricted amount of testable area within sites 36MR0255 and 36MR0273 resulting from the designated APE boundary and observed disturbance from previous construction and/or utility emplacement, no additional testing was conducted at these sites. Due to the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, as well as the completion of various design revisions, sites 36MR0247, 36MR0254, and 36MR0256 will not be impacted by the proposed project; therefore, no additional testing was conducted at these sites.

## **b. North of I-80**

Shovel test pits 67-69 were excavated along the western side of Dreher Avenue. Shovel test pits 70 and 71 were excavated along the eastern side of Dreher Avenue. Shovel test pits 67-69 revealed the same general soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay loam fill layer with 40% small rounded gravels (Stratum II). The Stratum II fill layer overlies a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam 2A horizon (Stratum III), which overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam 2Ap/AB horizon (Stratum IV). The Stratum IV 2Ap/AB horizon overlies the C horizon/Lag (Stratum V) (*Figure 33*). Shovel test pit 67 was refused at 1.0 feet (0.3 meters) within the upper fill.

Shovel test pits 70 and 71 revealed the same general soil profile which contained multiple successive deep fill layers. The soil profile revealed in STP 70 is representative, consisting of a black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam fill layer with 30-40% gravels (Stratum II), which overlies a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gritty sandy loam fill layer (Stratum III). The Stratum III fill layer overlies a black (10YR 2/1) sand fill layer (Stratum IV), which overlies a mottled light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay loam and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam compacted fill layer (Stratum V) with 30% rock. The Stratum V fill layer overlies a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam Ap/AB horizon (Stratum VI), which overlies the C horizon/Lag (Stratum VII) (*Figure 33*). Shovel test pit 71 was refused at 2.4 feet (0.73 meters) within fill.

The artifacts recovered from STPs 67-69 were designated as site 36MR0257. 36MR0257 is a historic site which includes several connected early twentieth century residences which function as rental units. The boundary of 36MR0257 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary (*Figure 20S; Photograph 65*). Though artifacts were recovered from the overlying A horizon and fill layers, artifacts were also recovered from more intact buried A and Ap/AB horizons. The lower horizons yielded coal, slag, brick, clear bottle glass, an earthenware marble, wagon pin, window glass, a mold-formed glass cup, various iron/steel objects, redware, and plastic. The upper horizon yielded a mixture of items that post-date construction of the current structures and items that potentially pre-date the structures but which have manufacturing dates

which extend to present. The majority of artifacts recovered in the lower horizons (n=29; 80.5%) consisted of items that could not be dated. Artifacts that could be dated were comprised of items with broad manufacturing date ranges. Based on these facts it was not possible to assign the assemblage to any particular time period of site usage. The single piece of plastic recovered from the lower horizons was likely redeposited as a result of bioturbation.

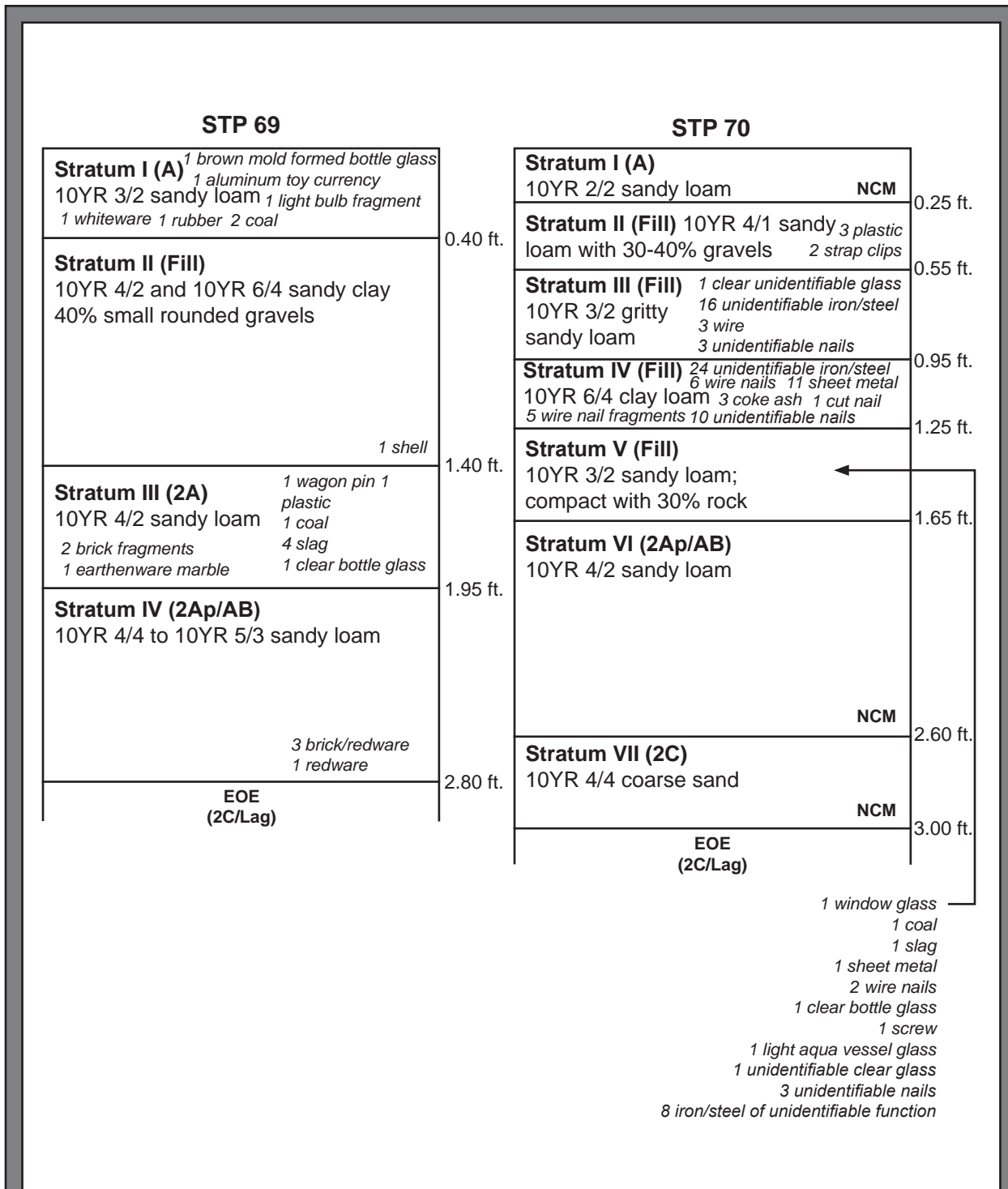
Site 36MR0258, an industrial historic site, was recorded based on the presence of a structural complex on historic mapping and aerial imagery, and the recovery of artifacts from STPs 70-71. The boundary of 36MR0258 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary (**Figure 20S; Photograph 66**). Excavations at 36MR0258 revealed a series of deep fill deposits potentially associated with successive early twentieth century lumber yards, including the Monroe Lumber and Supply Co. (Sanborn 1923) and the John N. Eschenbach Lumber Co. (Sanborn 1930). One two story lumber shed and potential lath board storage area were identified on historic mapping in the vicinity of STPs 70 and 71. No earlier structures were identified within the vicinity. Artifacts recovered from the encountered A and fill layers in STP 70 and 71 consisted of plastic, wire nails, wire, cut nails, window glass, bottle glass, coke ash, coal, slag, sheet metal, wood screws, brick, mortar, nylon, whiteware, and building stone with mortar.

Additional testing was conducted within the portions of 36MR0257 and 36MR0258 located within the APE. Testing was conducted in order to determine the origin and relation of the encountered deposits to the activities conducted at both sites. In addition, due to the refusal received within STPs 67 and 71, additional testing was also conducted in order for sterile subsoil to be reached. Additional testing was completed at these sites as part of Phase II archaeological evaluation investigations. The results of these investigations are provided in Section VI.B.

## **9. I-80 corridor over McMichael Creek, Southeast Quadrant**

One STP (STP 129) was placed along the eastern bank of McMichael Creek south of the I-80 cartway in order to test an area designated as having moderate probability to contain pre-contact resources (**Figure 21U; Photograph 67**). Geomorphological testing completed in association with the Phase IA Predictive Model for the I-80 Reconstruction Project indicated that testing via STP excavation would be sufficient to reach any soil horizons which may contain intact cultural deposits (Brewer *et al.* 2014).

Shovel test pit 129 revealed a soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 5/3 and 4/3) medium-grained sand AB<sub>1</sub> horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine grained sand AB<sub>2</sub> horizon (Stratum III). The AB<sub>2</sub> horizon overlies a mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and gray (10YR 6/1) sand Bw/BC horizon (Stratum IV), which overlies a gray (10YR 5/1-6/1) very fine grained sand C horizon (Stratum V) (**Figure 34**). Flood deposited historic material was recovered from the A horizon, including terra cotta, wire nails, and plastic; these items were designated as non-site. No pre-contact material was recovered.



EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material

0      0.50  
 Feet

**Figure 33**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**Dreher Ave. - North of I-80 Corridor (36MR0257 and 36MR0258)**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 65: General view of 36MR0257, facing southwest.



Photograph 66: General view of 36MR0258, facing northeast.



Photograph 67: General view of tested area along the eastern bank of McMichael Creek south of the I-80 corridor, facing northeast.

**STP 129**

|   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| <p><b>Stratum I (A)</b><br/>         10YR 3/2 sandy loam<br/>         2 wire nails    16 terra cotta flower pot fragments</p> | <p>1 wire<br/>         6 unidentifiable nails<br/>         1 plastic</p> | 0.40 ft. |
| <p><b>Stratum II (AB<sub>1</sub>)</b><br/>         10YR 5/3 and 10YR 4/3 sand</p>   | NCM  | 2.50 ft. |
| <p><b>Stratum III (AB<sub>2</sub>)</b><br/>         10YR 4/3 and 10YR 3/3<br/>         fine grained sand</p>                  | NCM  | 3.00 ft. |
| <p><b>Stratum IV (B<sub>w</sub>)</b><br/>         10YR 4/3 and 10YR 6/1 sand</p>  | NCM  | 3.30 ft. |
| <p><b>Stratum V (C)</b><br/>         10YR 5/1 and 10YR 6/1<br/>         fine grained sand</p>                                 | NCM  | 3.90 ft. |
| EOE   |  |          |

EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 34**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**I-80 Corridor over McMichael Creek - Southeast Quadrant**  
**(non-site)**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

## 10. Park Avenue (S.R. 611)

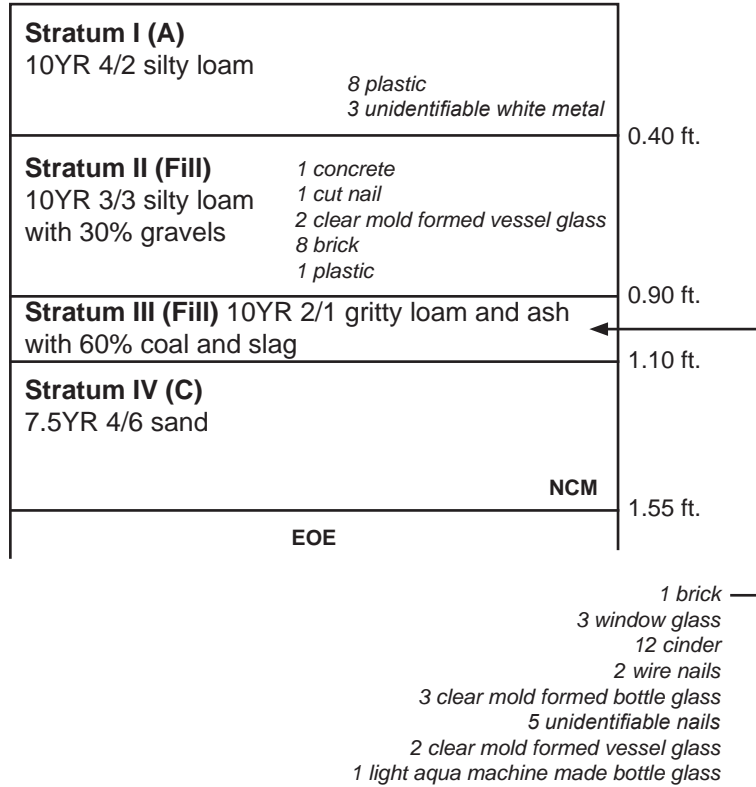
Two STPs (STPs 1 and 2) were excavated along Park Avenue (S.R. 611) just south of the eastbound I-80 Exit 307 off-ramp (*Figure 20W*).

Shovel test pits 1 and 2 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 2 provides a representative soil profile consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam A horizon/fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill layer with 30% gravels (Stratum II). The Stratum II fill layer overlies a black (10YR 2/1) gritty, loam ash fill layer (Stratum III) with 60% coal and slag, which overlies the strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sand C horizon/Lag (Stratum IV) (*Figure 35*). Shovel test pit 1 shares the same aforementioned profile with the exception that a very thin dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt Ap horizon (STP 1 Stratum IV) was identified above the C horizon/Lag (STP 1 Stratum V). The Ap horizon was observed to be severely truncated, approximately 0.10 feet (0.33 meters) thick.

36MR0248, an industrial historic site, was recorded based on the presence of an early twentieth century industrial building and artifacts recovered from STPs 1-2. The boundaries of the site were established based upon the identified parcel boundary (*Figure 20W; Photographs 68 and 69*). The extant industrial building, the Stroudsburg & Water Gap Street Railway trolley barn (Key# 038810), was built in 1907 as part of the developing trolley car service transportation system. The trolley barn, also referred to as the Stroudsburg, Water Gap and Portland Railway Co. Trolley Car Barn, which is located outside of the Phase IB APE, is depicted on numerous historic maps and aerial imagery [1912 Sanborn; 1936 USGS (drawn incorrectly); 1939 aerial] (*Figures 8, 9, 10, and 11*). Trolley car service was utilized in Stroudsburg from 1901-1928. Current residential structures located north of the trolley barn, which serve as rental properties are depicted beginning in 1951. An abbreviated PHRS form was completed for the trolley barn as part of the survey for above ground resources; the building was recommended not eligible due to a lack of integrity. Artifacts recovered at 36MR0248 consisted predominantly of architectural debris and mold-formed and machine made bottle glass and vessel glass, which possess manufacturing date ranges spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The relation of the encountered deposits to activities conducted in association with the construction, utilization, and dismantling of the trolley system is indeterminate. Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, 36MR0248 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at the site.



**STP 2**



EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 35**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**Park Avenue/S.R. 611 (36MR0248)**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project

Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 68: General view of tested portion of 36MR0248, facing north.



Photograph 69: General view of early twentieth century Stroudsburg & Water Gap Street Railway trolley barn (Key# 038810) associated with 36MR0248, facing west.

# 11. Broad Street

## a. Broad Street, West

Shovel test pits 130-139 were placed along the western side of Broad Street and within multiple residential yard areas that border the existing I-80 corridor and non-extant railroad alignment. Artifacts recovered from contexts potentially associated with residential occupations/activities were designated as urban historic sites (*Figure 20X; Photographs 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76*). Excavations of STP 131, placed behind a concrete retaining wall, were terminated due to the predominance of rock fill; no soil was encountered. Similarly, STP 132, also located behind a retaining wall, revealed a disturbed profile consisting of exclusively fill layers. The soil profile encountered within STP 132 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 20% small to medium sized rounded cobbles. Excavations of STP 132 were terminated at a depth of 3.0 feet (0.91 meters) below ground surface.

Shovel test pits 130 and 135-139 revealed a soil profile consisting of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand B horizon (Stratum III) with 15% small rounded cobbles (*Figure 36*).

Shovel test pits 133 and 134 revealed a similar soil profile in which an A horizon and fill layer were found to overly an identified feature or potential feature fills (*Figure 36*). Shovel test pit 133 provides a representative profile consisting of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled brown (10YR 5/3) clayey sand, light gray (10YR 7/1) clay loam, and dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand B horizon (Stratum III).

Feature 3, a historic feature of unknown function, was identified at the Stratum III surface within STP 133. Feature 3, comprised of mottled light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey sand soil, was identified as a dark linear stain, encompassing approximately half of the STP. The encountered linear stain was observed to be oriented parallel to the adjacent brick residence. Excavations of Feature 3 were terminated at a depth of 2.7 feet (0.82 meters) below ground surface due to the restrictions caused by the size of the STP. The Stratum III B horizon was not sampled in order to preserve the identified Feature 3 boundary (*Figure 36; Photograph 77*). Cultural material recovered from Feature 3 included handmade brick, mortar, coal, window glass, and tar fragments. Feature 3 was identified as a potential remnant of a demolished residence.

Potential feature fills were encountered within STP 134; these fills were extensive across the STP and were not identified as a feature due to the lack of an identifiable boundary. Excavations within STP 134 were terminated within the encountered fills at a depth of 3.2 feet (0.97 meters) below ground surface (*Figure 36*). Artifacts recovered from the potential feature fills included cinder, charcoal, brick mollusk shell, terra cotta, whiteware, earthenware, bottle glass, flat glass, vessel glass, wire, iron or steel fasteners, iron or steel washers, wire nails, and nails of unidentifiable manufacture method.



Photograph 70: General view of front yard within 36MR0274, facing west.



Photograph 71: General view of rear yard within 36MR0274, facing west. Note presence of paved areas and associated garage.



Photograph 72: General view of rear yard within 36MR0274, facing east. Note presence of paved areas and associated garage.



Photograph 73: General view of 36MR0275, facing northwest.



Photograph 74: General view of side yard within 36MR0275, facing west. Note general location of STP 133 north of paved driveway.



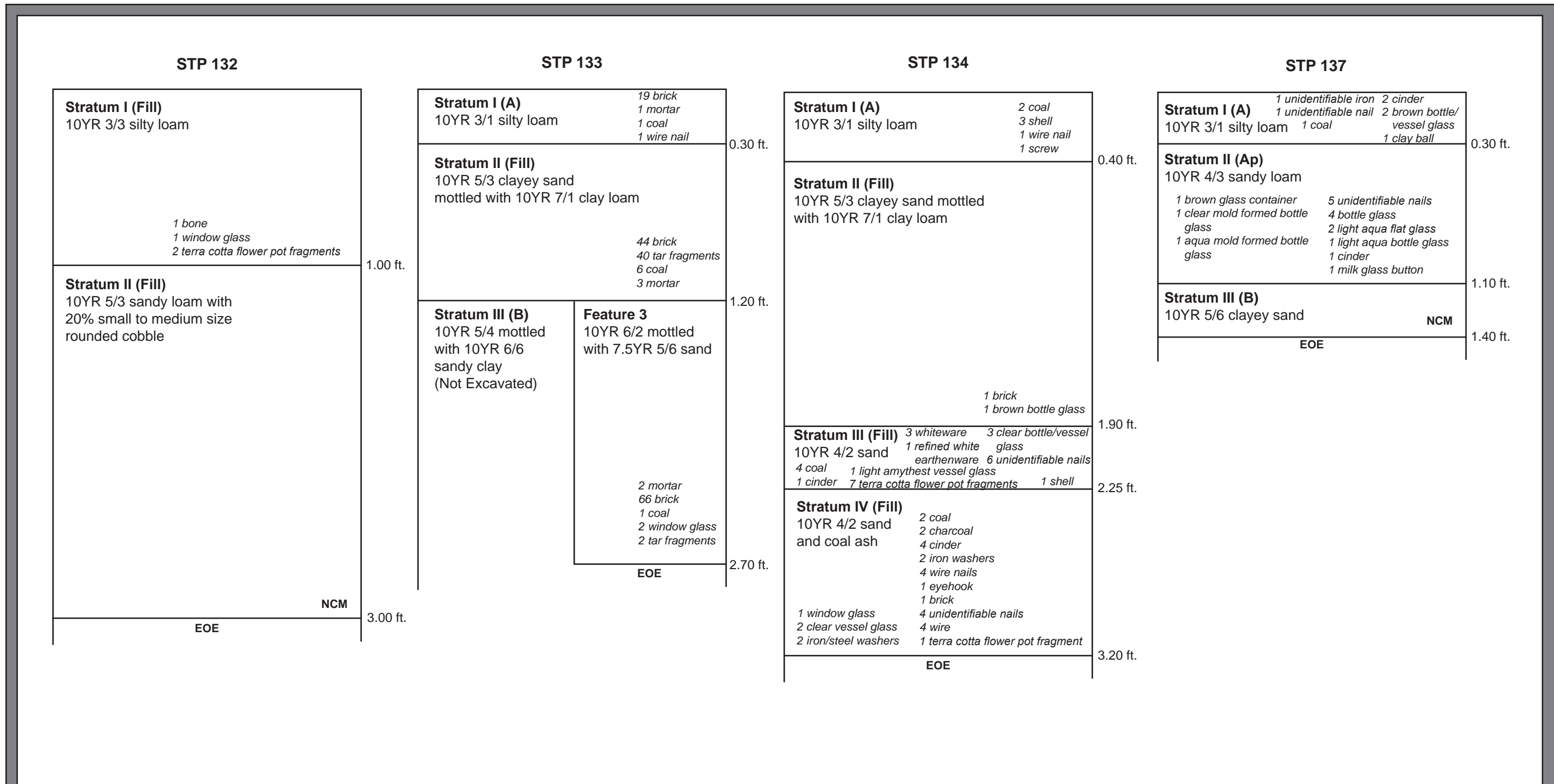
Photograph 75: General view of rear yard within 36MR0275, facing south. Note presence of paved areas and associated garage. Structure in background associated with 36MR0274.



Photograph 76: General view of 36MR0276, facing southwest.



Photograph 77: STP 133 Feature 3 EOE Planview (36MR0275), facing north.



EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 36**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**Broad St. - West (36MR0274-36MR0276)**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



The artifacts recovered from STPs 130, 131, 135, and 136, including caulking, unidentifiable nails, cut nails, cut or wrought nails, copper alloy washer, and a furniture escutcheon, were designated as site 36MR0274. 36MR0274 is an urban historic site. The boundary was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary (*Figure 20X; Photographs 70, 71, and 72*). The site contains a late nineteenth century residence and associated outbuilding (garage/shed). The residence is depicted on Sanborn mapping as early as 1897; subsequent Sanborn mapping (1912) indicates that additional non-extant outbuildings may be present on the property. Recovered artifacts consisted of predominantly architectural items (n=38, 61%), which were likely deposited during the construction or maintenance of the associated residence. Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, the vast majority of 36MR0274 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE; the portion of the site which extends within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE was observed to exhibit previous disturbance from roadway construction. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at the site.

The artifacts recovered from STPs 132-134 were designated as an urban historic site (36MR0275). The boundary of 36MR0275 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary (*Figure 20X; Photographs 73, 74, and 75*). The site contains an early twentieth century residence and garage. The residence is depicted on Sanborn mapping as early as 1923. Feature fills and potential feature fills were identified across the property. Cultural material recovered from Feature 3 (see above) included a high percentage of architectural artifacts (n=72; 98%); Feature 3 was identified as the possible remnants of an adjacent demolished residence (identified to the north on the 1897 Sanborn and demolished in the mid-1950s). Artifacts recovered from the potential feature fills identified within STP 134 (see above) included an array of architectural, ecological, heating, and domestic artifacts. The origin of these deposits and their association with activities conducted on the property was indeterminate.

The artifacts recovered from STPs 137-139 were designated as site 36MR0276. Artifacts recovered from this site represent both historic and pre-contact artifacts, including brick fragments, unidentifiable nails, cut or wrought nails, clinched nails, vessel glass, a faceted glass bead, a milk glass button, whiteware, ironstone, slate, cinder, coal, and a heat treated black chert flake fragment; a clay ball of indeterminate temporal association was also recovered. Historic artifacts recovered from this site were likely associated with activities conducted prior to the construction of the current twentieth century residences and establishment of identified parcel divisions; therefore, the site boundaries were established based on a 25 foot buffer around STPs 137-139 (*Figure 20X; Photograph 76*). Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, 36MR0276 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at the site to refine its boundaries and investigate the identified deposits.

Due to the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, no additional testing was conducted at 36MR0276. Due to the restricted amount of remaining testable area within site 36MR0274, as a result of the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, no additional testing was conducted at 36MR0274. Due to the identification of feature fills/potential feature fills, and the amount and variety of historic artifacts recovered therein, additional testing was conducted at site 36MR0275. In addition, due to the refusal received within STP 134, additional testing was conducted in order for sterile subsoil to be reached. Additional testing was completed at this site

as part of Phase II archaeological evaluation investigations. The results of these investigations are provided in Section VI.B.

## **b. Broad Street, East**

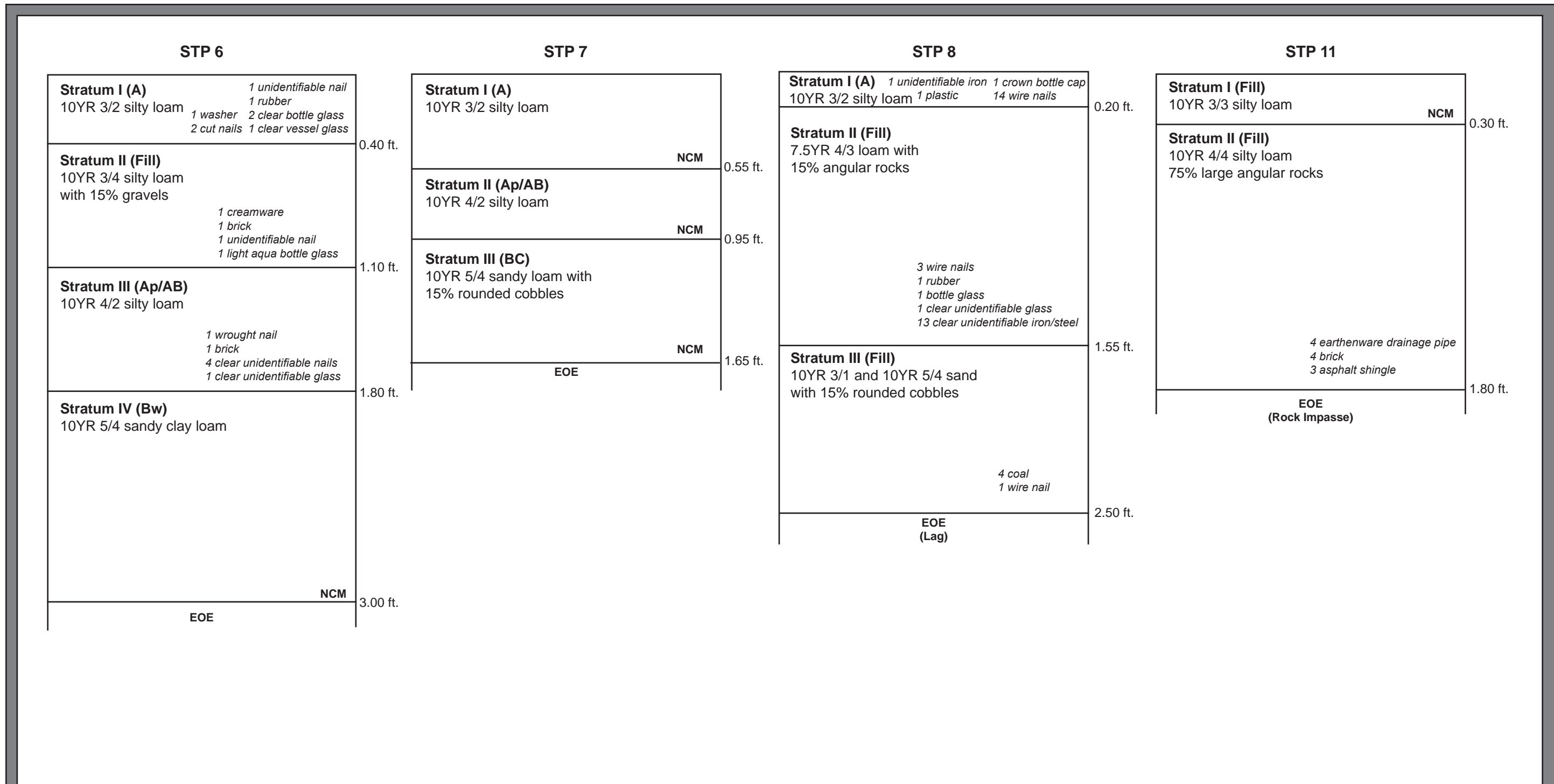
Shovel test pits 3-11 and 201 were placed along the eastern side of Broad Street within multiple residential front yards (*Figure 20X*). Minimally, one STP was placed within each property.

Shovel test pits 3-7, 9, 10, and 201 revealed the same general soil profile. Shovel test pit 7 provided a representative profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam to silty clay loam Ap/AB horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam BC horizon (Stratum III) with 15% rounded cobbles. The Stratum III BC horizon overlies a brown (10YR 5/3) sand C horizon and/or Lag (*Figure 37*). Within STPs 3-6, located the furthest from McMichael Creek, a sandy clay loam Bw horizon was encountered below the Ap/AB horizon instead of the more alluvial subsoil deposits encountered closer to the creek. Shovel test pits 5 and 9 share the same aforementioned profile with the exception that a black (10YR 2/1) silty loam O horizon was found to overlie the profile. Shovel test pits 3, 4, and 6 share the same aforementioned profile with the exception that one or more fill layers, ranging from dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam to mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and brown (10YR 5/3) gritty clay loam, were found to overlie the Ap/AB horizon.

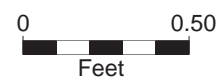
Shovel test pit 8 revealed a soil profile consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (7.5YR 4/3) loamy fill (Stratum II) with angular rocks, which overlies a mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand fill with rounded cobbles. Excavations of STP 8 were terminated at 2.5 feet (0.76 meters) below ground surface due to encountered lag (*Figure 37*).

Shovel test pit 11 revealed a soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam fill layer (Stratum I) overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 75% large angular rocks. Shovel test pit 11 is located within an area covered with gravel landscaping stone (*Figure 37*).

The artifacts recovered from STP 3, including nails of various manufacture methods, coal, and brick, were designated as site 36MR0278. 36MR0278 was identified as an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0278 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes a late nineteenth century residence (*Figure 20X; Photograph 78*). Recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the current residence. One historic feature, designated as Feature 1, was identified within STP 3. Feature 1 was identified based on the presence of two aligned bricks embedded within a fill soil comprised of mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam. The aligned bricks were observed to lie parallel to the frontage of the current residence. Feature 1 was determined to represent a landscaping feature (*Photograph 79*). One brick, three nails of unidentifiable manufacture method, three cut or wrought nails, and four pieces of coal were recovered from Feature 1.



EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 37**  
**Representative Shovel Test Pit Profile:**  
**Broad St. - East (36MR0249-36MR0253, 36MR0278,**  
**and 36MR0282)**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 78: General view of 36MR0278, facing east.



Photograph 79: STP 3 Feature 1 Planview (36MR0278), facing north.

The artifacts recovered from STP 5, including brick, bottle glass, nails of various manufacture methods, redware, whiteware, creamware, and an iron and brass furniture tack, were designated as site 36MR0249. 36MR0249 was identified as an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0249 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes a late nineteenth century residence (*Figure 20X; Photograph 80*). Recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the current residence.

The artifacts recovered from STP 6, including nails of various manufacture methods, rubber, bottle glass, vessel glass, creamware, and brick, were designated as site 36MR0250. 36MR0250 was identified as an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0250 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes a late nineteenth century residence (*Figure 20X; Photograph 81*). Recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the current residence.

The artifacts recovered from STP 8, including a crown cap, wire nails (finishing and roofing), rubber, bottle glass, and coal, were designated as site 36MR0251. 36MR0251 was identified as an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0251 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes a late nineteenth century residence (*Figure 20X; Photograph 82*). Recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the current residence.

The artifacts recovered from STP 9, including undecorated porcelaneous ware, an unidentifiable cylindrical iron object, and nails of various manufacture methods, were designated as site 36MR0252. 36MR0252 was identified as an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0252 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes a late nineteenth century residence (*Figure 20X; Photograph 83*). The majority of the recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the current residence. However, one (1) clinched, wrought rose-head nail (1715-1805) pre-dates the current structure and may represent an earlier, yet unknown structure on the property.

The artifacts recovered from STPs 10 and 11, including aluminum gutter fragments, window glass, wire nails, vinyl siding, lantern glass, earthenware drainage pipe fragments, brick fragments, asphalt shingles and a terra cotta flower pot fragment, were designated as site 36MR0253. 36MR0253 was identified as an urban historic site; the boundary of 36MR0253 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes a late nineteenth century residence (*Figure 20X; Photograph 84*). Recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the current residence.

The artifacts recovered from STP 201, including a milk glass vessel fragment, mold-formed vessel glass, lantern glass, a woodscrew, flat glass, whiteware, aluminum gutter fragment, and window glass, were designated as site 36MR0282. 36MR0282 was identified as an urban historic site. The boundary of 36MR0282 was delineated based upon the identified parcel boundary which includes a late nineteenth century residence (*Figure 20X; Photograph 85*). Recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with the construction, occupation, and/or maintenance of the current residence.



Photograph 80: General view of 36MR0249, facing east.



Photograph 81: General view of 36MR0250, facing east.



Photograph 82: General view of 36MR0251, facing east. Note demarcated buried utility.



Photograph 83: General view of 36MR0252, facing east.



Photograph 84: General view of 36MR0253, facing east.



Photograph 85: General view of 36MR0282, facing east.



The amount of remaining testable area within sites 36MR0252, 36MR0253, 36MR0278, and 36MR0282 was restricted by the designated APE boundary and observed disturbance from previous construction and/or utility emplacement. Therefore, no additional testing was recommended at these sites.

Due to the amount and variety of the historic artifacts recovered and the comparatively larger amount of testable area identified within the associated yards, additional testing was conducted at sites 36MR0249, 36MR0250, and 36MR0251. Additional testing was completed at these sites as part of Phase II archaeological evaluation investigations. The results of these investigations are provided in Section VI.B.

## **B. Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations**

The Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations were conducted at thirteen of the thirty-three sites identified within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE (Alternative 2B and 2D only). A total of 30 TUs were excavated as part of the Phase II testing. The identification of alluvial profiles throughout the APE was variable. Even along the same or adjacent roadway (in proximity to the same water source) the same B or C horizons were not always encountered and their depth was not always predictable.

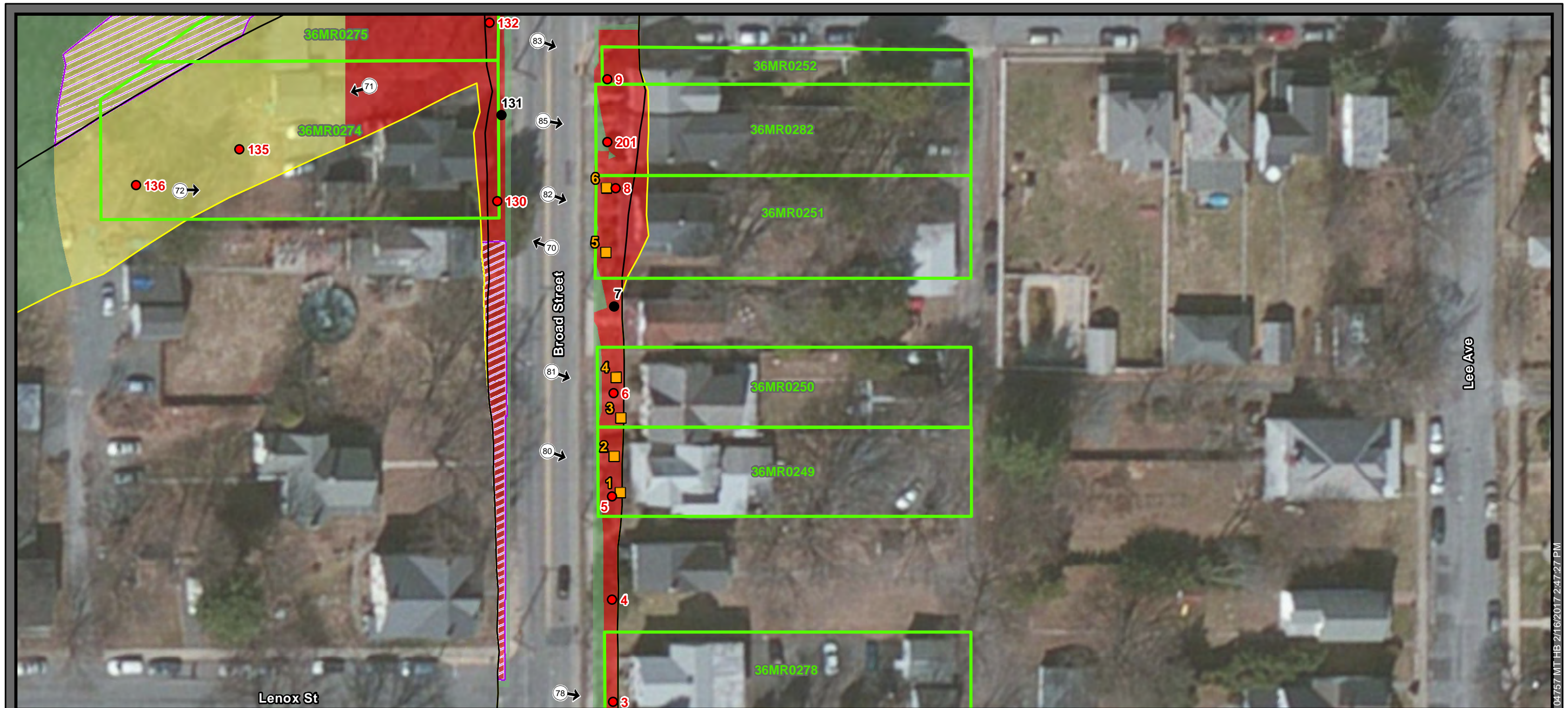
### **1. Site 36MR0249**

A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 1 and 2) were placed at site 36MR0249 originally identified by Phase IB STP 5 within the property at 68 Broad Street (**Figures 20X and 38; Photograph 80**). TUs 1 and 2 were placed adjacent to the front porch of the current residence. Test unit 1 was located in a landscaped planting bed. Test unit 2 was located in a manicured portion of the front yard.

The soil profile revealed in TU 1 consisted of a black (10YR 2/1) silty loam O horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), and gray (10YR 6/1) silty loam fill layer (Stratum II). Ash and crushed/decayed mortar was observed throughout the Stratum II fill layer; a heavier concentration was encountered at the base of Stratum II toward the eastern half of the TU. The Stratum II fill layer overlies a mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam fill layer (Stratum III) with 40-50% small rounded pebbles. The Stratum III fill layer overlies a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam Ap horizon (Stratum IV), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay B horizon (Stratum V). Excavations for TU 1 terminated on lag (C horizon) (**Figure 39; Photograph 86**). Heavy root/rodent disturbance was observed within the eastern portion of the TU.

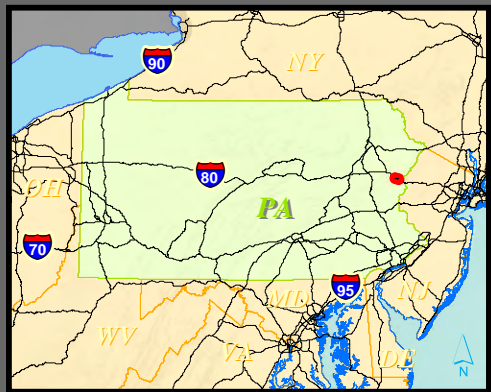
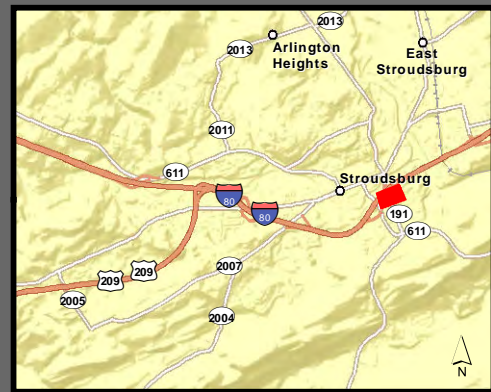
The soil profile revealed in TU 2 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 20% gravels. The Stratum II fill layer overlies a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam Ap horizon (Stratum III), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay B horizon (Stratum IV). Excavations for TU 2 terminated on lag (C horizon) (**Figure 40; Photograph 87**).

One shallow potential pre-contact postmold (Feature 13) was identified within TU 2 at the Stratum IV (B) surface. Feature 13 was identified as a small brown (10YR 4/3 silty clay loam) circular stain. Feature 13 was approximately 0.5 feet (0.15 meters) in diameter and revealed a depth of 0.14 feet. Though Feature 13 exhibited good shape and composition, it was fairly shallow (**Figure 41; Photograph 88**). No cultural material was recovered.



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| <p><b>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> </ul> | <p><b>Archaeological Probability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="background-color: red; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> High</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Moderate</li> <li><span style="background-color: lightgreen; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> <li><span style="border: 1px dashed purple; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance</li> </ul> | <p><b>Shovel Test Pit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">●</span> Historic</li> <li><span style="color: black; font-weight: bold;">●</span> No Artifact</li> </ul> | <p><b>Sites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid green; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Photo Location</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; width: 10px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Test Units</li> </ul> |
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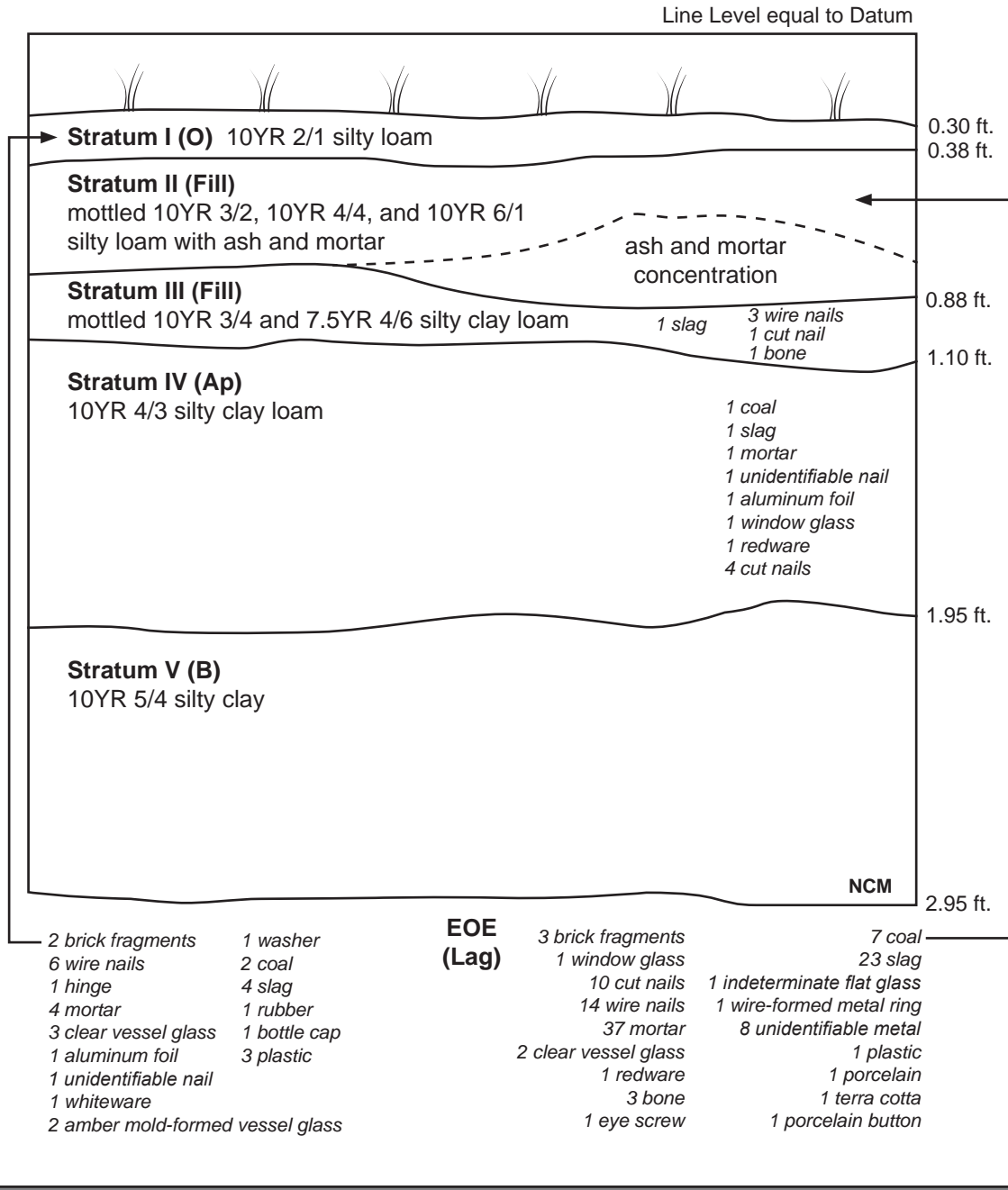


**Figure 38:**  
**Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for**  
**36MR0249, 36MR0250, and 36MR0251**

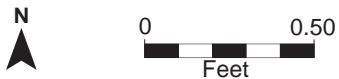
**Pennsylvania Department of**  
**Transportation, District 5-0**  
**I-80 Reconstruction Project**  
**Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI, 2013

**Site 36MR0249  
Test Unit 1 North Profile**



**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 39  
36MR0249: TU 1 North Profile**

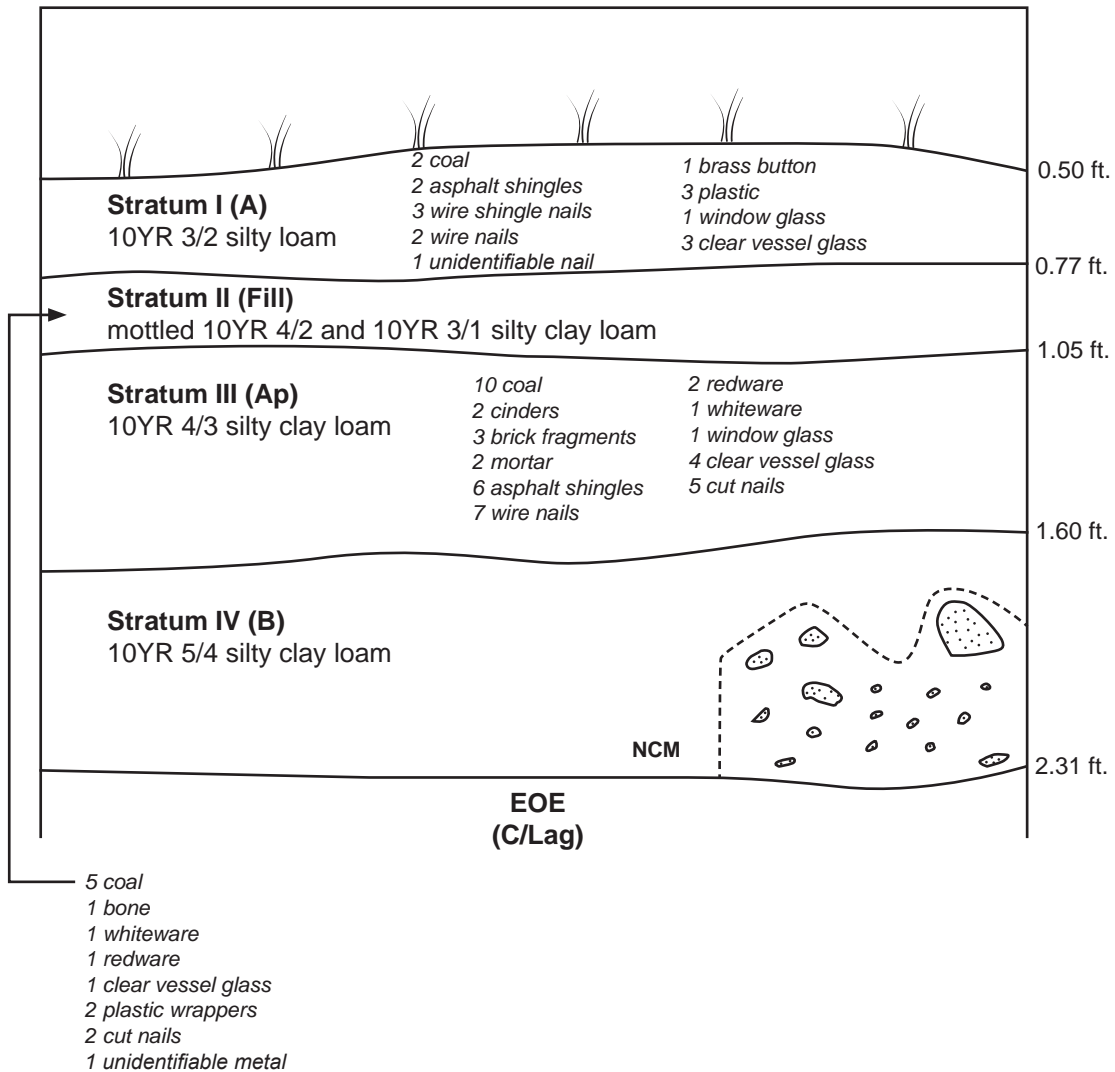
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 86: TU 1 North Profile (36MR0249), facing north.

**Site 36MR0249  
Test Unit 2 West Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



----- Conglomeration of small-medium sized rounded pebbles/cobbles

EOE - End of Excavation

NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 40  
36MR0249: TU 2 West Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

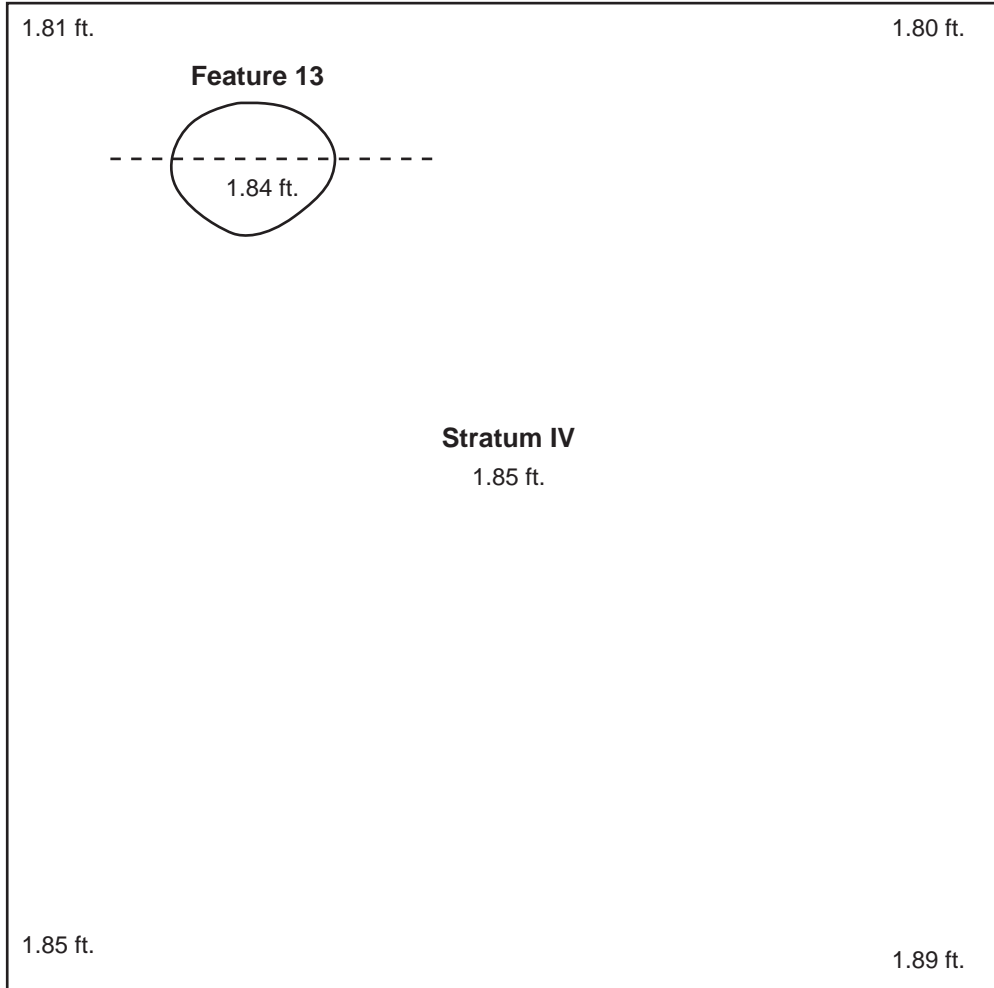


Photograph 87: TU 2 West Profile (36MR0249), facing west.

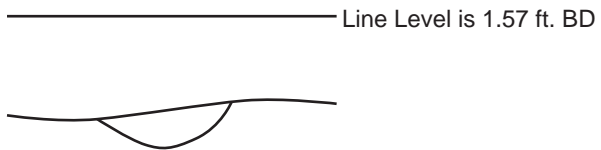


Photograph 88: TU 2 Feature 13 Planview (36MR0249), facing west.

**Site 36MR0249  
Test Unit 2 Stratum IV Feature 13 Planview**



**Feature 13 West Profile**



**Note:** All measurements are in feet below datum

- - - Bisect Line
- EOE - End of Excavation
- NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 41**  
**36MR0249: TU 2 Strat IV Feature 13 Planview**  
**and West Profile**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were deposited in association with the occupation and maintenance of the current late nineteenth century residence. However, some earlier artifacts which pre-date the extant house, including creamware (1762-1820) and redware (1715-1880), were recovered from the Ap horizon. Historic artifacts recovered from TU 1 Stratum IV and TU 2 Stratum III likely represent field scatter associated with pre- late nineteenth century plowing activities. The limited number of dateable artifacts and lack of historic cultural features prevent useful interpretation about the historic use of the property prior to construction of the extant house. Due to the identification of a pre-contact feature (Feature 13; postmold), the site type for 36MR0249 was revised to represent a pre-contact and historic site.

## 2. Site 36MR0250

A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 3 and 4) were placed at site 36MR0250 originally identified by Phase IB STP 6 within the property at 64/66 Broad Street (*Figures 20X and 38; Photograph 81*). TUs 3 and 4 were placed approximately 15 feet east of Broad Street on a raised landform immediately in front of the current residence.

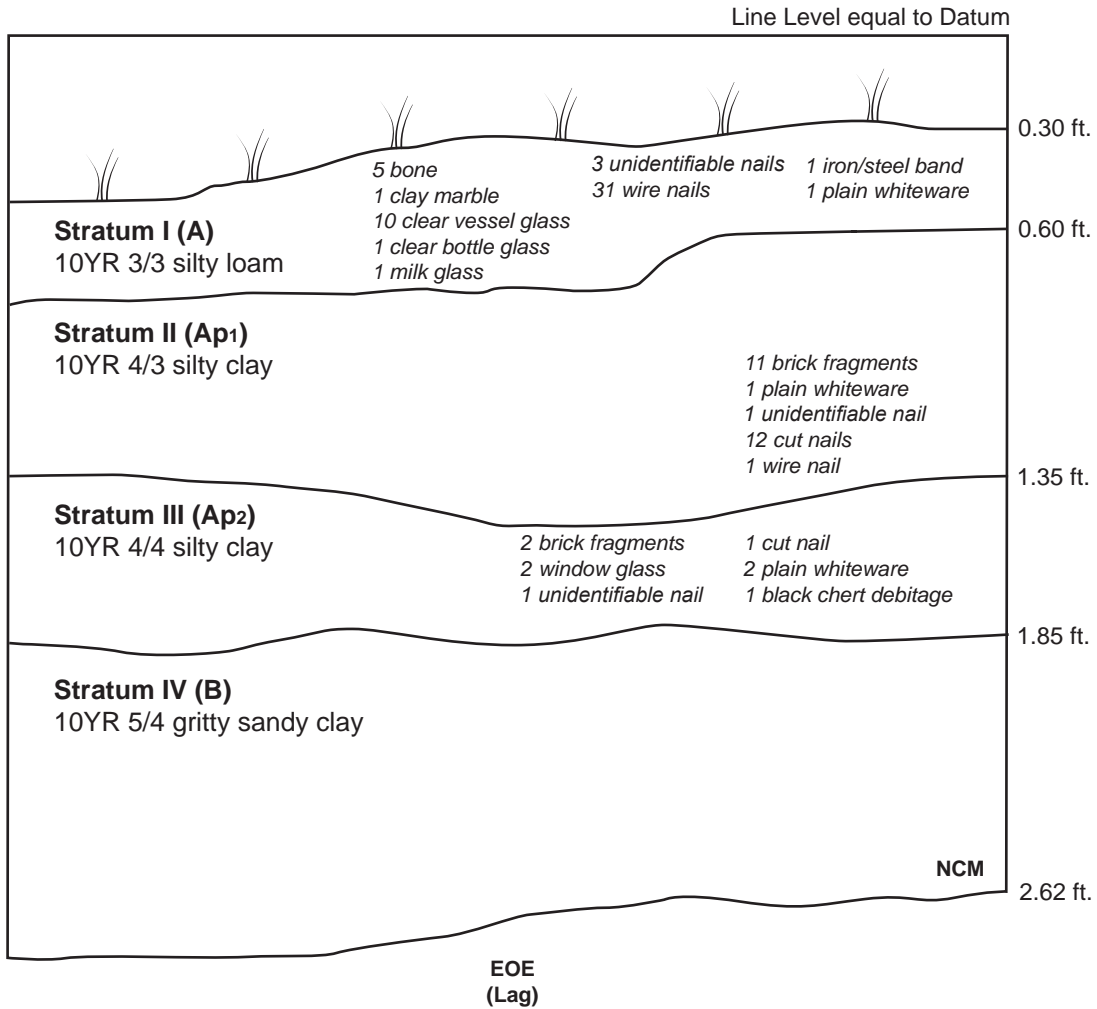
The soil profile revealed in TU4 is representative for site 36MR0250 and is comprised of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay Ap<sub>1</sub> horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay Ap<sub>2</sub> horizon (Stratum III). The Stratum III Ap<sub>2</sub> horizon overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gritty sandy clay B horizon (Stratum IV). Excavations for both TU 3 and 4 were terminated on lag (C horizon) (*Figure 42; Photograph 89*). The identified differentiation between the Ap<sub>1</sub> and Ap<sub>2</sub> horizon is likely a result of periodic plowing activities over a great length of time. Minimally, the upper portion of this horizon (Ap<sub>1</sub>) was subject to mid to late nineteenth century plowing activities, while the Ap<sub>2</sub> was likely subject to earlier plowing activities. One chert flake fragment was recovered from the TU 4 Stratum III (AB<sub>2</sub> horizon).

The soil profile revealed in TU 3 varies slightly from that encountered in TU 4 due to the identification of a layer of compacted fill (Stratum II) beneath the A horizon. The TU 3 Stratum II fill layer is comprised of a mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey silt with 20% small to medium sized rounded cobbles. During the excavation of TU 3, the property owner indicated that its location was in close proximity to an unmarked sewer line. Though no trench was encountered that could potentially be associated with the reported utility, its location nearby provides an explanation for the encountered fill layer.

Four (4) features (Features 9, 10, 11, and 12) were recorded and excavated at Site 36MR0250. Features 9 and 10 were identified at the Stratum V (B horizon) surface within TU 3 and Features 11 and 12 were identified at the Stratum IV (B horizon) surface within TU 4. All four features were initially identified as potential pre-contact postmolds.

Feature 9 was identified within the southeast corner of TU 3 as a dark semi-circular stain comprised of mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt with some charcoal flecking.

**Site 36MR0250  
Test Unit 4 North Profile**



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 42  
36MR0250: TU 4 North Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 89: TU 4 North Profile (36MR0250), facing north.

Feature 10 was identified within the center of TU 3 as a dark circular stain comprised of mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt with some charcoal flecking.

Subsequent to the excavation of Feature 9 and Feature 10, the soil anomalies were determined to represent non-cultural rodent disturbance. Both soil anomalies were very similar in soil composition and exhibited multiple rodent pathways. Charcoal recovered from Feature 10 was determined to be non-cultural and was discarded. No cultural material was recovered from Feature 9 or Feature 10.

Feature 11 was identified within the center of TU 4 as a dark circular stain comprised of brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam. Feature 11 was approximately 0.4 feet (0.12 meters) in diameter and exhibited a depth of approximately 0.14 feet (0.04 meters). Though Feature 11 exhibited good shape and composition, it was fairly shallow (*Figure 43; Photograph 90*). No cultural material was recovered.

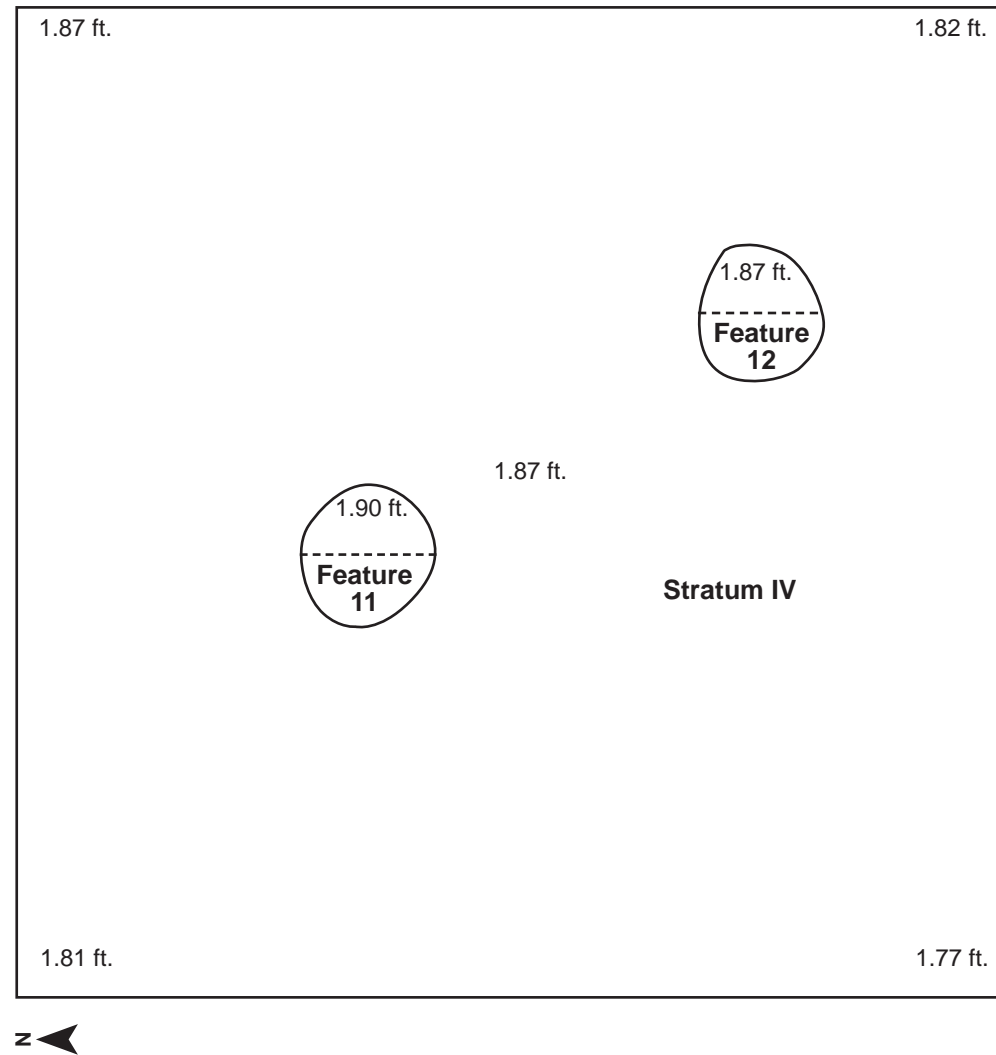
Feature 12 was identified within the center of TU 4 as a dark circular stain comprised of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam. Feature 12 was approximately 0.4 feet (0.12 meters) in diameter and exhibited a depth of approximately 0.20 feet (0.06 meters). Though Feature 12 exhibited good shape and composition, it was fairly shallow (*Figure 43; Photograph 90*). No cultural material was recovered.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were deposited in association with the occupation and maintenance of the current late nineteenth century residence. However, some earlier historic artifacts which pre-date the extant house likely represent field scatter. The limited number of dateable artifacts and lack of historic cultural features prevent useful interpretation about the historic use of the property prior to construction of the extant house. Due to the recovery of pre-contact material and the identification of two pre-contact features (postmold), the site type for 36MR0250 was revised to represent a pre-contact and historic site.

### **3. Site 36MR0251**

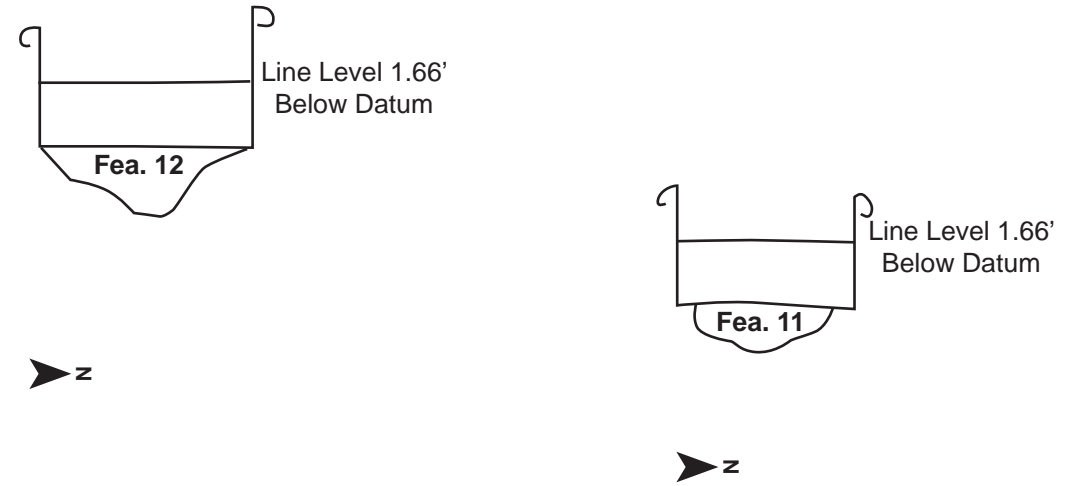
A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 5 and 6) were placed at site 36MR0251 originally identified by Phase IB STP 8 within the property at 58 Broad Street (*Figures 20X and 38; Photograph 82*). Test unit 5 was placed 2.7 feet north of a private sidewalk and 1.0 feet east of the current retaining wall. Test unit 6 was placed 14.0 feet north of the residence entrance, 1.0 feet east of the current retaining wall, and 3.0 feet north of a marked gas utility. Soil profiles encountered at 36MR0251 consisted of an A horizon overlying subsequent fill layers and sterile soil horizons; however, the composition of the encountered soils were variable between the TU excavations.

Site 36MR0250  
Test Unit 4 Feature 11 & 12 Planview



Note: All measurements are in feet below datum; NCM recovered from Feature 11 or Feature 12

Site 36MR0250  
Test Unit 4 Feature 11 & 12  
West Profile



----- Bisect Line  
EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 43**  
**36MR0250: TU 4 Stratum IV Feature 11 & 12 Planview and West Profile**  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 90: TU 4 Feature 11 and 12 Planview (36MR0250), facing east.

The soil profile revealed in TU 5 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) coarse sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 25-30% medium sized rounded cobbles. The Stratum II fill layer overlies a dark brown (10YR 3/3) coarse sand C horizon/lag (Stratum III) containing poorly sorted small to medium sized rounded cobbles (*Figure 44; Photograph 91*).

The soil profile revealed in TU 6 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) that also contains fragments of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) decomposing rock. The Stratum II fill layer overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam B horizon (Stratum III) (*Figure 45; Photograph 92*).

One (1) feature (Feature 8) was identified at Site 36MR0251. Feature 8, a mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) linear stain, was identified at the TU 6 Stratum III surface. Feature 8, identified approximately 1.7 feet below ground surface, was oriented in a southwest/northeast direction and was determined to represent a utility trench. Excavations of TU 6 were terminated following the discovery and identification of Feature 8. The full width of the trench was captured within the TU, indicating that the utility was not accurately marked (*Photograph 92*).

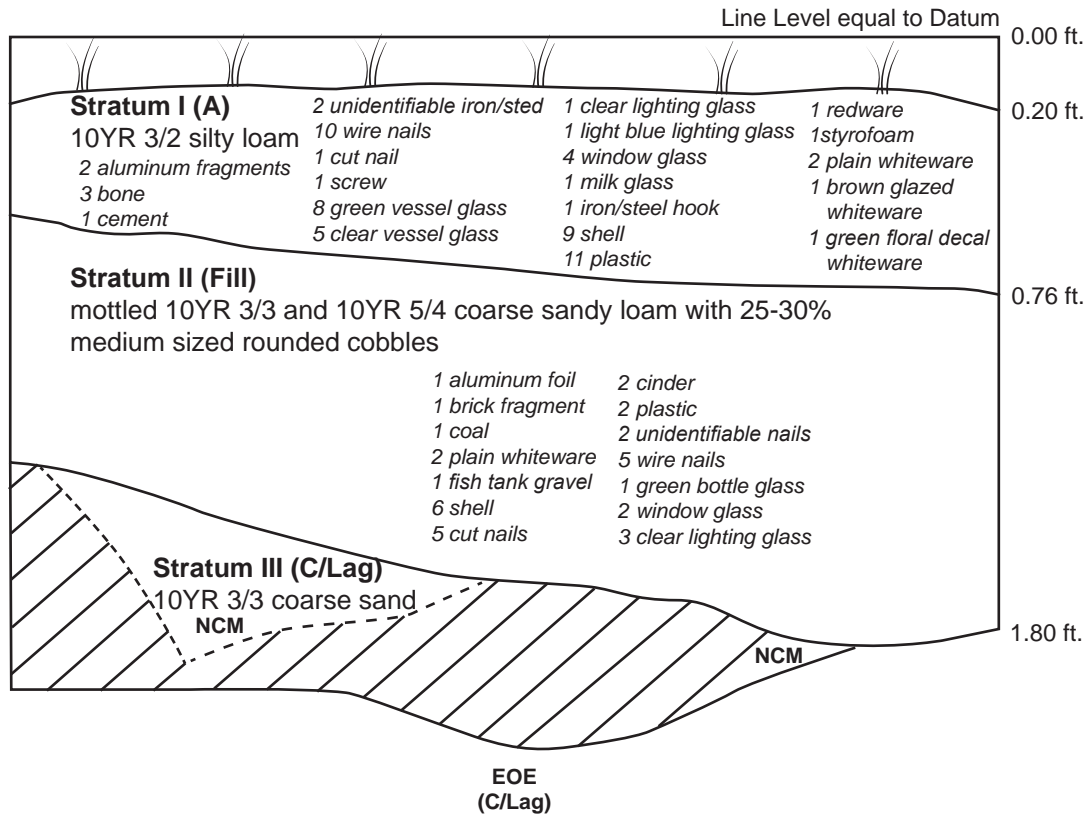
The artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were determined to have been deposited in association with the occupation and maintenance of the current late nineteenth century residence. Some of these deposits were subsequently disturbed by modern utility emplacement.

## **4. Site 36MR0257**

A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 7 and 8) were placed at site 36MR0257. The site was identified west of Dreher Avenue and north of the I-80 overpass based of the excavation of Phase IB STPs 67-69 (*Figures 20S and 46; Photograph 65*). TUs 7 and 8 were excavated in the vicinity of STPs 68 and 69. The placement of the TUs was limited by the width of the APE and size of testable area (due to the presence of various landscaping features and trees).

The soil profile revealed in TUs 8 is representative for Site 36MR0257 and is comprised of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled brown (10YR 5/3), dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 60% small to medium sized rounded cobbles. It overlies a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum III). The Stratum III fill layer was also found to contain a discrete thin coal ash lense that was isolated to the southern third of the TU. The Stratum III fill layer overlies a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam 2A horizon (Stratum IV), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand 2BC horizon (Stratum V). The Stratum V 2BC horizon overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand 3AC horizon (Stratum VI), which overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sand 3C horizon (Stratum VII) (*Figure 47; Photograph 93*).

**Site 36MR0251  
Test Unit 5 South Profile**



- Concentration of Small to Medium Rounded Cobbles

**EOE** - End of Excavation

**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 44  
36MR0251: TU 5 South Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



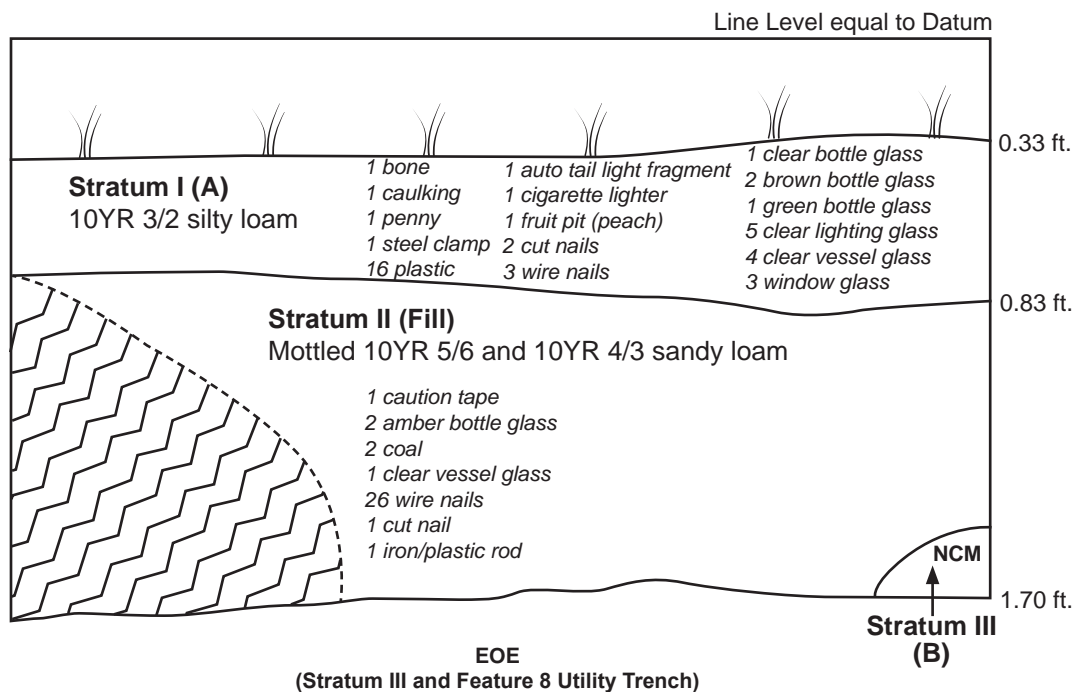


Photograph 91: TU 5 South Profile (36MR0251), facing south.



Photograph 92: TU 6 East Profile (36MR0251), facing east.

**Site 36MR0251  
Test Unit 6 East Profile**



**Stratum III (B):** 10YR 5/6 clay loam

**Feature 8:** Mottled 10YR 4/3 and 10YR 5/6 sandy loam

**Note:** Stratum II likely represents upper portion of Feature 8 Utility Trench

- 5YR 4/4 decomposed rock
- EOE** - End of Excavation
- NCM** - No Cultural Material



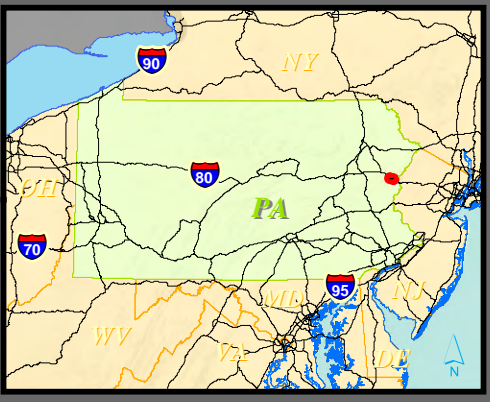
**Figure 45  
36MR0251: TU 6 East Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



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|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> High</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: green; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 1px dashed purple; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance</li> </ul> | <p>Shovel Test Pit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Historic</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Photo Location</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Test Units</li> </ul> | <p>Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 2px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span></li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|--|

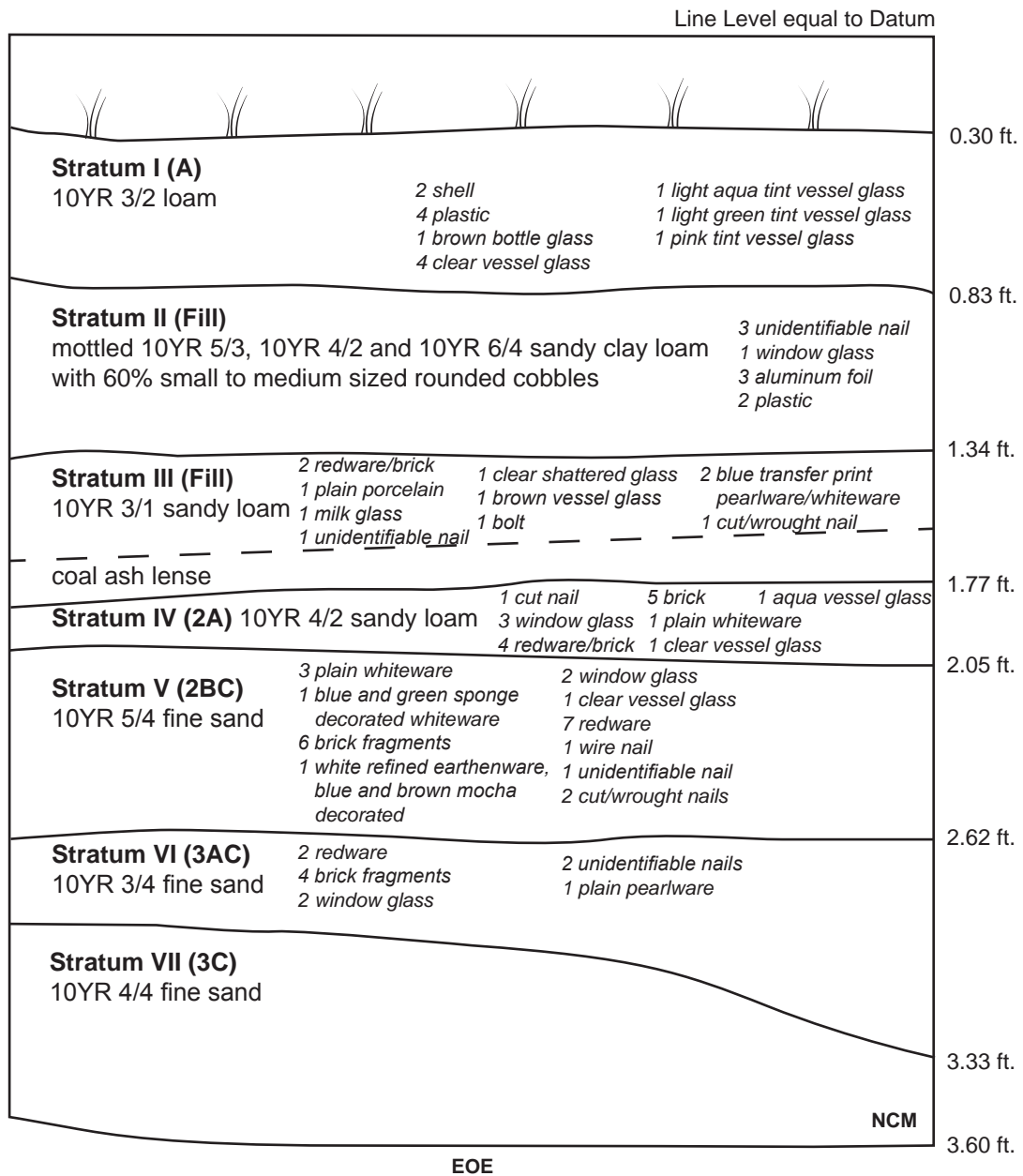


**Figure 46:**  
Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for  
36MR0257 and 36MR0258

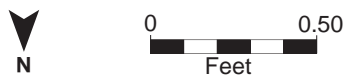
Pennsylvania Department of  
Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI, 2013

**Site 36MR0257  
Test Unit 8 South Profile**



**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 47  
36MR0257: TU 8 South Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 93: TU 8 South Profile (36MR0257), facing south.

The soil profile revealed in TU 7 is similar to that encountered within TU 8 with the exception that within TU 7 fills encountered between the A horizon and 2A horizon were excavated as a single stratum and the 2BC and 3AC horizons identified within TU 8 were not differentiated within TU 7. A discrete ash lense was encountered and observable in the southern profile of each TU. Each TU was terminated on encountered lag or within the 3C horizon.

Two (2) features (Feature 4 and 5) were identified at Site 36MR0257. Both Features 4 and 5 were identified within TU 8.

Feature 4 was identified as an extensive tree burn disturbance. Feature was identified at the TU 8 Stratum IV surface. Feature 4 was comprised of soft, loose, and friable mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam soil, as well as burned and decaying plant matter. Due to the extent and nature of the disturbance, which encompassed the majority of TU 8, Feature 4 could not be segregated and excavated separately from Stratum IV. Feature 4 was found to continue with depth, extending through subsequent strata.

Feature 5, a dark circular stain was identified at the TU 8 Stratum V surface. Feature 5 was identified within the northwest corner of TU 8 and was observed to extend into the northern TU wall. Feature 5 was comprised of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with 10% small gravels. Feature 5 was approximately 1.25 feet in diameter and approximately 0.7 feet deep. Feature 5 did not yield any cultural material. Based on the shape and size of Feature 5, it was identified as an historic posthole (*Figures 48 and 49; Photograph 94*).

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were determined to have been deposited in association with the occupation and maintenance of the current early twentieth century residences. However, some of the recovered artifacts could also be associated with twentieth century road construction activities. The identification of an historic posthole at the Stratum V (2BC) surface and the recovery of architectural and domestic class artifacts from this and subsequent horizons that pre-date the current residences, suggest the presence of an earlier occupation. However, the limited number of dateable artifacts and lack of artifacts from the single identified historic cultural feature prevents useful interpretation about the historic use of the property prior to construction of the extant residences.

## **5. Site 36MR0258**

A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TUs 9 and 10) were placed at Site 36MR0258. The site was identified east of Dreher Avenue north of the I-80 overpass based on the excavation of Phase IB STPs 70-71 (*Figures 20S and 46; Photograph 66*). TUs 9 and 10 were placed approximately 7 feet from the Dreher Avenue eastern edge of pavement and to the southwest of previous testing. Test unit 9 and 10 were placed approximately 40 feet apart. TUs 9 and 10 were placed in order to further investigate deep fills encountered along Dreher Avenue. Based on background research, this site is located in the vicinity of a non-extant lumber yards associated with the twentieth century Monroe Lumber and Supply Co./John N. Eschenbach Lumber Co. Test unit 9 was placed in the vicinity of STP 71 and TU 10 was placed in the vicinity of STP 70. As with STP 70, TU 10 encountered undisturbed soil horizons beneath multiple layers of fill.

The excavation of TU 9 did not reach sterile soil horizons and was terminated within fill due to rock impasse.

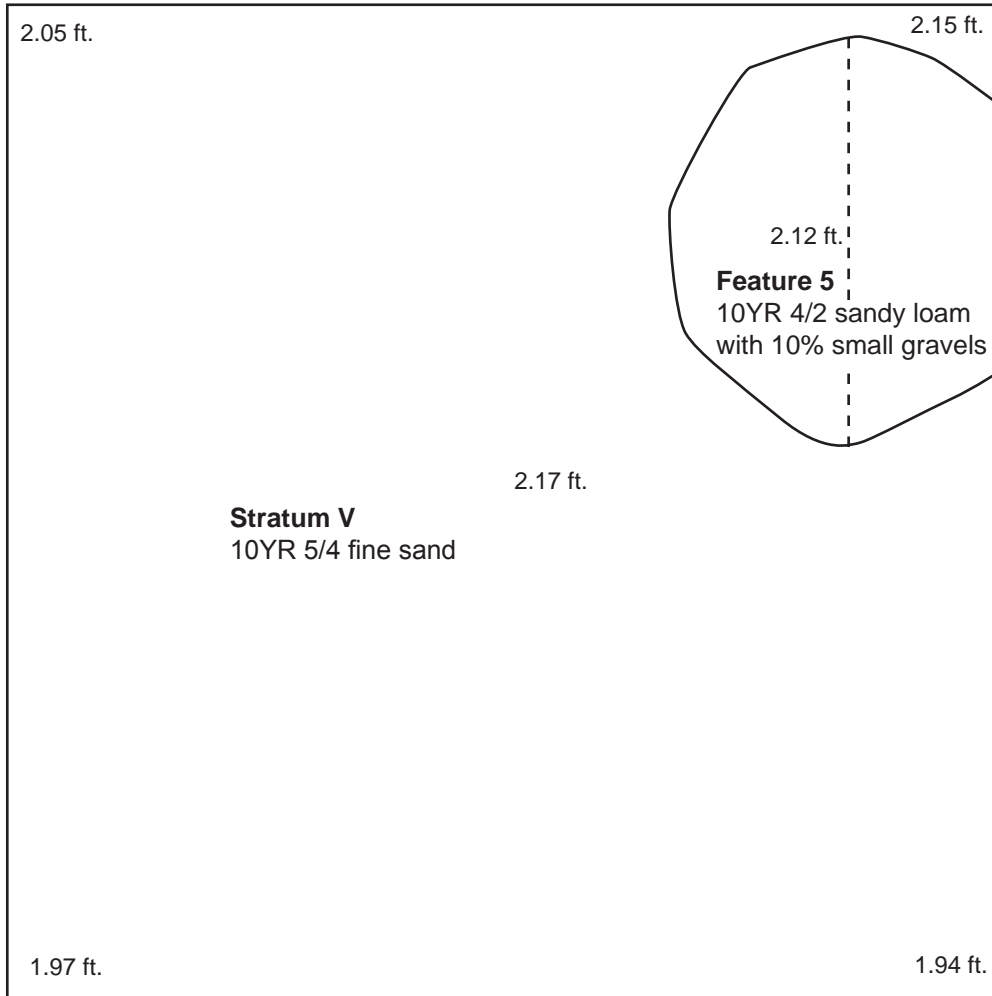
The soil profile revealed in TU 9 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) containing greater than 50% small to medium sized rounded cobbles, which overlies a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum III). The Stratum III fill layer overlies a black (10YR 2/1) silty loam fill layer (Stratum IV), which overlies a layer of coal ash (Stratum V). Stratum V overlies a mottled brown (10YR 4/3), very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay loam fill layer (Stratum VI) with 20% medium to large sized rounded cobbles. The Stratum VI fill layer overlies a mottled very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay fill layer (Stratum VII), which overlies a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) coarse sandy clay fill layer (Stratum VII). Excavations of TU 9 were terminated at approximately 5.2 feet below ground surface due to rock impasse within the Stratum VII fill (**Photograph 95**). The compactness and rocky composition of the Stratum VII fill layer inhibited the probing of underlying soils.

A concrete pipe was encountered within TU 9 Stratum VI. The pipe was open at one end and appeared to be laid loose within the soil (**Photograph 96**). The pipe exists on an east/west orientation and not parallel to the roadway. The section of encountered pipe was not laid within a separate trench and was determined to not be associated with any active utility. The section of pipe was determined to be a part of the deposited fill and did not function as placed. The encountered pipe, as well as multiple large rocks and pieces of asphalt inhibited the continuation of excavations across the full TU. Therefore, excavations were continued within the southwestern quadrant of the TU only in an attempt to reach undisturbed soils and document the vertical extent of the encountered fills/disturbance (**Figure 50**).

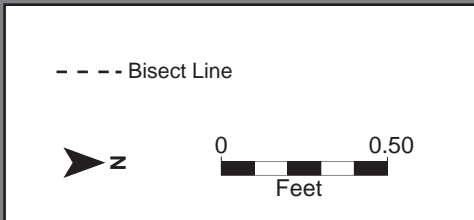
The soil profile revealed in TU 10 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) containing 30-40% gravels, which then overlies a mottled very dark brown (10YR 2/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand fill layer (Stratum III). The Stratum III fill layer overlies a weak structured dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam AB horizon (Stratum IV), which then overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay loam BC horizon (Stratum V). The Stratum V BC horizon overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sand C horizon (Stratum VI) (**Figure 51; Photograph 97**). Excavations of TU 10 were terminated on lag at approximately 3.7 feet below ground surface, approximately 0.3 feet below the Stratum VI surface.

The majority of the artifacts were recovered from disturbed soils that were deposited sometime in the twentieth century. The association of these artifacts with activities conducted on the property as part of successive lumber yards is indeterminate. The limited number of dateable artifacts and lack of historic cultural features within undisturbed horizons prevent useful interpretation about the historic use of the property prior to its industrial utilization.

**Site 36MR0257**  
**Test Unit 8 Stratum V Feature 5 Planview**



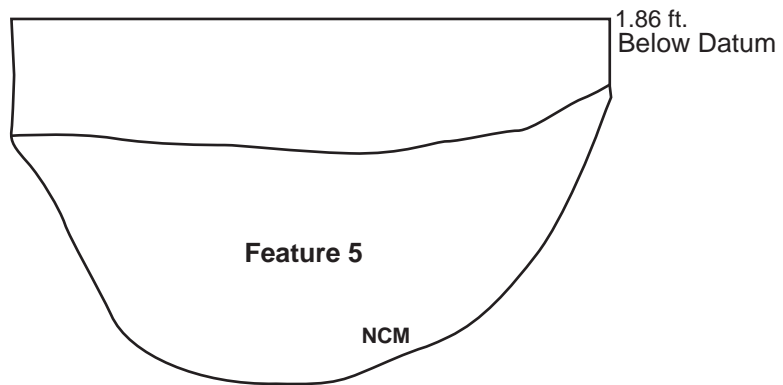
**Note:** All measurements are in feet below datum



**Figure 48**  
**36MR0257: TU 8 Stratum V Feature 5 Planview**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



**Site 36MR0257  
Test Unit 8 Feature 5 North Profile**



**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 49  
36MR0257: TU 8 Feature 5 North Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 94: TU 8 Feature 5 EOE (36MR0257), facing north.

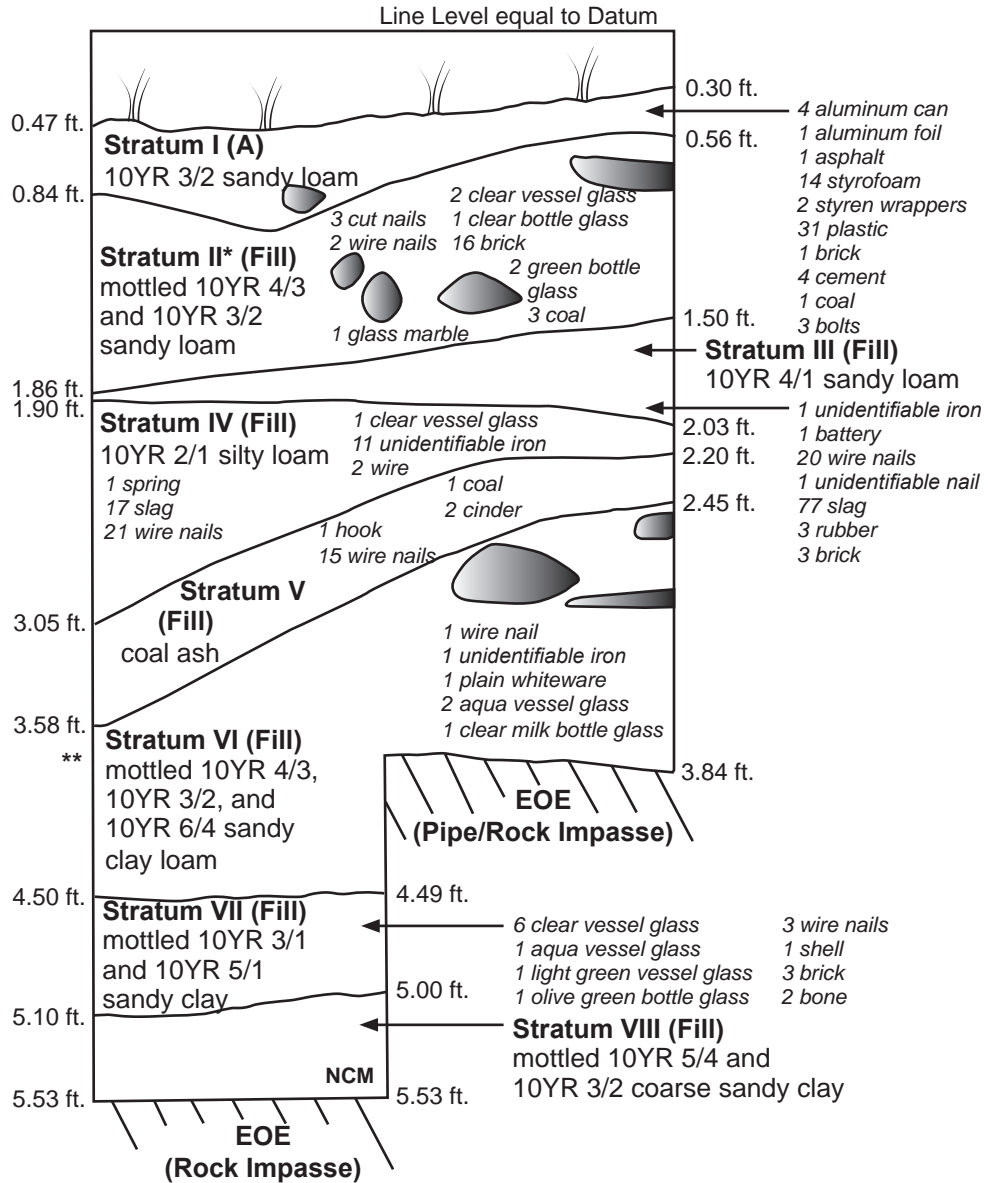


Photograph 95: TU 9 West Profile (36MR0258), facing west.



Photograph 96: Close-up of excavation restrictions within TU 9 (36MR0258), facing northeast. Note excavations continued below this depth within the southwest quadrant only.

**Site 36MR0258  
Test Unit 9 West Profile**



\* Greater than 50% rocks throughout Stratum  
 \*\* Continued excavation within southwest quadrant

- Rock  
 EOE - End of Excavation  
 NCM - No Cultural Material

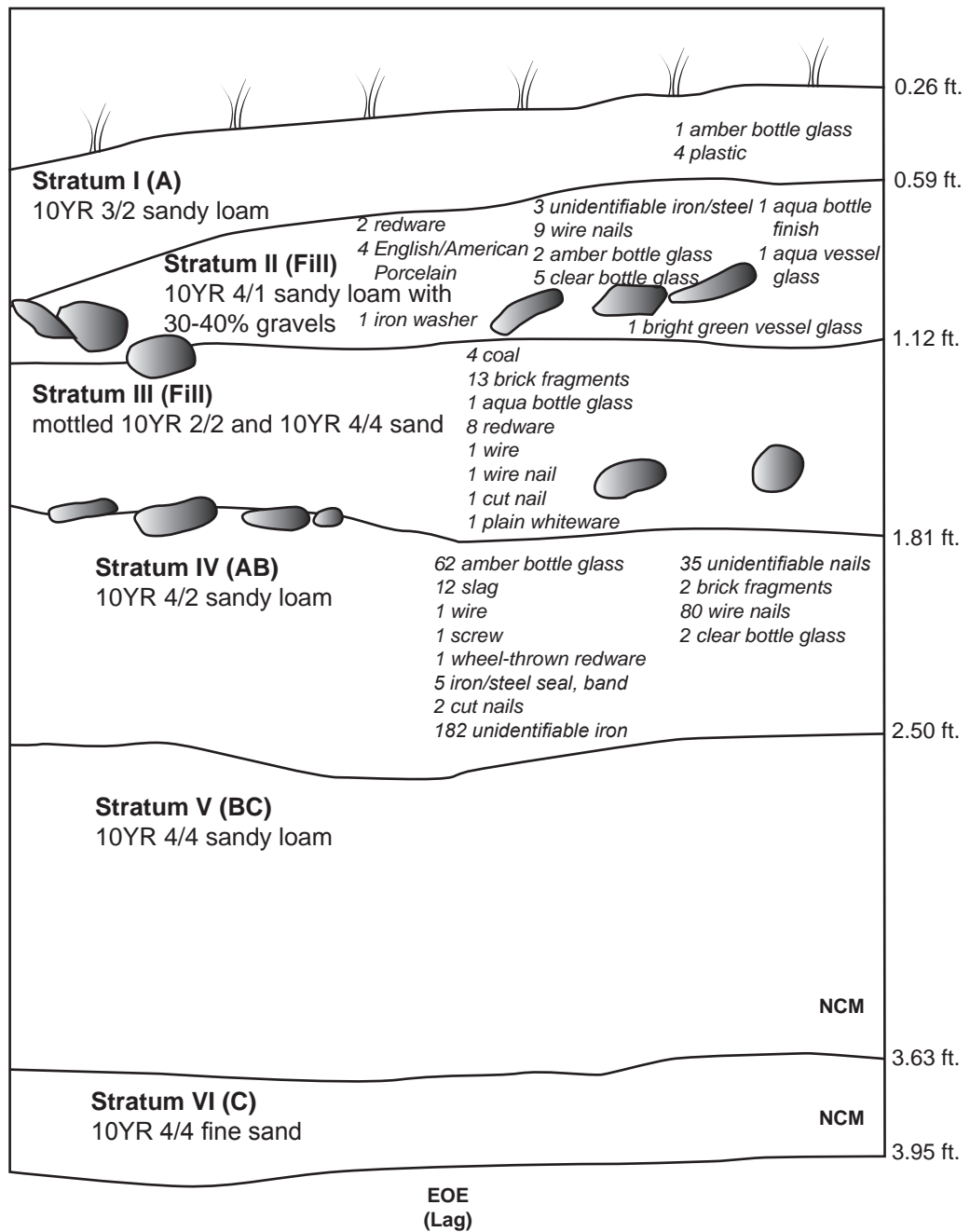
N  
 0 0.50  
 Feet

**Figure 50**  
**36MR0258: TU 9 West Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

**Site 36MR0258**  
**Test Unit 10 West Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



- Rock  
**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material  
 N  
 0 0.50  
 Feet

**Figure 51**  
**36MR0258: TU 10 West Profile**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 97: TU 10 West Profile (36MR0258), facing west.

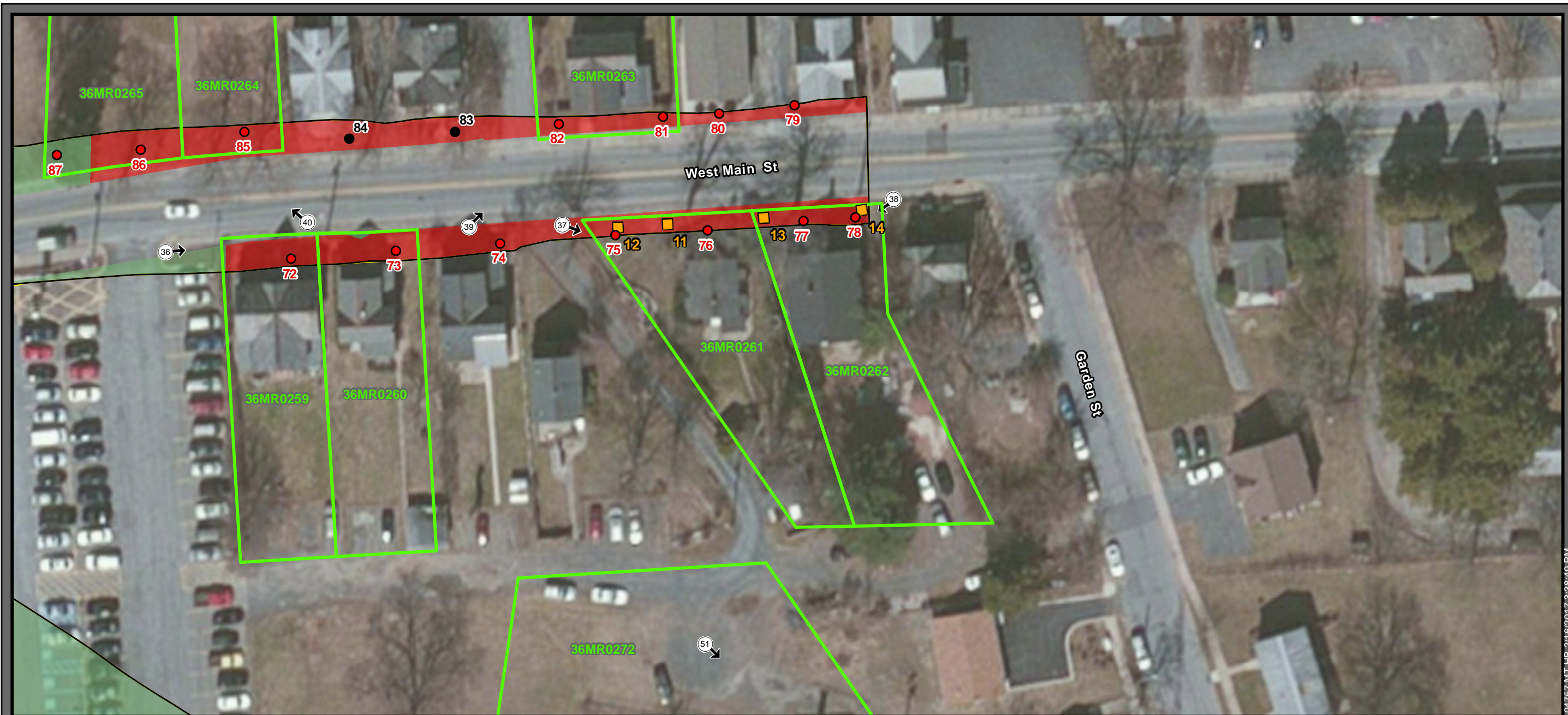
## 6. Site 36MR0261

A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 11 and 12) were placed at Site 36MR0261 originally identified by Phase IB STPs 75 and 76 within the property at 1191 W. Main Street (**Figures 200 and 52; Photograph 37**). Test unit 11 was placed approximately 42 feet east of the private gravel driveway/access road and two feet south of the sidewalk. Test unit 12 was placed approximately 22 feet east of the private gravel driveway/access road and two feet south of the sidewalk.

Both excavated TUs revealed alluvial soil profiles. However, both TUs profiles are provided below, as unique soil horizons were encountered in TU 12 that were not identified as a result of the previous geomorphological evaluation and other Phase IB/II excavations. Phase IB STPs excavated in closer proximity to the stream channel were terminated within coarse grained sands or were refused within compacted fill, exhibiting disturbance associated with historic residential/commercial development and/or roadway construction. Variations in the encountered profiles are likely related to deviations in the position of the Little Pocono Creek channel over time.

The soil profile revealed in TU 11 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) with 10-15% gravels overlying a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 10-15% gravels, which then overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam weak structured AB horizon (Stratum III) with 15% small to medium sized rounded cobbles. The Stratum III AB horizon overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand B horizon (Stratum IV) (**Figure 53; Photograph 98**). Excavations of TU 11 were terminated on lag (C horizon) at approximately 3.3 feet below ground surface.

The soil profile revealed in TU 12 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) with 10-15% gravels overlying a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 10-15% gravels, which then overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam weak structured AB<sub>1</sub> horizon (Stratum III) with 15% small to medium sized rounded cobbles. The Stratum III AB<sub>1</sub> horizon overlies a blocky very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam AB<sub>2</sub> horizon (Stratum IV), which then overlies a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam 2A/2AC horizon (Stratum V) with some yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam mottling and charcoal flecking. The Stratum V 2A/2AC horizon overlies a structureless dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand 2C horizon (Stratum VI) (**Figure 54; Photograph 99**). Excavations were terminated within the 2C horizon (Stratum VI) at a depth of approximately 5 feet below ground surface. A soil probe was utilized to determine the characteristics of the underlying soils. A plastic mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) Cg horizon was encountered within an additional 0.5 feet, and the water table was encountered at an additional 1.0 feet below stoppage. Lag was not encountered. One chert biface reduction flake was recovered from the TU 12 Stratum III AB<sub>1</sub> horizon.



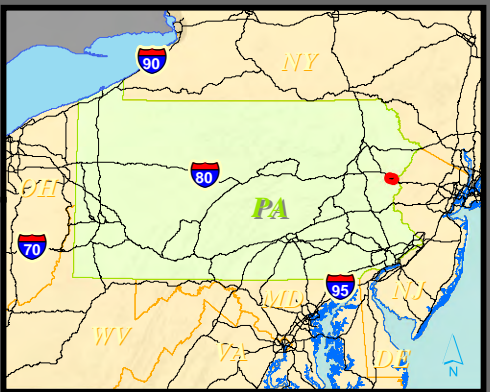
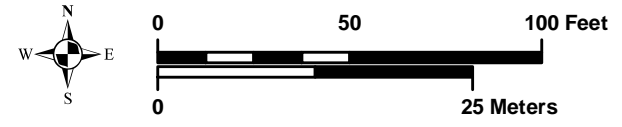
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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects  
 Alternatives 2B & 2D  
 Alternative 2A

Archaeological Probability  
 High  
 Low

Shovel Test Pit  
 Historic  
 No Artifact  
 Photo Location

Sites  
 Photo Location  
 Test Units



**Figure 52:**  
 Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for  
 36MR0261 and 36MR0262

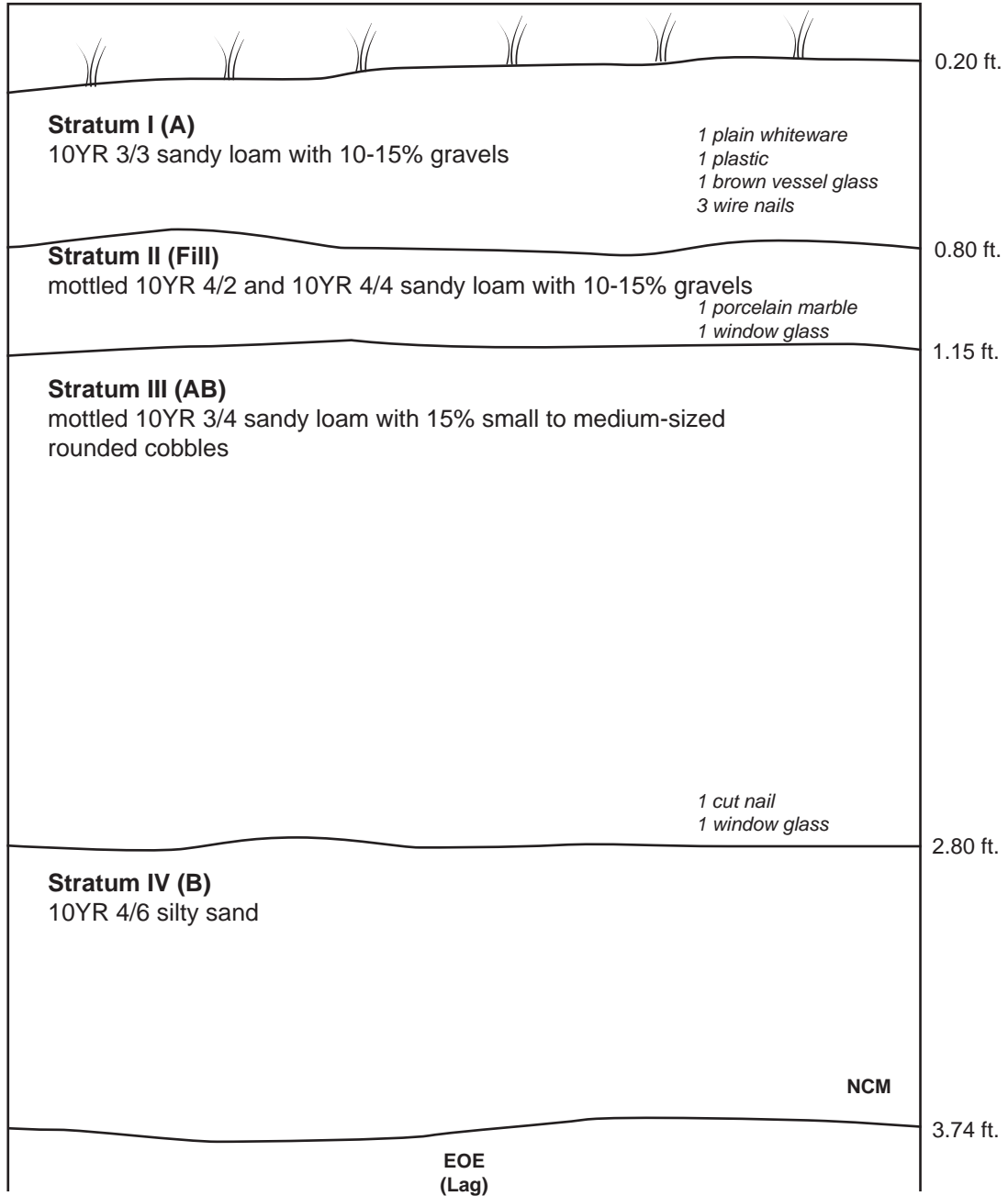
Pennsylvania Department of  
 Transportation, District 5-0  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI, 2013

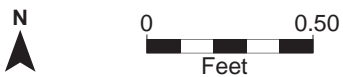


**Site 36MR0261  
Test Unit 11 North Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 53  
36MR0261: TU 11 North Profile**

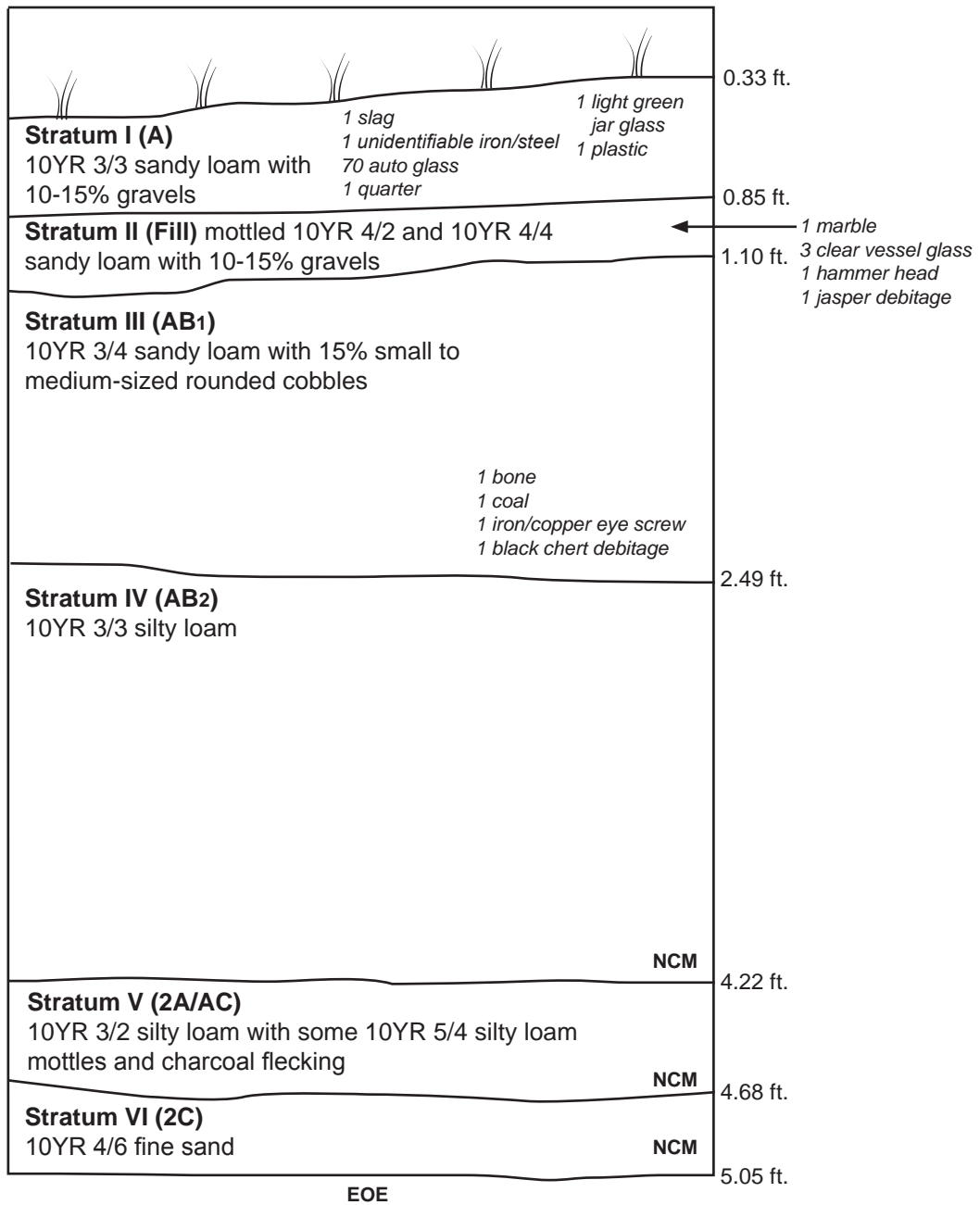
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 98: TU 11 North Profile (36MR0261), facing north.

**Site 36MR0261**  
**Test Unit 12 West Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



EOE

EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 54**  
**36MR0261: TU 12 West Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 99: TU 12 West Profile (36MR0261), facing west.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were determined to have been deposited in association with the occupation and maintenance of the early twentieth century residence. Artifacts recovered from the upper horizons were predominantly from the twentieth century. Based on the paucity of artifacts recovered from the lower horizons, it is difficult to make observations about the historic use of the site prior to the construction of the current residence.

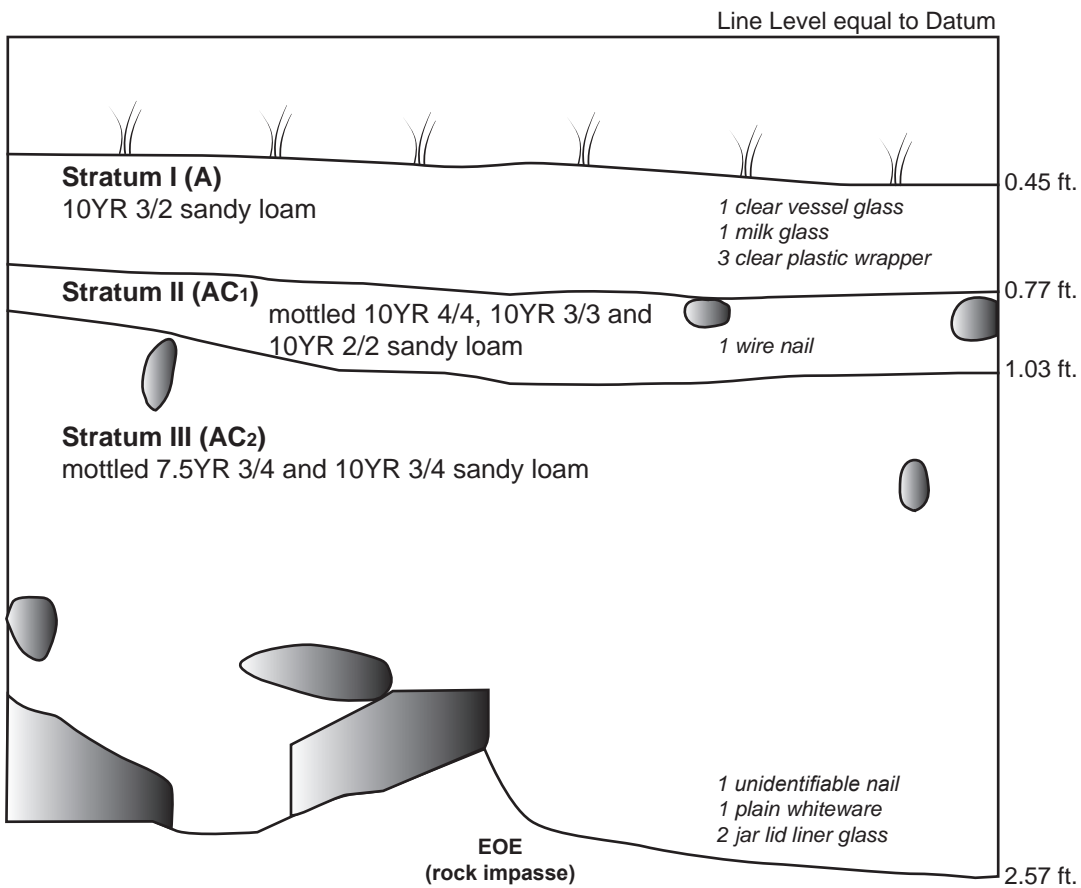
## 7. Site 36MR0262


A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 13 and 14) were placed at Site 36MR0262 originally identified by Phase IB STPs 77 and 78 within the property at 1189 W. Main Street (**Figures 200 and 52; Photograph 38**). Test unit 13 was placed approximately 107 feet west of Garden Street (3.0 feet west of a private sidewalk) and two feet south of the W. Main Street sidewalk. Test unit 14 was placed approximately 67 feet west of Garden Street (4 feet west of a private sidewalk) and three feet south of the W. Main Street sidewalk. Test unit 14 is approximately 40 feet east of TU 13. The upper portions of the soil profiles encountered within TUs 13 and 14 were generally similar; however, their profiles were differentiated by the development/deposition of the underlying soils. The variation in composition and depth of the soil profiles encountered at sites identified along this portion of W. Main Street are likely related to deviations in the position of the Little Pocono Creek channel over time. Soil profiles encountered at site 36MR0262 indicate that the immediate vicinity experienced high energy flood episodes. This type of flooding likely occurred periodically, which did not allow for any type of stability that may have allowed for more complex soil development. However, much deeper and more stable soil packages were encountered to the west at Site 36MR0261 (TUs 11 and 12).

The soil profile revealed in TU 13 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) with 5% small rounded pebbles overlying a mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), dark brown (10YR 3/3), and very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam AC<sub>1</sub> horizon (Stratum II) with 10-20% small to medium-sized rounded cobbles, which then overlies a mottled dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam AC<sub>2</sub> horizon (Stratum III) with 10-20% small to medium-sized rounded cobbles (**Figure 55; Photograph 100**). Excavation of TU 13 terminated on large stones/lag at approximately 2 feet below ground surface.

The soil profile revealed in TU 14 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) with 5% small rounded pebbles overlying a mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3), very dark brown (10YR 2/2), and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam AC horizon (Stratum II) with 10-20% small to medium-sized rounded cobbles, which then overlies a weak structured dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam BC horizon (Stratum III). The Stratum III BC horizon contained little to no rock and was found to overly laminar coarse and fine sands (C horizon) (**Figure 56; Photograph 101**). Excavation of TU 14 terminated on the C horizon sands. Underlying soils were probed and encountered lag at approximately 1.8 feet below the surface of the C horizon (approximately 4.4 feet below ground surface).

**Site 36MR0262  
Test Unit 13 East Profile**



-  - Rock
- EOE** - End of Excavation
- NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 55  
36MR0262: TU 13 East Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

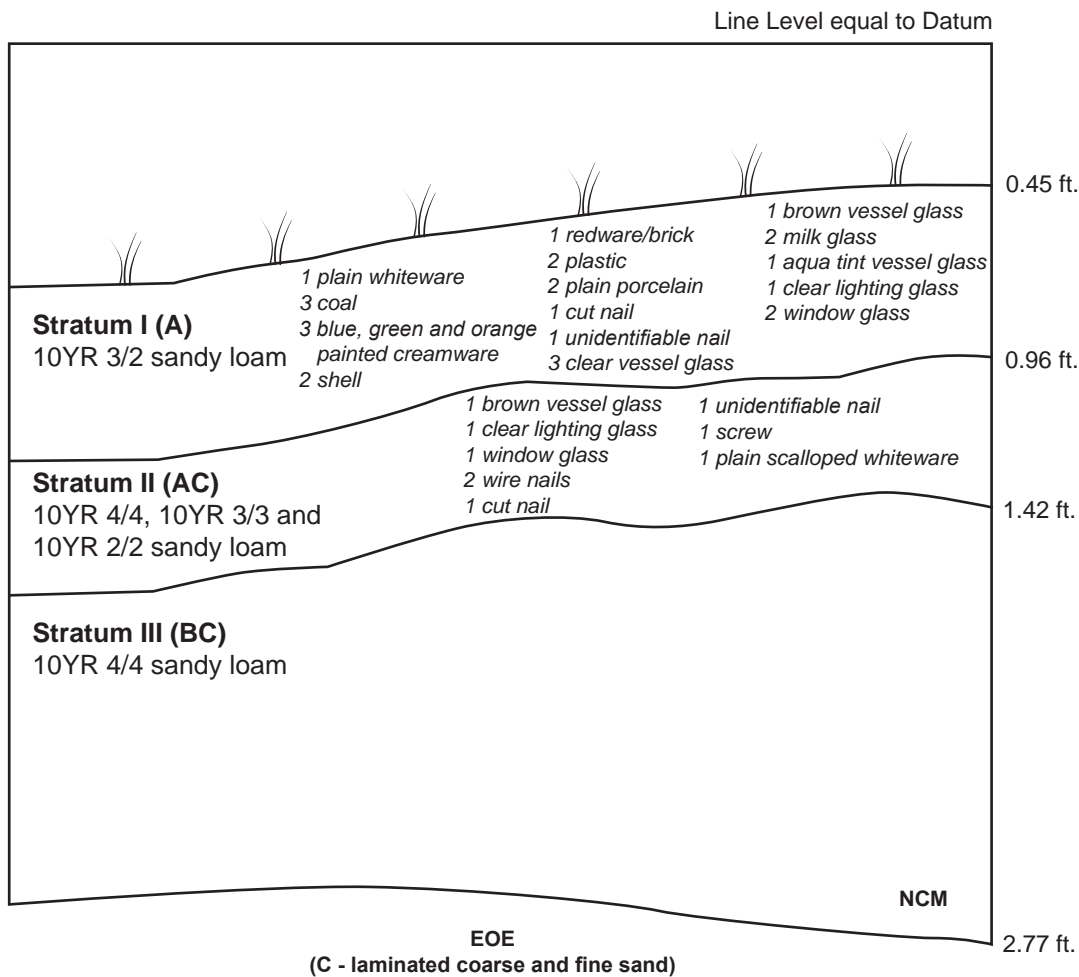


Photograph 100: TU 13 East Profile (36MR0262), facing east.



Photograph 101: TU 14 East Profile (36MR0262), facing east.

**Site 36MR0262  
Test Unit 14 East Profile**



**Note:** Soil probe encountered lag 1.8 feet below the C horizon)

**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 56  
36MR0262: TU 14 East Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were determined to have been deposited in association with the occupation and maintenance of the early twentieth century residence. Based on the paucity of artifacts recovered from the lower horizons, it is difficult to make observations about the historic use of the site prior to the construction of the current residence. It is possible that the AC horizon may have been subjected to plowing prior to the late nineteenth century and that artifacts recovered therein could represent historic field scatter.

## **8. Site 36MR0269**

A total of one (1) 3 foot by 3 foot TU (TU 15) was placed at Site 36MR0269 originally identified by Phase IB STP 95 within the property at 1726 W. Main Street (*Figures 20L and 57; Photograph 33*). Test unit 15 was placed approximately 14 feet east of a gravel parking area, one foot north of the current sidewalk and retaining wall, and approximately 4 feet west of a marked water line.

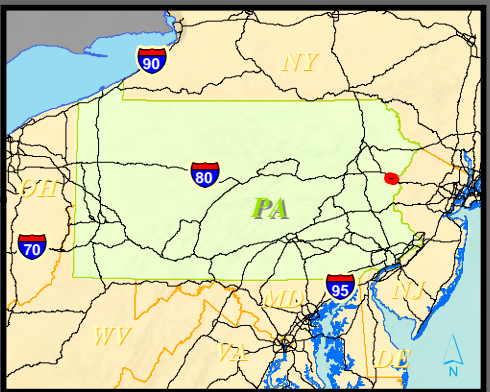
The soil profile revealed in TU 15 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam fill layer with 30-40% small to medium sized rounded pebbles and cobbles as well as angular rocks (Stratum II/Feature 14). Soils designated as Stratum II/Feature 14 were found to overly a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam 2A horizon (Stratum III) which likely represented the previous ground surface. The Stratum III 2A horizon overlies a mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty sandy loam fill layer (Stratum IV), which overlies a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam 3A horizon (Stratum V). The Stratum V 3A horizon overlies a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty loam weak 3AB horizon (Stratum VI), which overlies lag (3C) (*Figure 58; Photograph 102*). Excavation of TU 15 terminated on lag at approximately 2.3 feet below ground surface.

One (1) feature (Feature 14) was identified at Site 36MR0269. Feature 14 was identified at the Stratum II surface of TU 15 and encompassed the eastern portion of TU 15. Following excavation, Feature 14 was determined to represent a trench for an underground utility. Due to the extensiveness of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam fill layer, which containing 30-40% small to medium sized rounded pebbles and cobbles as well as angular rocks, across the surface of the TU the soils were originally designated as Stratum II. However, during the removal of Stratum II, a linear boundary was encountered and the soils were re-designated as Feature 14; at this time, the function of Feature 14 had not yet been determined. Materials utilized to fill the feature were observed to have spilled over onto the previous ground surface (Stratum III); therefore both labels, Stratum II and Feature 14, were retained. Feature 14 was observed to extend vertically through all underlying strata, including the lag deposits. Additional portions of Feature 14 were not removed once the origin and function of the disturbance was determined. The underground utility was not encountered. Feature 14 soils were segregated from all subsequent strata (*Photographs 103 and 104*).



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|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Archaeological Area of Potential Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternatives 2B &amp; 2D</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Alternative 2A</li> </ul> | <p>Archaeological Probability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> High</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: green; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Low</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 1px dashed purple; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance</li> </ul> | <p>Shovel Test Pit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Historic</li> <li><span style="color: black;">●</span> No Artifact</li> </ul> | <p>Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Sites</li> <li><span style="color: black;">↑</span> Photo Location</li> <li><span style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Test Units</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|---|

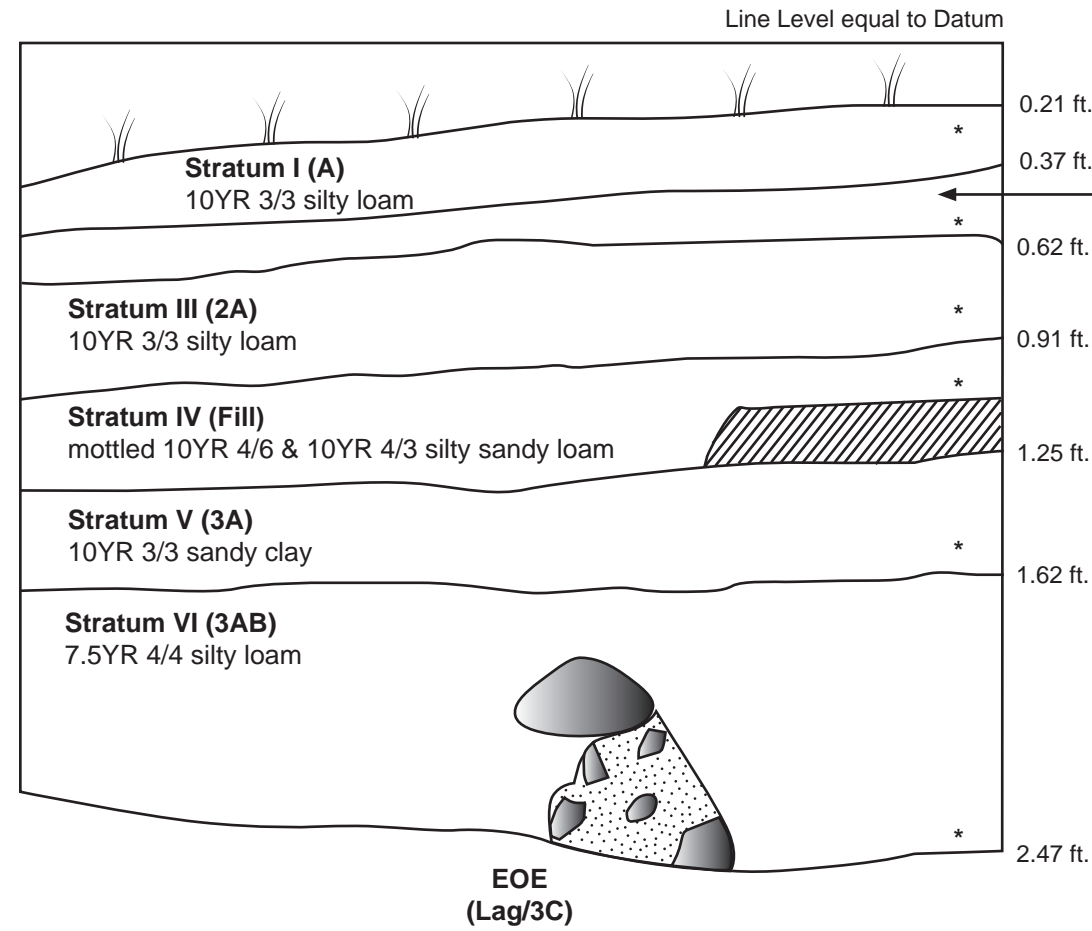


**Figure 57:**  
Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for  
36MR0269 and 36MR0270

Pennsylvania Department of  
Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

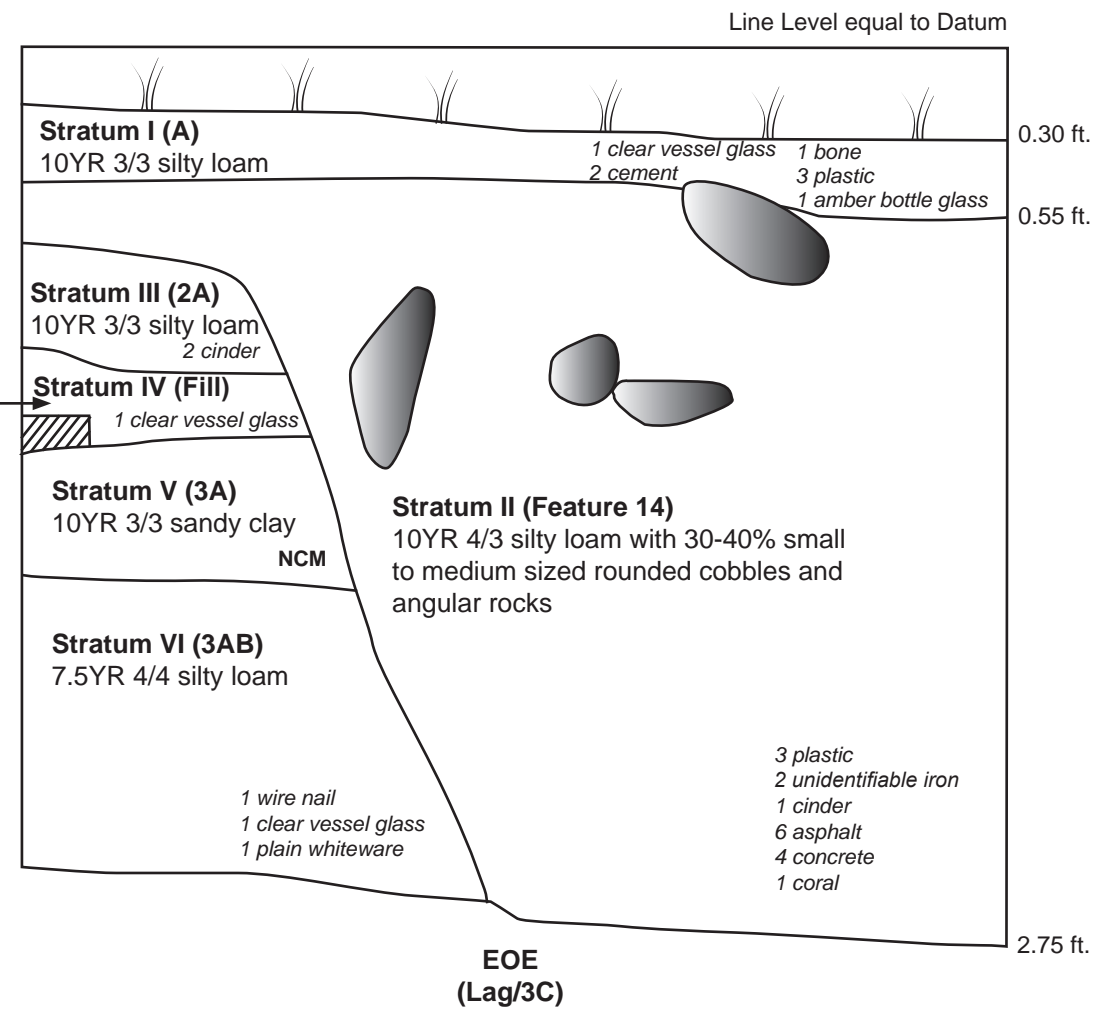
Source: ESRI, 2013

**Site 36MR0269  
Test Unit 15 West Profile**



**Stratum II (Feature 14)**  
10YR 4/3 silty loam with 30-40% small to medium sized rounded cobbles and angular rocks  
mottled 10YR 4/6 & 10YR 4/3 silty sandy loam

**Site 36MR0269  
Test Unit 15 North Profile**



\* See North Profile for recovered artifacts

- Rock
- Cluster of Small Rounded Stone
- Ash
- EOE** - End of Excavation
- NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 58  
36MR0269: TU 15 West and North Profiles**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 102: TU 15 Feature 14 mid-excavation (36MR0269), facing north.



Photograph 103: TU 15 and Feature 14 North Profile (36MR0269), facing north.



Photograph 104: TU 15 West Profile (36MR0269), facing west.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were determined to have been deposited in association with the construction, occupation, and maintenance of the early twentieth century residence. Multiple fill layers were encountered at the site which capped previous surface horizons. Unfortunately, due to the intrusion of an underground utility trench, a significant portion of the earlier soil horizons had been removed. Based on the paucity of artifacts recovered from the remaining soil horizons, it is difficult to make additional interpretations about the site.

## **9. Site 36MR0270**

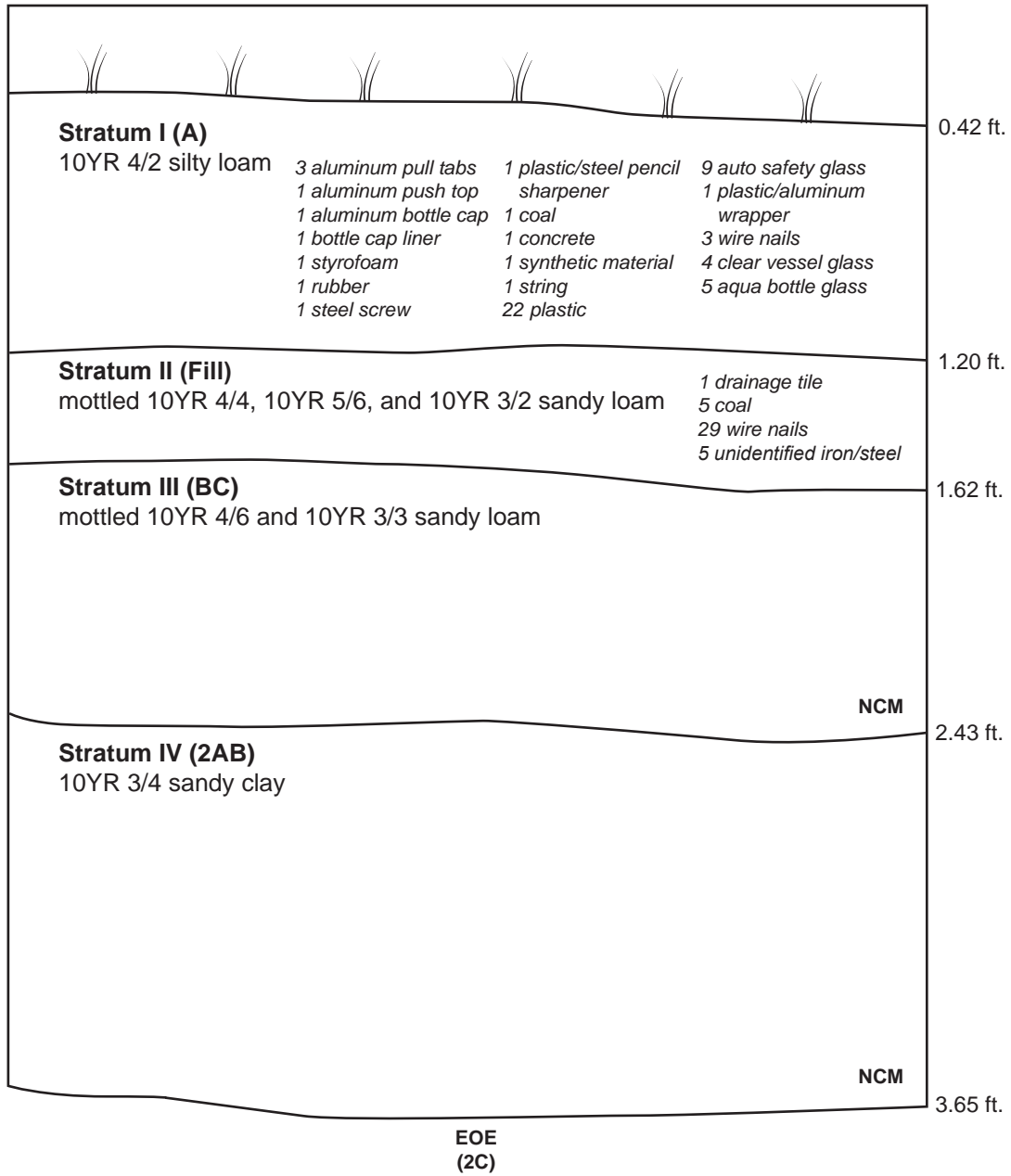
A total of one (1) 3 foot by 3 foot TU (TU 16) was placed at Site 36MR0270 originally identified by Phase IB STP 96 within the property at 1736 W. Main Street (*Figures 20L and 57; Photograph 34*). Test unit 16 was placed approximately 12 feet east of the southwest corner of the current residence and 1.0 foot north of the sidewalk; TU 16 was placed approximately 2 feet east of STP 96.

The soil profile revealed in TU 16 consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II), which then overlies a mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam BC horizon (Stratum III). The Stratum III BC horizon overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay 2AB horizon (Stratum IV), which then overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sand 2C horizon (Stratum V) with iron oxidation (*Figure 59; Photograph 105*). Excavation of TU 16 terminated on the encountered 2C horizon sands at approximately 3.4 feet below ground surface; underlying soils were probed and encountered lag at approximately 1.0 feet below the surface of the 2C horizon (approximately 4.4 feet below ground surface).

Artifacts were recovered from the A horizon and two separate fill layers at 36MR0270. The artifacts were determined to have been deposited in association with the construction, occupation, and maintenance of the early twentieth century residence. The A horizon yielded artifacts which suggest that the horizon developed in the later part of the twentieth century. Though no twentieth century specific artifacts were recovered from the identified fill layers within 36MR0270, these layers were determined to have been created in association with the construction and/or maintenance of the twentieth century residence. The layer of ash and coal encountered within STP 95 was not encountered during the excavations of TU 16, therefore the extent and origin of this deposit is indeterminate. Based on the disturbed nature of the soils and the lack of cultural features, it is difficult to make additional observations about the artifact assemblage.

**Site 36MR0270  
Test Unit 16 East Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 59  
36MR0270: TU 16 East Profile**

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Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania





Photograph 105: TU 16 East Profile (36MR0270), facing east.

## 10. Site 36MR0272

A total of four (4) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TUs 17-20) were placed at Site 36MR0272 originally identified by Phase IB STPs 121-125 (*Figures 200 and 60; Photograph 50*). The TUs were placed in order to facilitate the investigation of deep compacted coal fill layers encountered in the vicinity of the former Perfections Shoe Machinery Co./Yankee Silk Mills industrial building. Due to the limitations provided by the APE and disturbance associated with the current I-80 cartway, all four TUs were placed along a single transect parallel to the southern façade of the standing structure. TUs 17-19 were placed in the immediate vicinity of the building. Test unit 20 was placed within an overgrown area adjacent to the building's side yard, parallel to the location of a non-extant structure/outbuilding associated with the main extant structure (*Figures 14 and 15*).

TUs 17-19 exhibited the same general soil profile consisting of multiple layers of rocky and coal laden fills and coal ash overlying lag deposits. In order to verify whether or not the encountered lag was indeed lag and not an additional heavy fill episode, TU 18 was excavated to approximately 3 feet below ground surface (*Photograph 106*). Cultural material recovered from the overlying fill layers consisted predominantly of modern trash/debris. The soil profile revealed in TU 19 is representative, consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gritty sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled brown (10YR 4/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), and black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II), which overlies a black (10YR 2/1) gritty sand fill layer (Stratum III) with greater than 50% coal and slag (*Figure 61; Photograph 107*). The soil profile revealed in TU 17 is the same with the exception that an additional O/A horizon was found to overlie the profile.

Test unit 20 revealed a soil profile that exhibited more well-developed soils. The soil profile revealed in TU 20 mirrored profiles encountered within Phase IB STPs 121 and 122 excavated west of the structure. Noticeably less disturbance was encountered within the western portion of the site. Test unit 20 revealed a soil profile consisting of a mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy fill layer (Stratum I) with concentrations of slag and coal ash overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey sand B horizon (Stratum II) with small to large sized rounded cobbles, which then overlies lag (*Figure 62; Photograph 108*). Excavations of TU 20 were terminated on lag at approximately 1.3 feet below ground surface.

The majority of the artifacts came from extremely disturbed fill layers (n=1,647; 76%). Two separate fill horizons were identified within several excavation units at site 36MR0272. However, these horizons contained artefactual evidence that both soil horizons were created in the twentieth century. The overlying A and O horizons yielded 483 historic artifacts that pertained to architectural, domestic, indeterminate, personal, hardware, heating, ecological, subsistence, and transportation classes. No intact horizons were encountered beneath these recently disturbed horizons. The recovered artifacts represent modern dumping activities in association with either industrial and or roadway construction activities during the mid- to late twentieth century.

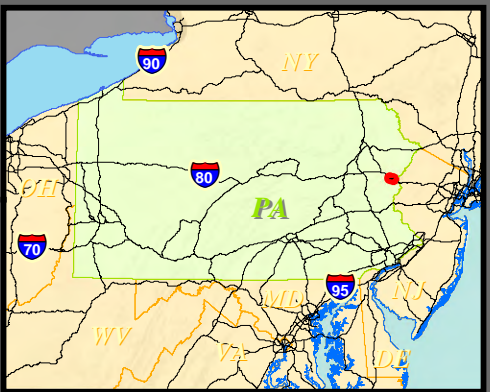
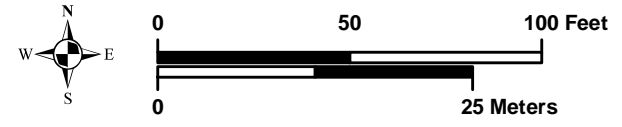


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**Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**  
 Alternatives 2B & 2D  
 Alternative 2A

**Archaeological Probability**  
 High  
 Low  
 Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

**Shovel Test Pit**  
 Historic  
 No Artifact  
**Sites**  
 Photo Location  
 Test Units



**Figure 60:**  
 Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for  
 36MR0272

**Pennsylvania Department of  
 Transportation, District 5-0  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania**

Source: ESRI, 2013

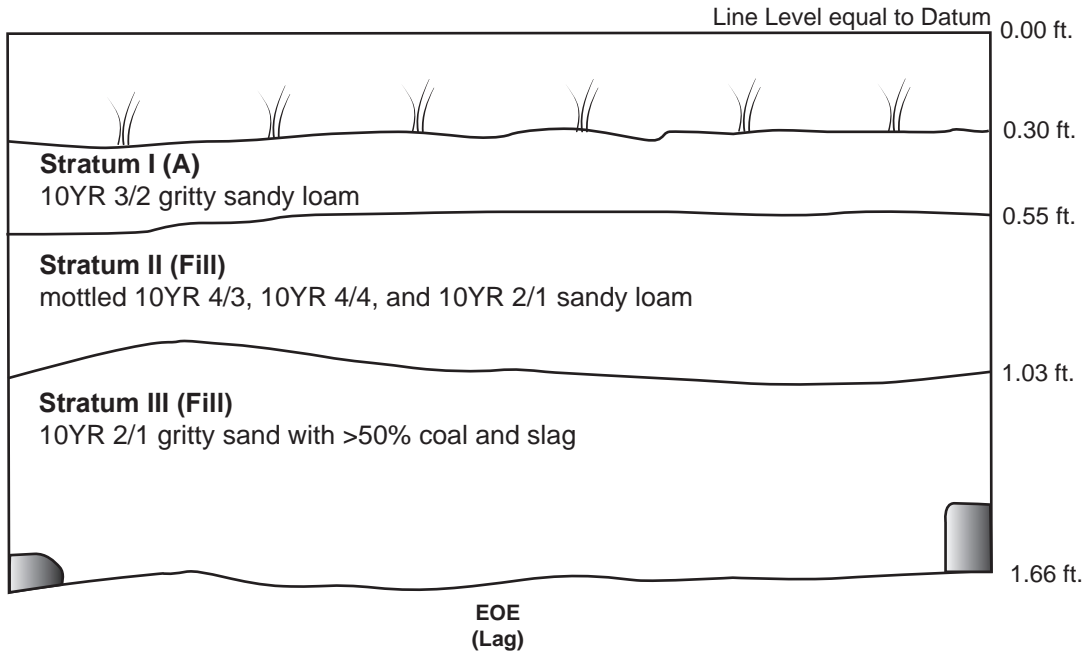



Photograph 106: TU 18 North Profile (36MR0272), facing north.

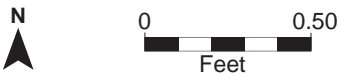


Photograph 107: TU 19 North Profile (36MR0272), facing north.

**Site 36MR0272  
Test Unit 19 North Profile**



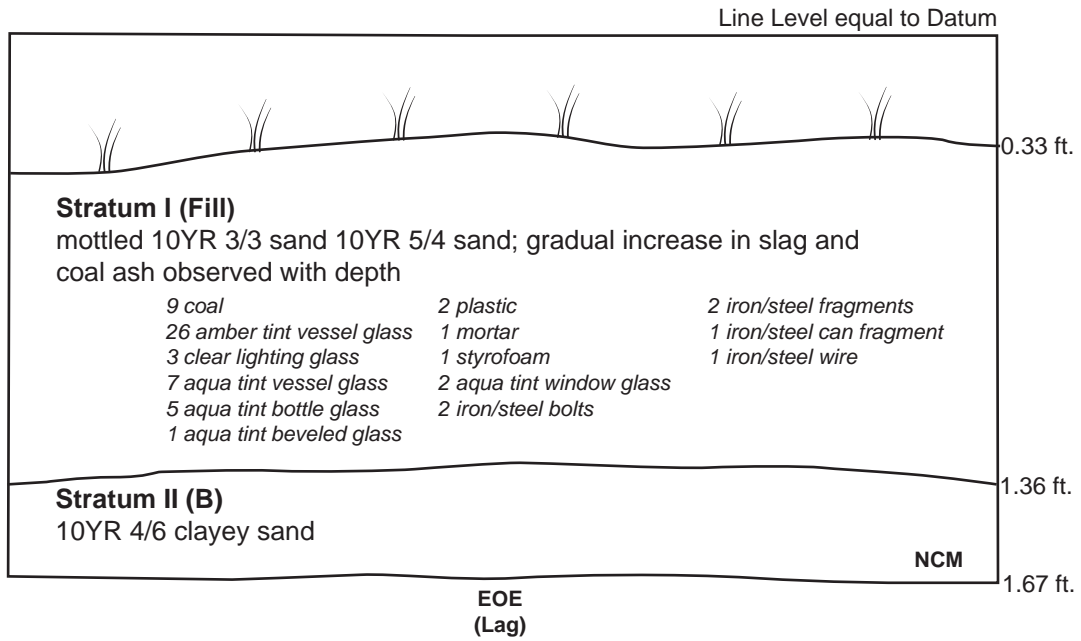
 - Rock  
**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 61  
36MR0272: TU 19 North Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

**Site 36MR0272  
Test Unit 20 South Profile**



EOE - End of Excavation  
NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 62  
36MR0272: TU 20 South Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 108: TU 20 South Profile (36MR0272), facing south.

## 11. Site 36MR0275

A total of four (4) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TUs 21-24) were placed at site 36MR0275 originally identified by Phase I STPs 132-134 within the property at 49 Broad Street (**Figures 20X and 63; Photograph 73**). As identified, the urban historic site (36MR0275) extends within all three original Alternatives. Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, a portion of 36MR0275 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE (Alternatives 2B and 2D only). Therefore, Phase II testing was conducted within the portion of the site that lies within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE only (Alternatives 2B and 2D), which is limited to areas in the immediate vicinity of Phase IB STPs 133 and 134. Potential feature fills were encountered within both STPs. Testable areas of the site within the Phase II APE are restricted due to the presence of paved, disturbed, and steep areas. It was determined that the excavation of close interval (25 foot) STPs across the site was not feasible. Therefore, it was recommended that TU excavations be conducted in the vicinity of previously identified features/potential feature fills.

Though a total of six (6) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs had been proposed to evaluate the site, the extent and depth of disturbance encountered in four excavated TUs indicated that the excavation of additional units would only yield redundant data. Additionally, based on the limited testable area, no undisturbed areas were observed to remain (**Photographs 74 and 75**). According to the current property owner, and as verified by the Block 2 excavations, the area in the vicinity of the standing garage is an artificial landform. According to the property owner, extra fill was added in the vicinity of Block 2 in order to build the current garage/replace the old garage; the original land surface was much lower in elevation.

Two (2) TUs (TU 21 and 22) were placed as a 3 x 6 foot block excavation (Block 1) in order to further expose Feature 3 (found in STP 133). Block 1 revealed a soil profile consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), pale brown (10YR 6/3), and dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam fill layer (Stratum II) with 10% small rounded gravels, which overlies Feature 7 (Stratum III). Feature 7/Stratum III is comprised predominantly of brown (10YR 5/3) sand mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. Small to large rounded as well as tabular rocks were identified within the soil matrix. Feature 7/Stratum III extended across the entire block excavation and was originally identified as a fill layer. Feature 7/Stratum III was found to overlie and cut into a C horizon comprised of brown (10YR 5/3) and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) laminar sands (Stratum IV) (**Figures 64 and 65; Photographs 109 and 110**).

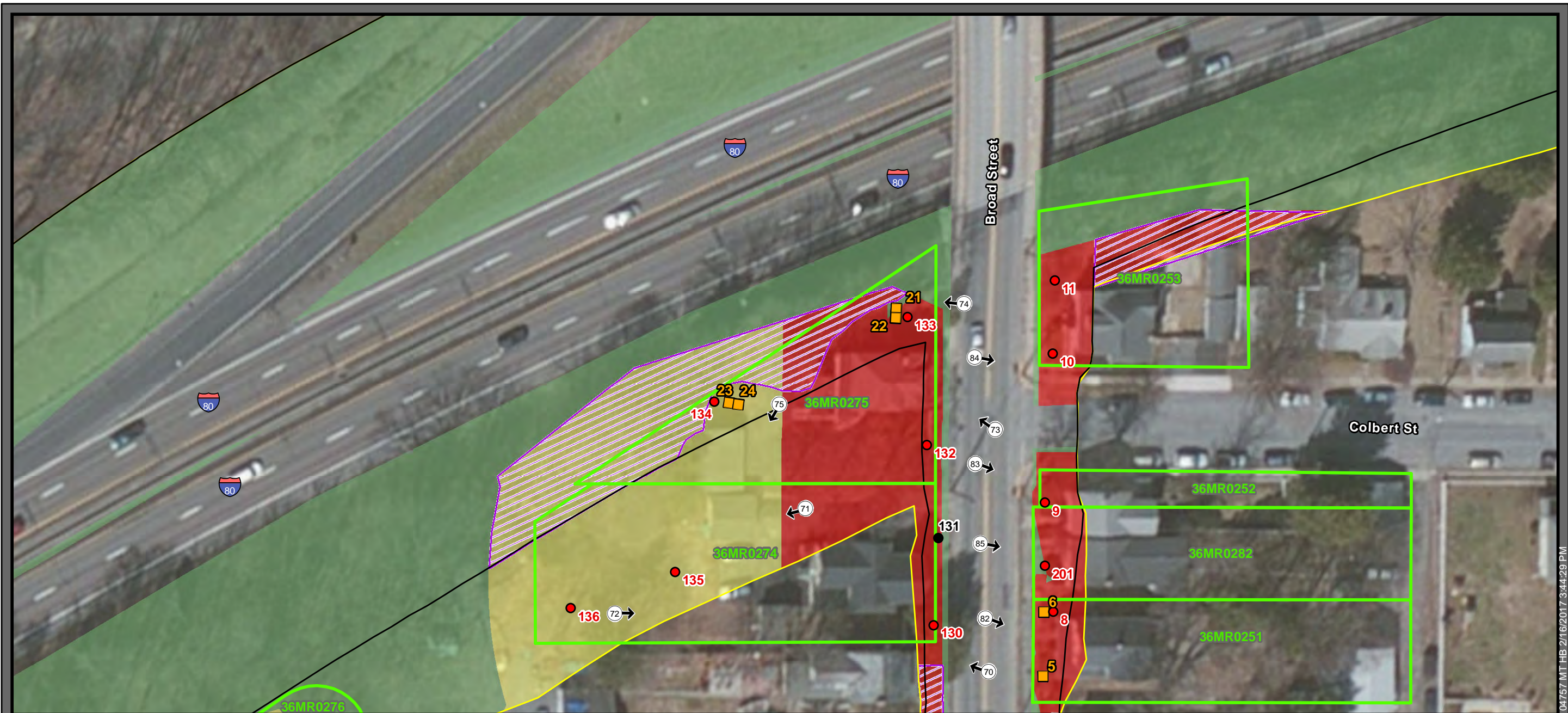
Feature 3, originally identified within Phase IB STP 133, was relocated as a result of the Phase II excavations. During excavations of Block 1, an identified feature (Feature 7) was determined to represent an extension of Feature 3. Feature 7, which consisted of a brown (10YR 5/3) sand mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand, encompassed the majority of Block 1 and exhibited an east/west orientation. Feature 7 was determined to be a pipe trench located north of the existing driveway and residence. Excavations of Feature 7 were terminated upon the identification of the cast iron pipe at approximately 4.5 feet below ground surface. Feature 7 soils were observed to continue vertically; however, due to the identified origin of the excavated soils, continued excavation was determined to be



unnecessary. The full extent of the Feature 7 pipe trench is indeterminate. Based on the size of the completed excavations, the pipe trench is greater than 6 feet wide (*Figures 64 and 65; Photographs 109 and 110*). No utilities were demarcated within the vicinity that aligned with the encountered pipe. The cast iron pipe was likely placed for drainage purposes. A large drain is present within the adjacent asphalt driveway.

Based on the Block 1 excavations, the Stratum III B horizon identified within STP 133 was determined to represent additional portions of Feature 7 (previously Feature 3), which contained pockets of very clean soil. Though a B horizon was likely present in this area at one time, it was likely removed as part of the construction of Feature 7.

Two (2) TUs (TU 23 and 24) were placed as a 3 x 6 foot block excavation (Block 2) in order to investigate the potential feature fills encountered within STP 134. Block 2 revealed a soil profile consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam A horizon (Stratum I) with 15% gravels overlying a brown to pale brown (10YR 5/3-6/3) sand fill layer with 30% small to medium rounded cobbles (Stratum II). A heavy asphalt concentration was encountered at the base of Stratum II within the southern portion of the block. No artifacts recovered from the concentration. The Stratum II fill layer overlies a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam fill layer with 15% small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecking, and miscellaneous burned material (Stratum III). Due to an increase in the amount of coal ash and miscellaneous burned material encountered within the Stratum, Feature 6 was originally identified. However, during the removal of the fill, it was determined to merely represent a continuation of the previous fill strata. Therefore, soils removed as part of Feature 6 were designated as Stratum III Level 2 and were only present within TU 23. It was also found to contain approximately 30% coal ash and miscellaneous burned material. The Stratum III fill layer overlies a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) compacted clayey silt fill layer with 15% small to medium rounded cobbles (Stratum IV), which overlies a brown (10YR 5/3) sand fill layer (Stratum V). The Stratum V fill layer overlies a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. The boundary between Stratum V and VI is demarcated by a thin layer of slate roofing tile. The majority of the artifacts recovered from Stratum V were recovered from this interface. The Stratum VI fill layer overlies a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine silty sand fill layer (Stratum VII) which contains a concentration of coal ash (located in the southern portion of the block). Excavations of Block 2 were halted due to depth within Stratum VII and its associated coal ash lense. A small STP-sized hole was excavated within TU 24 in an attempt to reach sterile soil. Within the hole, Stratum VII was found to overlie a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand (Stratum VIII). Excavations ceased at 6.5 feet below ground surface. Stratum VIII was not excavated. It was interpreted to represent either a BC horizon or an additional fill layer (*Figures 66 and 67; Photographs 111 and 112*).

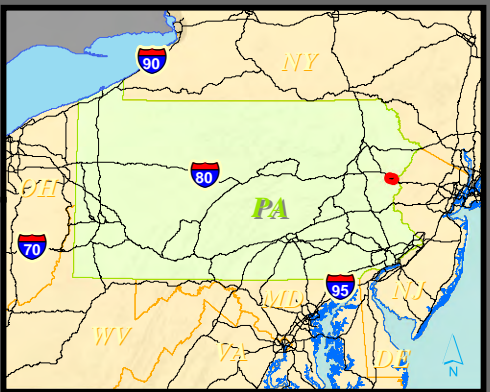
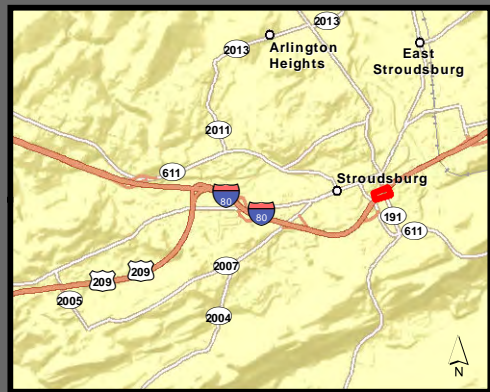
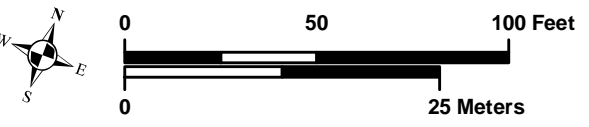


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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects  
 Alternatives 2B & 2D  
 Alternative 2A

Archaeological Probability  
 High  
 Moderate  
 Low  
 Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

Shovel Test Pit  
 Historic  
 No Artifact  
 Sites  
 Photo Location  
 Test Units

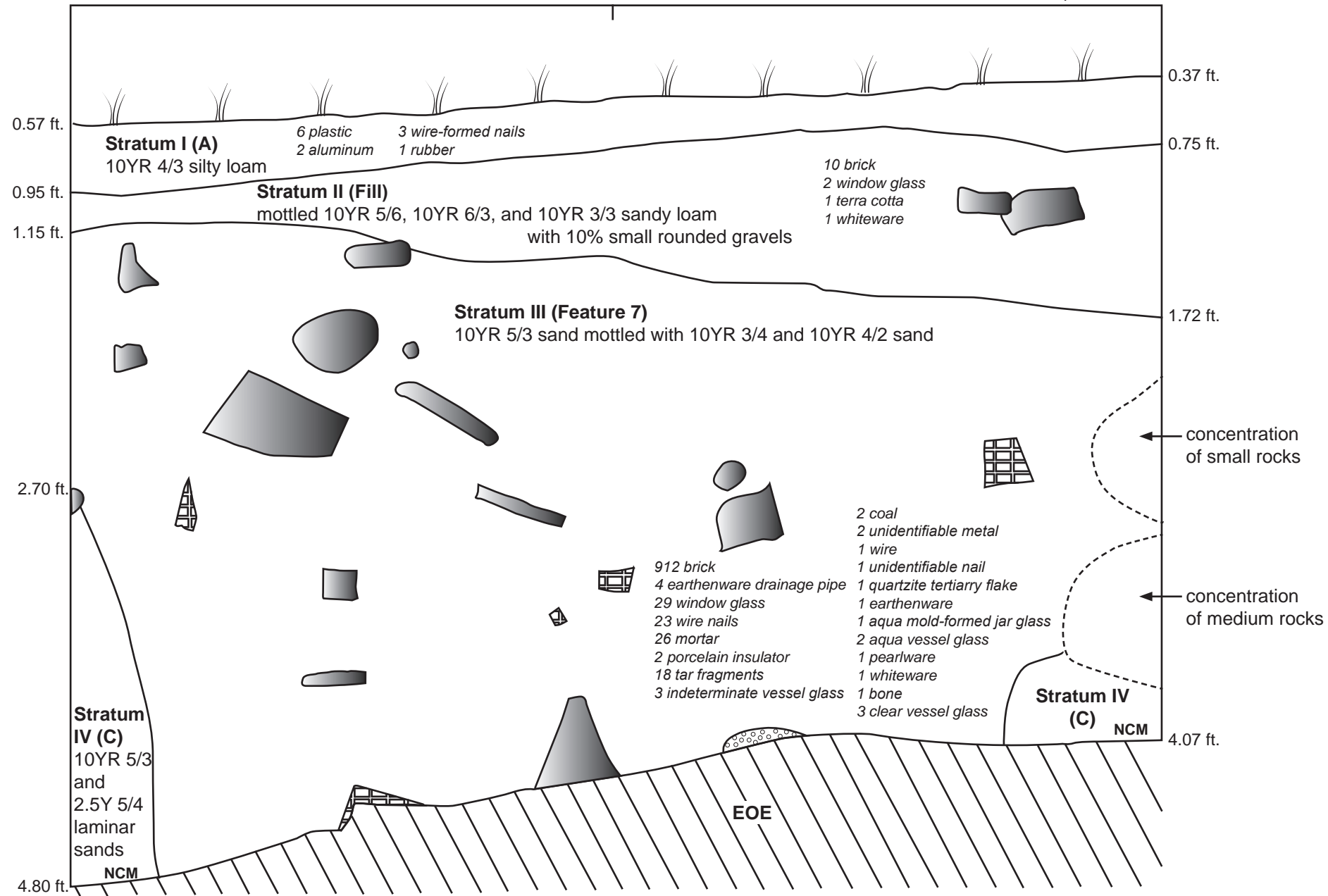


**Figure 63:**  
 Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for  
 36MR0275

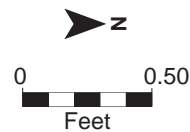
Pennsylvania Department of  
 Transportation, District 5-0  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI, 2013

**Site 36MR0275**  
**Block 1 (Test Unit 21 and 22) and Feature 7 West Profile**  
**Test Unit 22** **Test Unit 21** Line Level equal to Datum

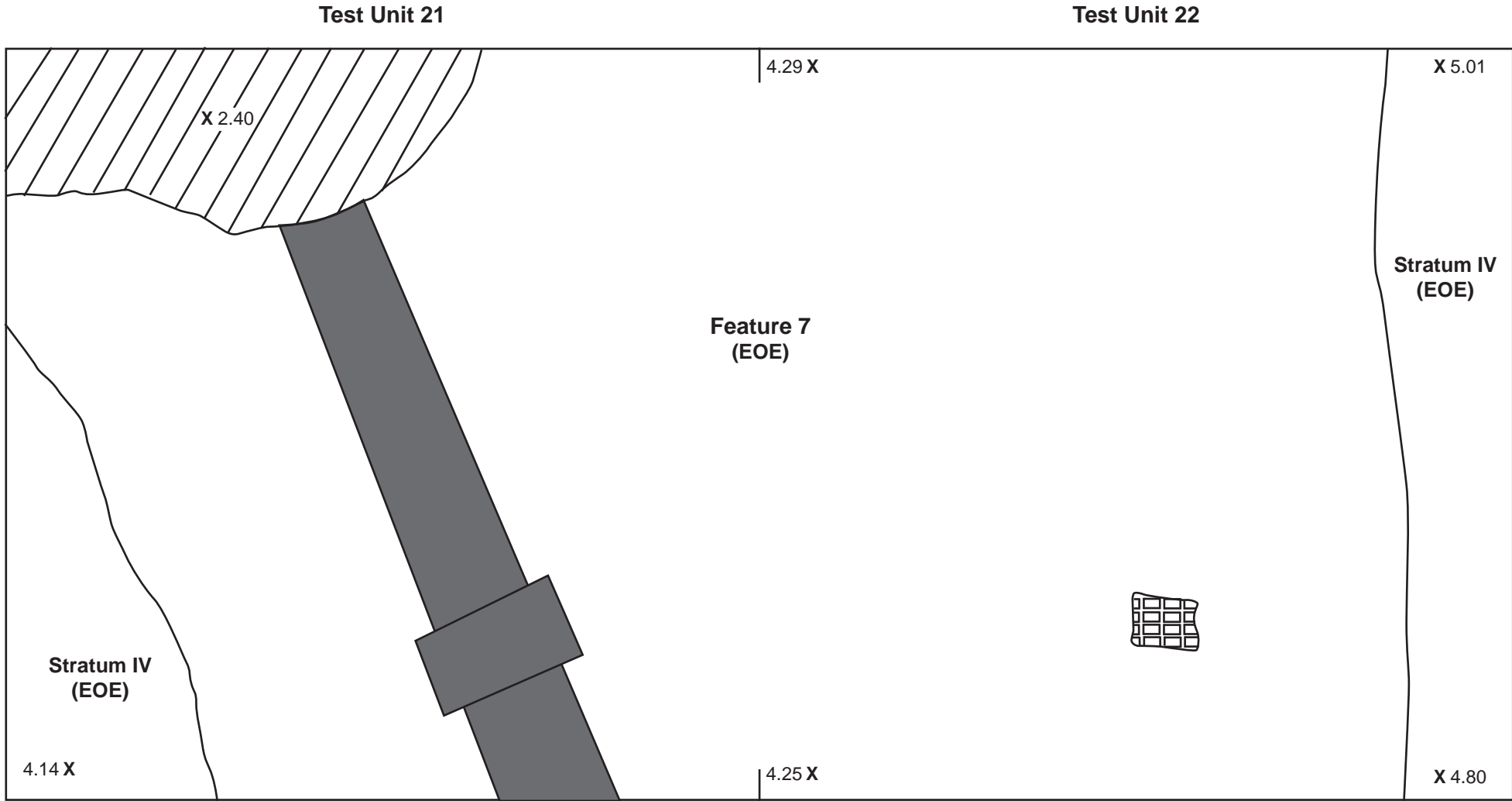


- Rock
- Brick
- Cast Iron Pipe
- EOE** - End of Excavation
- NCM** - No Cultural Material






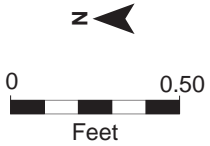
**Figure 64**  
**36MR0275: Block 1 (TU 21 and TU 22) and Feature 7**  
**West Profile**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

**Site 36MR0275  
Block 1 (Test Unit 21 and 22) and Feature 7 EOE Planview**



**Note:** All measurements are in feet below datum

-  - Unexcavated due to Rock      **X** - Excavation Depths
-  - Brick
-  - Cast Iron Pipe
- EOE** - End of Excavation
- NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 65**  
**36MR0275: Block 1 (TU 21 and TU 22) and**  
**Feature 7 EOE Planview**  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

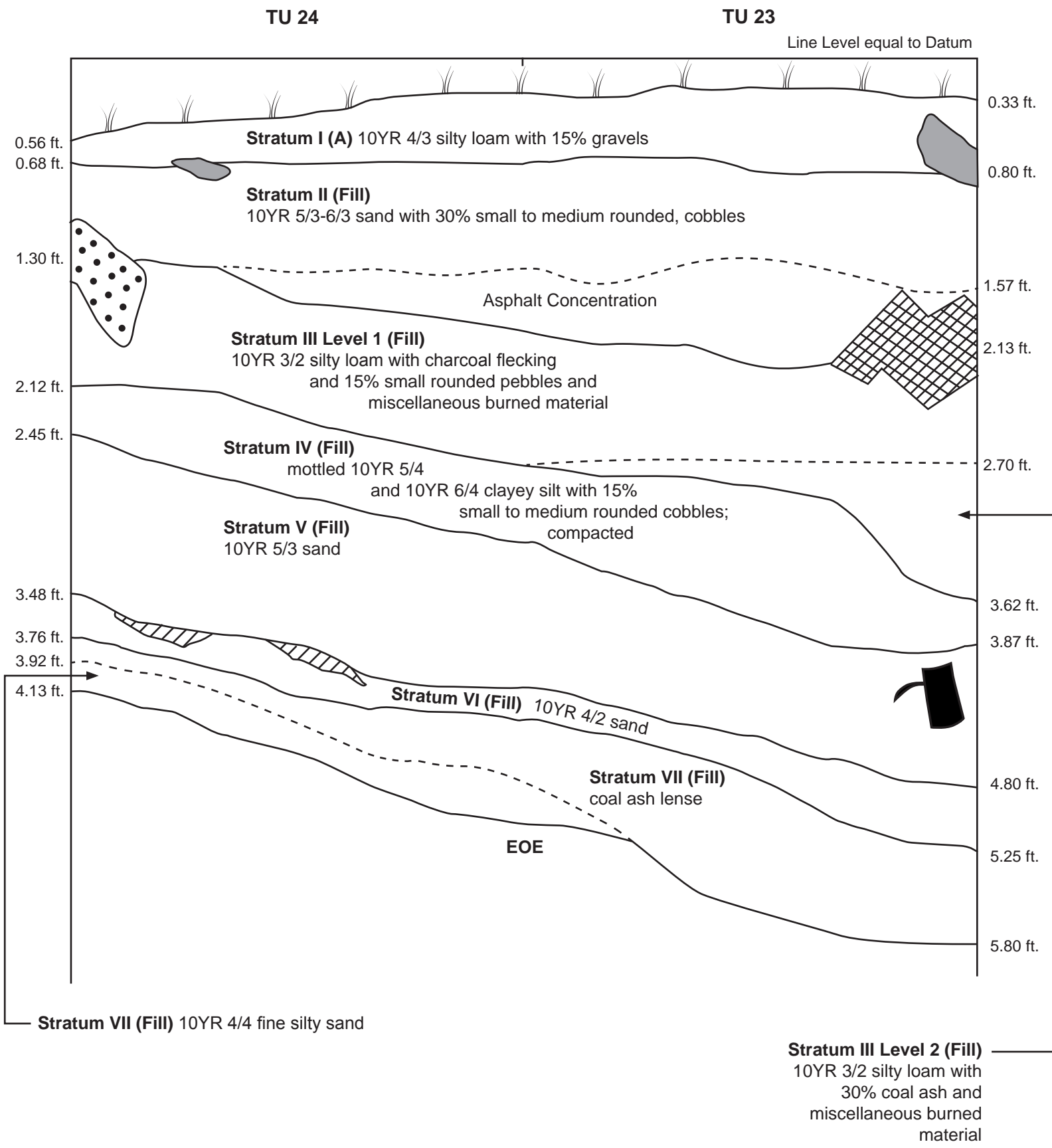


Photograph 109: Block 1 (TU 21 and 22) and Feature 7 West Profile (36MR0275), facing west.



Photograph 110: Block 1 (TU 21 and 22) and Feature 7 EOE (36MR0275), facing south.

**Site 36MR0275  
Block 2 (TU 23 and 24) South Profile**



**Note:** See Artifacts Analysis and Artifact Inventory for complete list of recovered artifacts

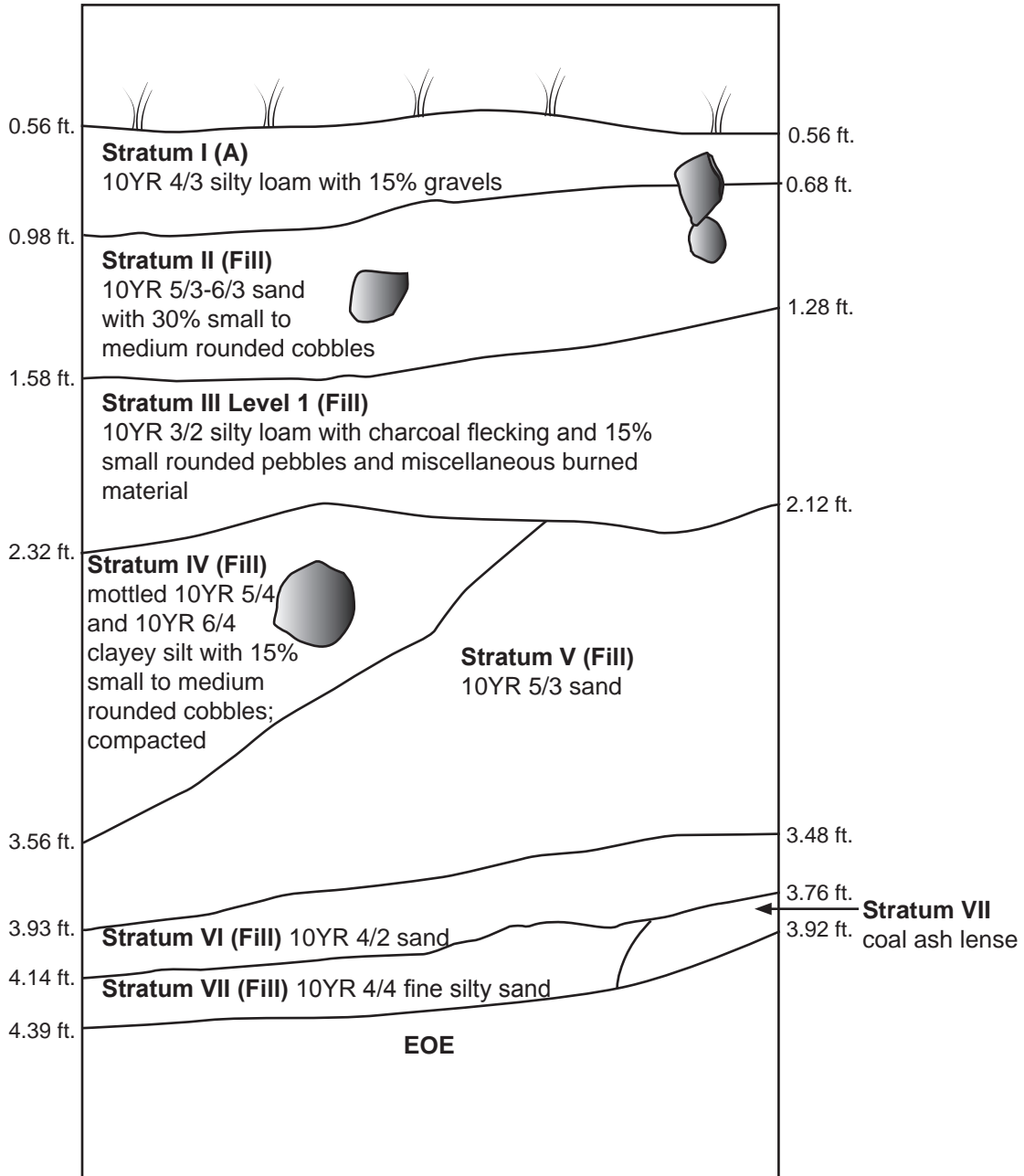
- Concrete
- Roof Slate
- Root Mass
- Cinder Block
- Metal Can
- EOE** - End of Excavation



**Figure 66**  
**36MR0275: Block 2 (TU 23 and 24) South Profile**  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

**Site 36MR0275  
Block 2 (TU 23 and 24) East Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



**Note:** See Artifact Analysis and Artifact Inventory for complete list of recovered artifacts

 - Rock

**EOE** - End of Excavation

**NCM** - No Cultural Material



**Figure 67  
36MR0275: Block 2 (TU 23 and 24) East Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania





Photograph 111: Block 2 (TU 23 and 24) South Profile (36MR0275), facing south.



Photograph 112: Block 2 (TU 23 and 24) East Profile (36MR0275), facing east.

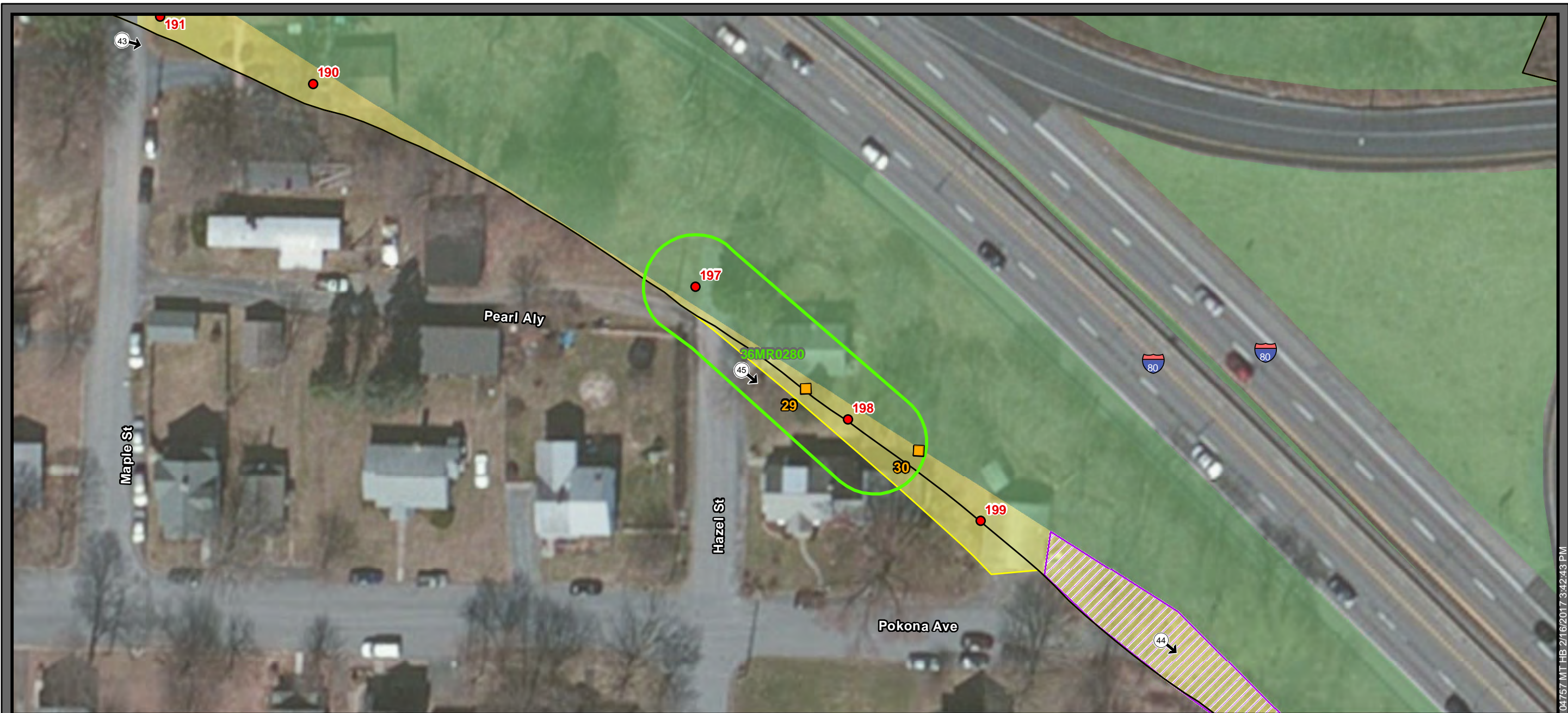
The Block 1 and Block 2 excavations did not encounter any intact artifact bearing soils horizons. Though B horizons and/or AB horizons were encountered elsewhere along Broad Street, they were not encountered within either Block 1 or 2 at 36MR0275. Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, a previous non-extant structure located north of the 49 Broad Street property was demolished in the mid-twentieth century (*Figures 17 and 18*). Therefore, the pipe trench (Feature 7) encountered within Block 1, which contained almost exclusively architectural debris (87%), was likely placed either in association with or subsequent to this demolition. Fill layers emplaced on the site in the area of Block 2 appear to represent filling episodes which also took place in the twentieth century.

## 12. Site 36MR0280

A total of two (2) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 29 and 30) were placed at Site 36MR0280 originally identified by Phase IB STPs 197 and 198 within the vicinity of 251 Pokona Avenue, 120 Hazel Street and 321 Sea Oats Lane (*Figures 20M and 68; Photograph 45*). Test unit 29 was placed approximately 18 feet west of STP 198; the TU was not placed at a greater distance due to the current residence and potential disturbance associated with its construction. Test unit 30 was placed approximately 50 feet east of STP 198; the TU was not placed closer due to an above ground water well structure (decorative/non-functional).

Test unit 29 revealed a soil profile consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam A<sub>2</sub> horizon (Stratum II), which overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam B horizon (Stratum III) with 30% small to medium sized rounded cobbles. Excavations within TU 29 were terminated on lag (*Figure 69; Photograph 113*). An STP-sized hole was excavated within the center of the TU in order to verify that the layer did not represent a compacted fill. Refusal was received at 2.6 feet below ground surface. The property owner/resident indicated that no basement was constructed in association with the c. 1937 residence to the north due to encountered rock and that only a crawl space was created.

Test unit 30 revealed a soil profile consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sand fill layer (Stratum II) with 30-40% small rounded and angular rocks, which overlies a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam fill layer (Stratum III). The Stratum III fill layer overlies a mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) coarse sand and brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay fill layer (Stratum IV), which overlies a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam 2AB horizon (Stratum Va). The 2AB horizon overlies a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam 2B horizon (Stratum Vb). The 2B horizon overlies a mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam 3AB horizon (Stratum VI), which overlies a gray (10YR 6/1) fine sand 3C horizon (Stratum VII) (*Figure 70; Photograph 114*). Excavations within TU 30 were terminated on the 3C horizon at approximately 4.5 feet below ground surface. The distinction between the 2AB horizon and 2B horizon was observed in the soil profile following the completion of the TU excavation. Because the distinction was not observed during excavation, artifacts recovered from Stratum V could not be segregated between the two horizons. No cultural material was recovered from the TU 30 3AB horizon.



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**Archaeological Area of Potential Effects**

- Alternatives 2B & 2D
- Alternative 2A

**Archaeological Probability**

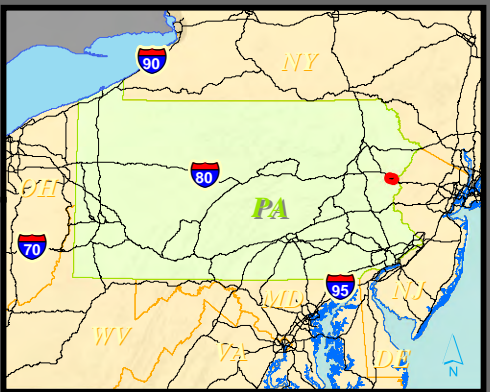
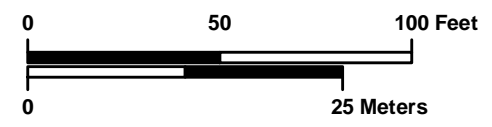
- Moderate
- Low
- Area Not Tested Due to Prior Disturbance

**Shovel Test Pit**

- Historic

**Sites**

- Photo Location
- Test Units



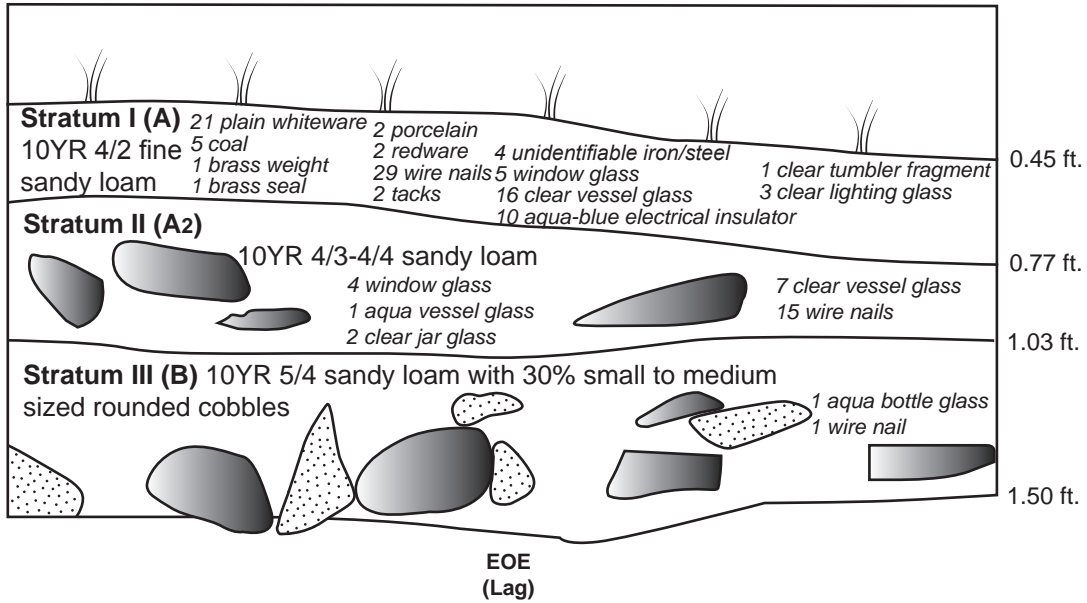
**Figure 68:**  
Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for  
36MR0280



Pennsylvania Department of  
Transportation, District 5-0  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Source: ESRI, 2013

**Site 36MR0280  
Test Unit 29 North Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



 - Rock  
 - Cluster of Small Rounded Stone  
 EOE - End of Excavation

 N  
 0 0.50  
 Feet

**Figure 69**  
**36MR0280: TU 29 North Profile**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania



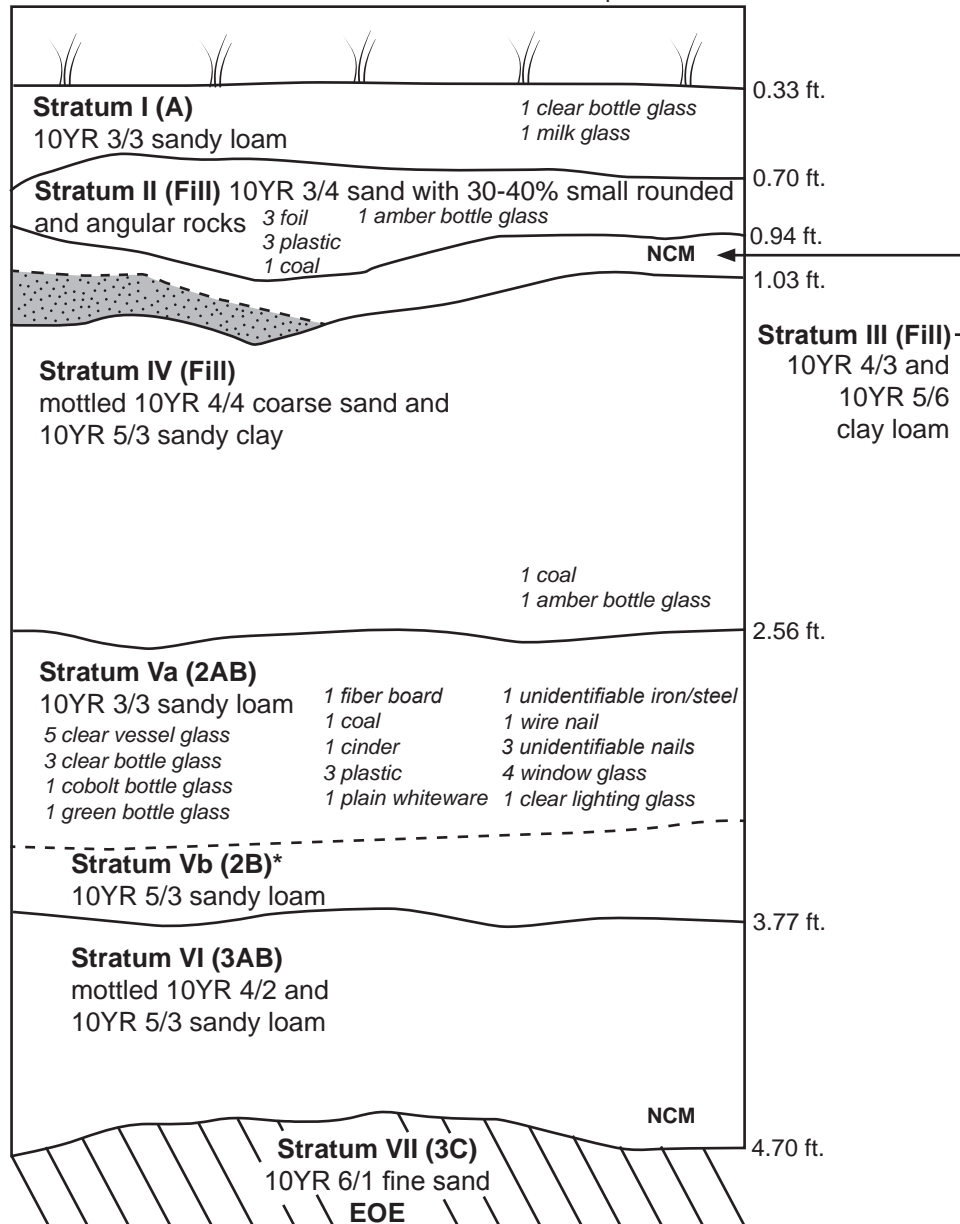
Photograph 113: TU 29 North Profile (36MR0280), facing north.



Photograph 114: TU 30 East Profile (36MR0280), facing east.

**Site 36MR0280**  
**Test Unit 30 East Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



\* Soil distinction observed in profile following excavation; artifacts collected as Stratum V

- Clay with Oxidation  
**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material

N  
 0 0.50  
 Feet

**Figure 70**  
**36MR0280: TU 30 East Profile**  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

The properties at 251 Pokona Avenue and 120 Hazel Street were part of the same tract throughout most of their history. The properties at 251 Pokona Avenue and 120 Hazel Street were part of a tract composed of four (4) individual lots that was developed as part of the Pokona Suburb which was surveyed in 1902. Two extant twentieth century residences are located on these properties in the vicinity of 36MR0280. Tax records indicate the current residence at 120 Hazel Street was built in 1937, although the will of Henry C. Smith suggests that it may have been standing prior to 1934. The house at 251 Pokona Avenue was built c. 1959. According to the property owner/resident, a depression noted at the rear of the c. 1937 house is associated with a cesspool. The various deep fill layers encountered within TU 30 likely represent the infilling of a similar low lying area in advance of the construction of the c. 1959 residence to the south. Artifacts recovered from the twentieth century fill layers are likely associated with the construction or maintenance of the two extant twentieth century residences that are located in the vicinity of 36MR0280. The artifacts recovered from intact horizons which date to the late nineteenth century are likely related to the occupation of the area prior to the development of the Pokona Suburb in 1902. Multiple late nineteenth century residences are depicted in the vicinity on historic aerial imagery (*Figure 12*), including the nineteenth century two-story frame dwelling reportedly owned by Henry C. Smith along the south side of Pokona Avenue; prior ownership of this residence was not researched.

### **13. Site 36MR0283**

A total of four (4) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs (TU 25-28) were placed at 36MR0283. The site was originally identified during the pedestrian reconnaissance based on an observed complex of standing and dilapidated structures. Phase IB STPs 180-189 were excavated within the property at 121 Myrtle Street. The multi-function historic site is comprised of a complex of structures, including a domestic residence, well, and numerous outbuildings (*Figures 20N and 71; Photographs 46, 47, and 48*). Based on the identified property boundaries and distribution of structures, the site boundaries extend outside of the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE. Phase II testing was conducted within the portion of the site that lies within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE only, which is limited to areas in the immediate vicinity of the I-80 corridor. The Phase II APE encompasses the portion of the site that contains a springhouse (Feature 15) and its associated waste water holding pond (Feature 16) (*Photographs 115 and 116*).

The springhouse (Feature 15) is approximately 10x15 feet (6 foot ceiling) and is comprised of stacked cobbles covered in a cement-mortar (~ 1/3 cement and 2/3 sand and small stones). The springhouse is well shaded. The exterior of the springhouse is coarse textured (particularly the slanted roof), presumably so that vines would cling to and cover it. However, the interior is exhibits a more smoothed finish. The springhouse contains a linear trough located approximately one (1) foot from/parallel to the back (north) wall; the trough is made at the same level as the floor (not raised) and is approximately 2.5 feet wide and 1.5 feet deep. The entrance to the springhouse is located on the south side of the structure; the trough is on the opposite side as the entrance. One window is located on the eastern side of the structure; no other sources of ventilation were observed. The window is covered with a metal grate. No wood was used in the construction except for the door. Based on the size of the structure, and size of the trough therein, the springhouse was likely for single family use. Also, due to its small size, it is not



likely that any furniture/bench was ever present within the structure. Very little room was observed within the structure which would accommodate any kind of stove and no place for an exit pipe was observed in any of the walls (*Photographs 48, 115, and 116*).

The source of the spring was not located. However, it is likely that either the source of the water was cut off by the construction of the I-80 corridor or that the spring house was constructed over top of the spring. A low level of water was observed in the trough (~2 inches). As designed, the water would enter from the west and be discharged to the east into the waste water holding pond (Feature 16). The outside area of the drain is comprised of coarse concrete block; as is the western “wall” of the waste water holding pond. Ample fall for the waste water is provided from the springhouse drain into the holding pond. The holding pond is approximately 45 feet long and 10 feet wide, the walls of which are constructed of stacked cobbles.

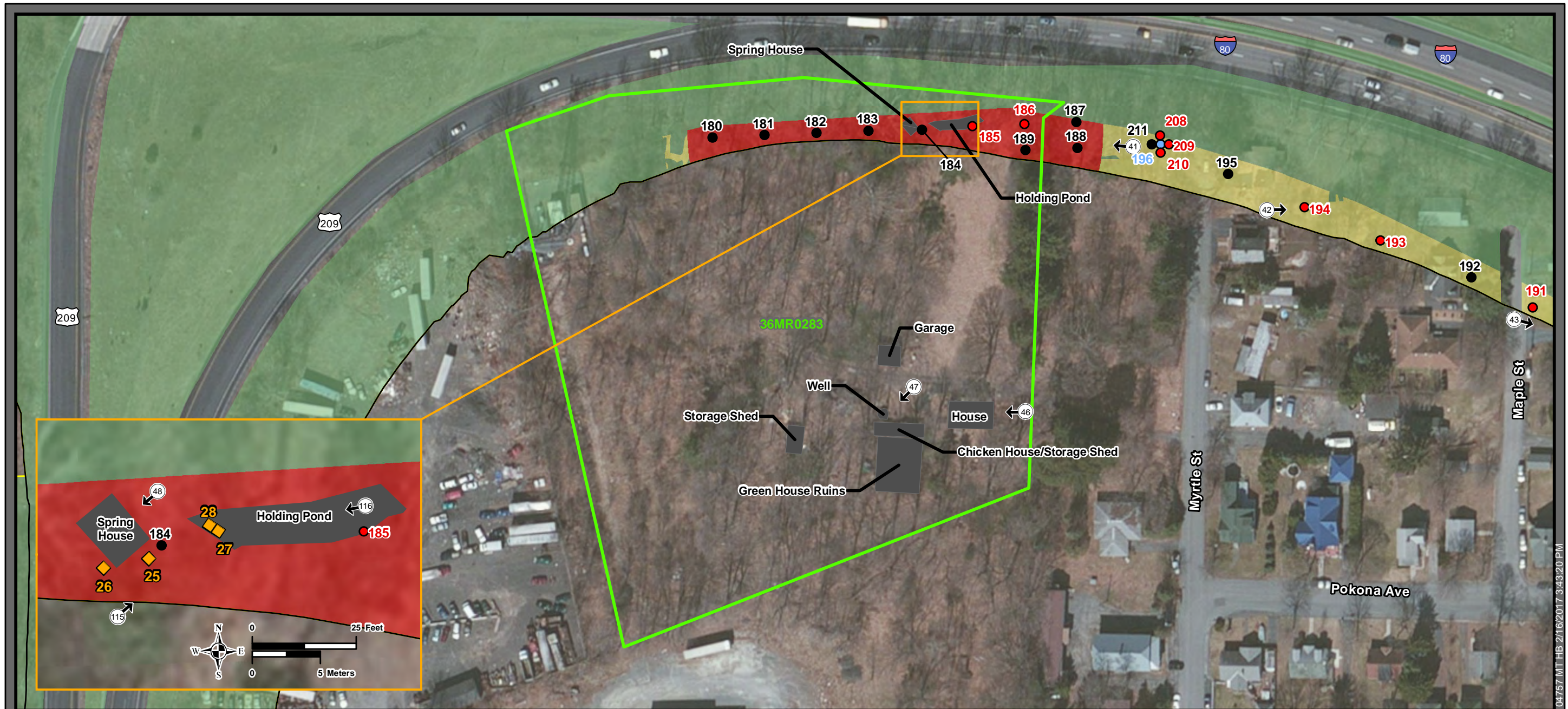
A small scatter of artifacts was recovered in the vicinity of the identified spring house and associated holding pond as a result of the Phase IB excavations. Therefore, all four (4) 3 foot by 3 foot TUs were placed within the vicinity of these surface features. Test units 27 and 28 were placed as a 3 foot by 6 foot excavation block (Block 3) within the identified holding pond. Test unit 25 was placed immediately south of the spring house entrance. Test unit 26 was placed immediately west of the spring house (*Figure 71*).

The soil profile revealed in TU 25 represents a mixture of the profiles revealed in TU 26 and Block 3. The soil profile revealed in TU 25 indicated the occurrence of a flooding event which deposited brown (10YR 5/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam soil between the O and A horizons (*Photograph 117*).

The soil profile revealed in TU 26 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam O horizon (Stratum I) overlying a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam A horizon (Stratum II) with 25-30% small to medium sized rounded cobbles. Excavations were terminated on lag at approximately 1.2 feet below ground surface (*Figure 72; Photograph 118*).

The soil profile revealed in Block 3 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam soil, which represents the gradual accumulation of soil/infilling of the spring house holding pond (Stratum I/Feature 16). It overlies a brown (10YR 5/3) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty loam BC horizon (Stratum II) with pockets of iron oxidation (*Figure 73; Photograph 119 and 120*). Two pieces of cement retaining wall can be seen in the west profile.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the O and A horizons likely represent items related to casual discard. Artifacts recovered from Feature 16 (waste water holding pond) and the underlying BC horizon, including plastic, machine made bottle glass, an aluminum can pull tab, aluminum foil, Styrofoam, and plastic, indicate the construction and gradual infilling of the holding pond during the twentieth century. In general both historic and modern artifacts were recovered from shallow soil horizons or historic period features that were filled in the twentieth century.



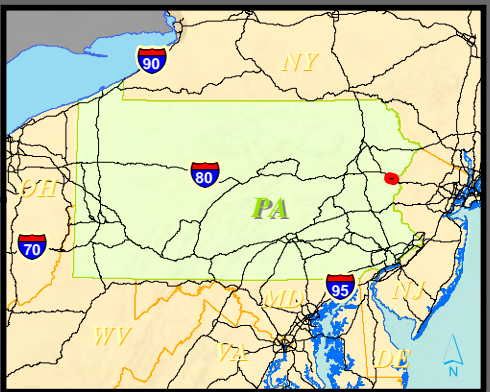
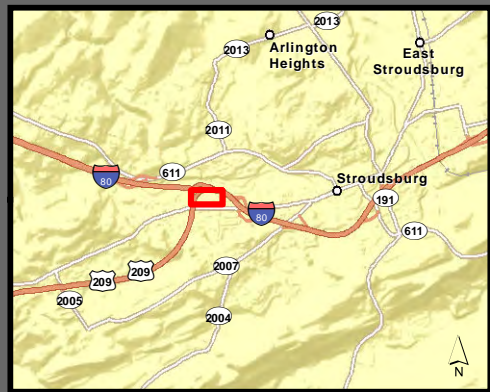
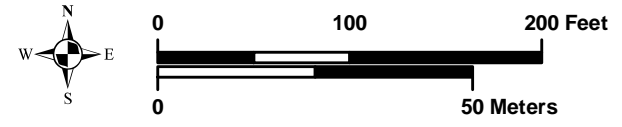
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Archaeological Area of Potential Effects  
 Alternatives 2B & 2D  
 Alternative 2A

Archaeological Probability  
 High  
 Moderate  
 Low

Shovel Test Pit  
 Historic  
 No Artifact  
 Pre Contact and Historic

Sites  
 Foundation/Surface Feature  
 Photo Location



**Figure 71:**  
 Phase I/II Archaeological Testing for  
 36MR0283

Pennsylvania Department of  
 Transportation, District 5-0  
 I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Source: ESRI, 2013



Photograph 115: General view of springhouse (Feature 15) and associated waste water holding pond (Feature 16) at 36MR0283, facing east. Note location of STP 184 at right.



Photograph 116: General view of springhouse (Feature 15) and associated waste water holding pond (Feature 16) at 36MR0283, facing west. Note walls of holding pond constructed of stacked cobbles.



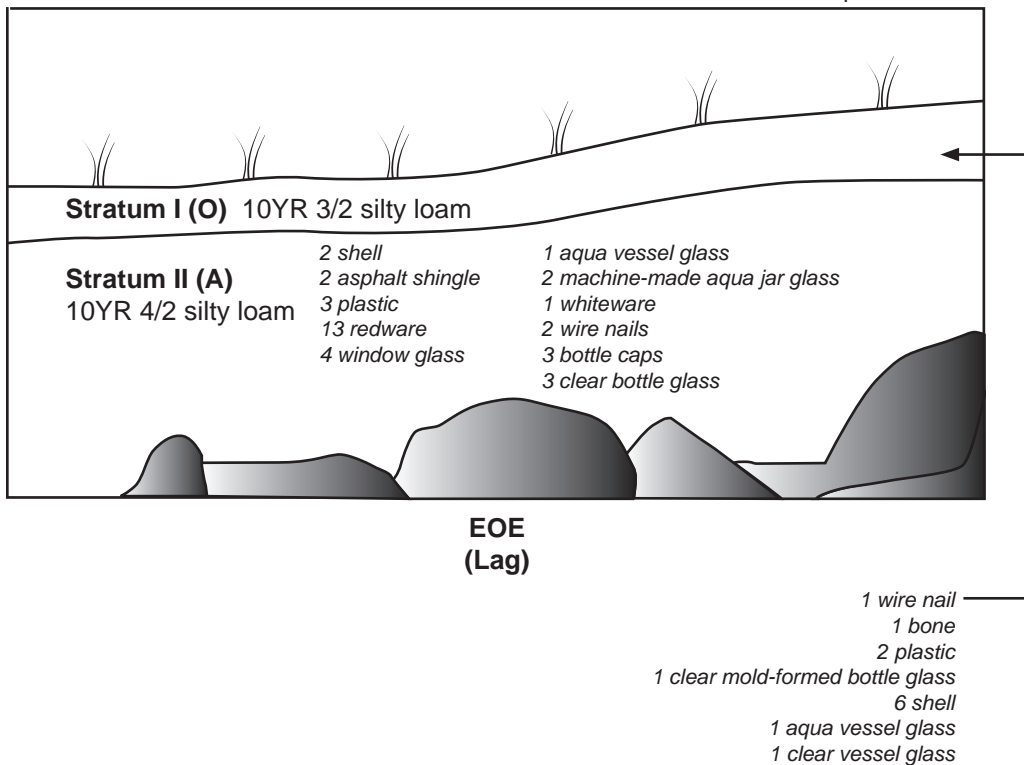
Photograph 117: TU 25 East Profile (36MR0283), facing east.





Photograph 118: TU 26 West Profile (36MR0283), facing west.


**Site 36MR0283  
Test Unit 26 West Profile**

Line Level equal to Datum



 - Rock  
**EOE** - End of Excavation  
**NCM** - No Cultural Material

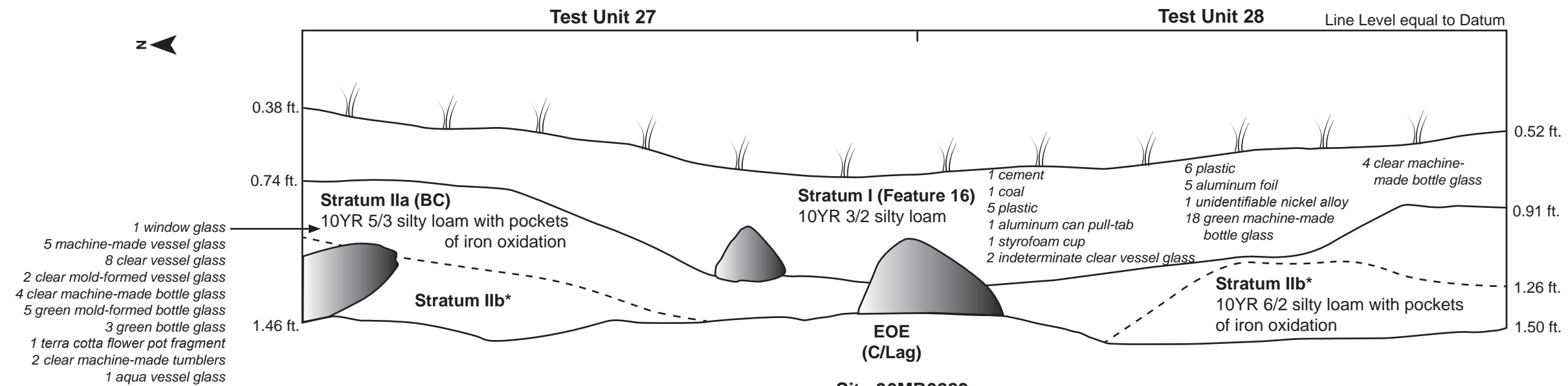
 **N**

  
 0 0.50  
 Feet

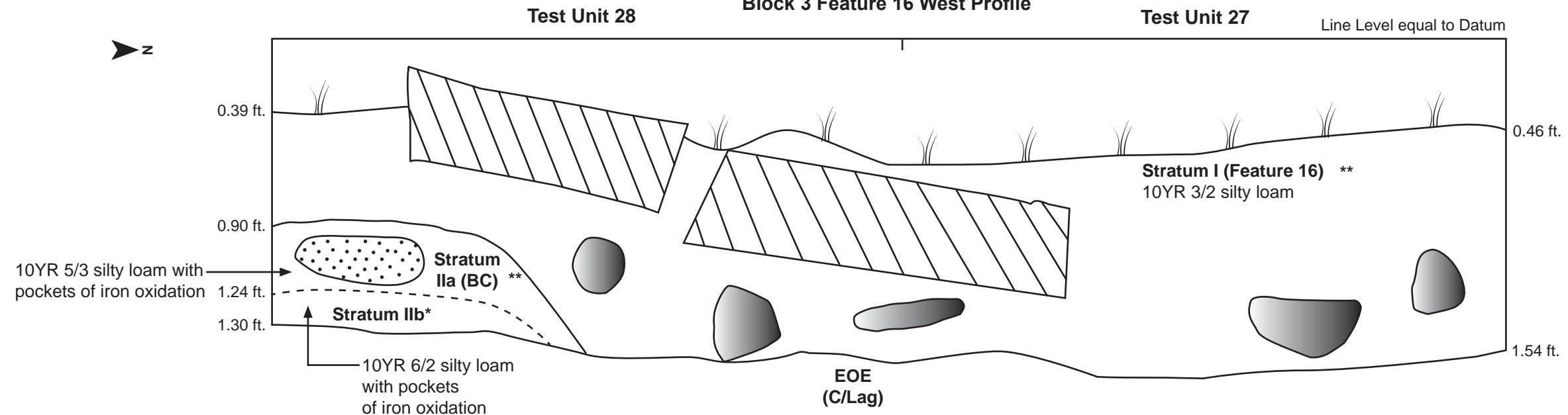
**Figure 72**  
**36MR0283: TU 26 West Profile**

I-80 Reconstruction Project  
 Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
 and Stroud Township  
 Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Site 36MR0283  
Block 3 Feature 16 East Profile



Site 36MR0283  
Block 3 Feature 16 West Profile



\* soils associated with transition to channel lag (10YR 6/2 silt-loam)  
\*\* see East Profile for recovered artifacts

- Rock
- Cement Retaining Wall
- Oxidation Pocket
- EOE - End of Excavation
- NCM - No Cultural Material



**Figure 73**  
**36MR0283: Block 3 (TU 27 and TU 28) and Feature 16**  
**East and West Profile**  
I-80 Reconstruction Project  
Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough,  
and Stroud Township  
Monroe County, Pennsylvania



Photograph 119: Block 3 (TU 27 and 28) and Feature 16 East Profile (36MR0283), facing east.



Photograph 120: Block 3 (TU 27 and 28) and Feature 16 West Profile (36MR0283), facing west.

## C. Phase IA Predictive Model Evaluation

Overall, the development of the predictive model and its ability to predict site locations is sound. Though the Phase IB APE was tested according to the highest level of probability regardless of pre-contact or historic potential, the effectiveness of the pre-contact and historic models to predict sites is discussed separately.

Since the development and submission of the project specific predictive model, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT), and PA SHPO partnered with URS Corporation to develop a statewide pre-contact archaeological predictive model for Pennsylvania. The result of this partnership was the production of two statewide layers of archaeological sensitivity; this pair of layers indicates high and moderate probability and can be viewed within the CRGIS.

In general, the main advantage of the project specific predictive model over that of the recently released statewide model is the inclusion of observed prior disturbance as a variable. Though both models were developed in a similar fashion (based on similar environmental variables), due to the scope of the statewide model, disturbance could not be taken into account. Had the statewide model been available for use in association with the current project, a pedestrian reconnaissance would still have been necessary in order to determine prior disturbance followed by field verification.

For the I-80 pre-contact predictive model, an effort was made to define a relatively small set of commonly accepted criteria that would prove effective in delineating areas of relative pre-contact archaeological potential within the preliminary APE. These variables and their parameters were selected because they were generally recognized in the literature as correlating strongly with pre-contact site location. Variables considered to be of more critical importance or have to more accuracy regarding site location prediction were distance to water sources, slope, soil drainage, and distance to identified historic trails (Duncan and Schilling 1999; Duncan *et al.* 1999; Duncan 2002).

The acknowledged limitations of the model included its inability to account for the numerous low density lithic scatters that were likely to be present in the APE (preliminary and Phase IB), as these types of resources do not correlate with environmental variables (Miller and Kodlick 2006). Additional site types that are difficult to relate to settlement patterning include Isolated Finds, rockshelters, petroglyphs, and burials (Katz *et al.* 2002; Perazio 2008). Isolated pre-contact material (n=7) was recovered from areas designated as containing low or moderate pre-contact potential. Many of these areas were tested based on/according to the presence of relatively higher historic potential. Isolated pre-contact material was recovered within the boundaries of identified historic sites. Pedestrian reconnaissance of the Phase IB archaeological APE, including identified low potential areas, did not result in the identification of springheads, rockshelters, rock overhangs, or caves which would have necessitated archaeological testing.

Unfortunately, no data was gathered from the Phase IB/II testing that would help to refine the ability of the model to accurately predict prehistoric settlement patterns in other portions of the project.



The majority of the high/moderate areas identified by the predictive model are no longer included in the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE. Due to the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, the previously proposed off-alignment section at the rear of 1244 Dewberry Drive was not subjected to subsurface testing (*Figures 20L, 20M, 20P, and 20Q*). Prior to elimination, the off-alignment section was subjected to pedestrian reconnaissance. The majority of the off-alignment section is comprised of areas exhibiting greater than 15% slope or disturbance from residential construction. Some areas demarcated by the predictive model as exhibiting high archaeological potential were observed to contain standing water and delineated wetlands. A narrow high flat terrace was identified above the wetlands; this area was demarcated by the predictive model as exhibiting moderate archaeological potential. Moderate probability areas located within the Southeastern quadrant of the I-80 corridor over McMichael Creek and east of White Stone Corner Road (north of I-80) which were subjected to subsurface testing did not yield pre-contact material (*Figures 20B and 20U*).

In addition, various areas designated as having high or moderate potential to contain archaeological resources by the predictive model were found, as a result of the pedestrian reconnaissance, to have been subjected to previous disturbance from roadway and/or residential/commercial construction and associated underground utility emplacement or have low potential due to stream activity (presence of back channels) and/or wetlands.

One pre-contact site (36MR0256) and one historic site with a pre-contact component (36MR0250) were identified within areas designated as containing low pre-contact potential (*Figures 20R and 20X*). Both areas were subjected to Phase IB testing based on the higher historic potential associated with the early to mid-nineteenth century establishment of Broad Street and/or Dreher Avenue. The recovery of the pre-contact material and identification of these sites was unexpected due to the proximity of the roadway and residential construction. Admittedly, neither site was predicted by the project specific model. However, upon review of the recently released statewide predictive model within CRGIS, it was determined that both site locations were also designated by the statewide model as containing low pre-contact potential; neither site was predicted by the statewide model.

A percentage of the low probability areas that did not display evidence of prior disturbance were tested at the high probability interval in order to assess the effectiveness of the model. In total, 17 STPs (STPs 35-38, 71, 87, 98, 108-111, 126, 139, 140, 156, 158, and 197 (a 1% sample of low probability) were excavated, placed at the principal investigators discretion following the pedestrian reconnaissance (*Figure 20*). These excavations did not result in the recovery of additional pre-contact material. However, the excavations did identify the presence of historic sites and/or were included within historic sites based on recorded parcel boundaries.

The ability of the historic model was relatively more accurate in its ability to identify sites simply due to the nature of the historic record, which includes detailed mapping and documentation of the settlement and development of the area. In general, historic archaeological potential was defined as being confined to within 100 feet of known historic resources, including standing structures greater than fifty years of age and structures that appear on historic maps but are no longer standing. Historic roadways were also included as historic resources due to the frequency of historic development that is known to exist along historic transportation routes.

The development of the historic predictive model was directed toward identifying areas which are likely to contain historic sites predating 1920, as those were estimated to be most likely to contain significant archaeological information. The buffering of structures and roadways identified on 1860, 1875, 1893, and 1915 mapping, as well as non-extant roadways, resulted in the identification of the vast majority of the identified historic archaeological resources. Historic sites were identified within both moderate probability and high probability areas. As previously stated, excavations within some low probability areas did identify the presence of historic sites and/or were included within historic sites based on recorded parcel boundaries.

The scope of the statewide model is only to evaluate the potential for pre-contact sites. Therefore, in order to determine the probability of the presence of Contact Period and historic archaeological sites within a particular area, a review of historic documentation would still need to be completed.

## **VII. Artifact Analysis**

The Phase IB/II archaeological investigations for the I-80 Reconstruction Project recovered a total of 8,743 artifacts, including 8,724 historic artifacts, 17 pre-contact artifacts, and 2 artifacts of indeterminate temporal association. The complete Phase IB and Phase II artifact inventory is contained in *Appendix D*.

The Phase IB investigations recovered a total of 2,058 historic artifacts, 13 pre-contact artifacts, and two (2) temporally indeterminate artifacts, including one (1) clam shell and one (1) clay ball. These artifacts were recovered from 37 designated sites, 75 non-site associated contexts, and three (3) isolated finds. Phase II investigations recovered a total of four (4) pre-contact artifacts and 6,666 historic artifacts from the 13 designated sites.

The majority of the encountered cultural material within the APE was recovered from the A horizon or encountered modern fill horizons; this cultural material consisted predominantly of casually discarded items (bottle glass, plastic, modern hardware, etc.) of low cultural significance. The recovery of small amounts of similar materials from plowed contexts was considered to represent field scatter, also of low cultural significance. When attempting to identify site locations within the APE, these non-diagnostic items were not taken into consideration.

### **A. Methodology**

Artifact processing was carried out in accordance with the Pennsylvania State Historical and Museum Commission's 2006 Curation Guidelines. All metal artifacts and organic textiles were dry-brushed and all remaining artifacts were cleaned with tap water and soft toothbrushes. Artifacts were placed in 4 ml thick polyethylene bags, with sorts made by raw material type and artifact type. Provenience designations were retained and the assemblage was sorted by provenience order and stored in acid-free storage boxes. Inventory of the assemblage included identification of basic traits, like raw material and artifact type, as well as identification of traits useful for dating the artifact, determining artifact function or providing more detailed description for assemblage review by future researchers.

#### **1. Pre-contact Artifacts**

Inventory of the assemblages included identification of basic traits, including raw material and artifact type, as well as the identification of traits useful for determining artifact function and reduction process. In many cases, more detailed information and descriptions were recorded for particular artifacts in the assemblage for the benefit of future researchers. Recovered lithic materials were subjected to both typological and quantitative analysis. Each specimen was assigned to a category that reflects formal properties, stage of reduction, or use based on the presence of one or more key attributes. Several of these attributes were measured and recorded in order to quantify variability within and between artifact types and raw materials. The categories used for this analysis were developed by Taylor *et al.* (1991); however, in some cases the attributes used to assign specimens to categories have been modified. Attributes recorded as part

of the lithic analysis included artifact type, completeness, general descriptive characteristics (length, width, thickness, weight, and size class), material type, presence/absence of heat-treatment, presence/absence and amount of cortex, and evidence of utilization. All specimens were weighed individually to the nearest 0.1 gram. As appropriate, platform type including grinding/lipping; dorsal scar count; presence/absence of bifacial curvature; and termination type were also recorded. The resulting data were then entered into a Microsoft Access database. In order to facilitate analysis, a predetermined list of responses was provided for each attribute. These responses were, in turn, assigned a number code and entered into an Access database.

## a. Typological Classification

### i. Debitage

For this analysis, all by-products of lithic reduction are initially categorized either as flakes, flake fragments, or blocky shatter.

**Blocky shatter** are detached pieces with no clearly identifiable platforms, ventral or dorsal surfaces.

**Flakes** display an intact or partially intact striking platform and recognizable dorsal and ventral surfaces. Striking platform morphology is widely thought to be an important indicator attribute for identifying the form of the objective piece and is recorded as cortical, flat, abraded, transverse, faceted (bifacial), or partially removed/crushed. Other observations recorded for flakes with complete platforms are the presence of abrasion and lipping. Platform grinding indicates greater attention to platform preparation, which becomes more common in the later stages of biface production (Whittaker 1994), while platform lipping has been shown to indicate the use of soft-hammer percussion (Crabtree 1972, Ohnuma and Bergman 1982). Flake terminations were recorded as feathered, flat, hinged, overshot, or retouched. Square templates ranging from five millimeters on a side upwards in five millimeter increments were used to establish size grades for alldebitage regardless of completeness. **Flake fragments** possess identifiable ventral and dorsal surfaces, but lack platforms. The percentage of cortex observed on the dorsal surface of all flakes and flake fragments is recorded as: absent, present below 50%, present between 50 to 99%, or present at 100%.

Flakes were further classified into additional categories, these include:

**Unspecialized Reduction Flakes** display cortical, flat, transverse, or partially crushed platforms. Their common attributes prevent assignment to a specific reduction type.

**Early Reduction Flakes** display cortical or flat platforms with a majority of cortex on the dorsal side and low dorsal scar count.

**Biface Reduction Flakes** display faceted platforms that represent the edge of a biface, exhibit a "bifacial curve" of the flake, and have higher dorsal scar counts with lower amounts of dorsal cortex.

## ii. Chipped Stone Tools

The chipped stone tools that were recovered fell into one of the following categories.

### *Bifaces*

**Drills** are bifaces that display haft elements, but their blade widths are narrow in relation to their thickness, often approaching a 1:1 ratio. These tools were presumably used to perforate and create holes in hard materials.

Metric attributes recorded for bifaces included axial length, width at midpoint, thickness at midpoint, and weight. Cortex type and percentage is recorded for each face of the biface. Qualitative attributes recorded for fragmentary bifaces included cortex type, raw material type, and presence of thermal alteration.

### *Flake Tools*

**Retouched Flakes** are thought to represent more expedient tools. As classified here, they can range from intensively to minimally retouched, either to sharpen the working edge, to create a dulled edge for grasping (backing), or to form a specific angle or shape. Retouch is typically not as invasive as that seen on unifacial tools. These flakes can be detached from cores or bifaces.

**Utilized flakes** are expedient tools much like retouched flakes; however, they do not exhibit any purposeful retouch prior to use. In effect, the edges displaying use-wear are the result of only use. These flakes can be detached from all types of cores and bifaces.

Raw material type, parent flake type, maximum length, width and thickness at midpoint, size class, and presence of thermal alteration were recorded for all flake tools.

## b. Lithic Raw Material Descriptions

**Black chert** is fine-grained and contains no macroscopically visible fossils. Its visual appearance is predominantly a lustrous, opaque black, although some debitage exhibits infills of translucent, light gray chalcedony or yellow jasper. Cortex is present either as areas of weathered tabular surfaces or as a rough, coarse-grained, non-chert material. The geological provenience of this material is unknown.

**Gray chert** is fine-grained and contains no macroscopically visible fossils. Its visual appearance is a matte, opaque, medium bluish-gray. It contains amorphous areas of white silica which range from sparse to abundant.

**Ironstone** is a heavy, compact rock containing iron minerals. Typically ironstone is fine-grained and consists of clay and various iron minerals. Also it may contain other minerals such as calcite and quartz. (ohiohistorycentral.org)

**Jasper** is predominantly yellow-brown, fine-grained microcrystalline quartz that reddens when heated, although other minority colorations and textures are known (Anthony and Roberts 1988:45-46). Cobble cortex occurs on specimens of jasper in the assemblage.

**Quartzite** from the site is white to light to medium gray in color and is composed of fused quartz crystals (technically a metaquartzite). The geological provenience of this material is unknown; however, quartzite is a relatively ubiquitous material found in cobble form in river settings.

**Slate** is a fine-grained, foliated, homogeneous metamorphic rock derived from an original shale-type sedimentary rock, composed of clay or volcanic ash through low-grade regional metamorphism. Slate is available from many sources in eastern Pennsylvania.

## 2. Historic Artifacts

The historic artifact inventory was performed utilizing a system similar to the SHARD system advocated by the Society for Historical Archaeology (Gibson and Praetzellis 2008), and was aided by various printed and on-line references. Traits recorded for each artifact were artifact class (e.g. Domestic, Architectural), raw material, artifact type (e.g. plate, nail), segment of artifact (e.g. rim, shank), manufacturing method, manufacturer including company name and location, beginning production date, end production date, additional traits (color, decoration, form/style), maker's marks, and any additional information unique to that artifact. Artifacts were assigned to a Class based upon their apparent function (e.g. architectural, farming, weaponry, etc.). Domestic pertains to all artifacts *most often* used within a household, including clothing/sewing items, toys, jewelry, tobacco pipes, and containers for beverages or other products generally used within a household (e.g. cleaning product bottles). Personal class artifacts would include any items that could be lost or discarded while away from a household setting (e.g. clothing fasteners, soda cans, beer bottles, bottles not identifiable to contents, candy wrappers, etc.). Additional classes have been created for artifacts not identifiable to a specific function/class (e.g. indeterminate class for miscellaneous metal cans), tools not identifiable to specific activity (e.g. Tool for common hammer), fasteners and other hardware not identifiable to a specific activity.

A variety of printed and digital references were utilized in the artifact identification. References included general works on artifact production dates (Miller 2000; Packaging Today 2003), ceramics (Duke 1995; Hamer 1975; Ketchum 1994; Hume 1970; Samford 2014; Walford 2007), glassware (Boow 1991; Cable 1999; Girarde 1980; Jones 1985; Lockhart 2011; Miller and McNichol 2012; Miller and Sullivan 1984; Munsey 1970; Newton and Davison 1989; Porter and Lockhart 2012; Schulze et al. 2009; Toulouse 1969; Lohmann 1972), personal items (Carskadden and Gartley 1990; De Pastino 2015; Grist 2000; Randall 1971), architectural items (Cullen 1992; Rybczynski 2000; Edwards and Wells 1993; Priess 2000; Schiffer et al. 1979), and ammunition (Barnes and Skinner 2006), metal identification (Light 2000; Arbor et al. 1981).

Where Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) dates were used, they were calculated for all proveniences with datable artifacts to determine probable time period of deposition. TPQ dates were based upon the latest artifact TPQ date in each provenience, which is the standard practice for determining an assemblage's TPQ date (National Park Service 2011). TPQ dates and manufacturing date ranges were obtained using references such as Miller *et al.*'s TPQ list (2000), antique and collectible books and on-line resources. For historic artifacts with manufacturing periods beginning prior to the mid-eighteenth century, a beginning date of 1715 was assigned to correlate with the approximate time of settlement of the area.

## B. Results

### 1. Non-site

A total of 504 non-site artifacts were recovered during Phase IB and II excavations. A wide variety of historic artifacts were recovered from these non-site contexts, the majority of which included architectural remains (n=95, 18.84%), domestic class artifacts (n=77, 15.27%), indeterminate class artifacts (n=126, 25%), and personal class artifacts (n=162, 32.5%). Additional artifact classes were represented including currency (n=7), ecological (n=6), hardware (n=2), heating (n=15), transportation (n=11), and subsistence (n=2) related items.

Architectural remains consisted primarily of nails (n=52), but also included window glass (n=26), and mortar (n=4), asphalt shingle (n=5), brick (n=6), one (1) piece of cement, and one (1) fragment of vinyl siding (1970-present).

Domestic class artifacts were primarily fragments of indeterminate vessel glass (n=42) and ceramics (n=27), including whiteware fragments (n=2 [1805-present]), terra cotta (n=18 [1880-present]), redware (n=4 [1715-1880]), one (1) porcellaneous ware, one (1) refined white earthenware (1762-present), and one (1) creamware (1762-1820). Additional domestic class artifacts included one (1) glass marble, lantern glass (n=3), one (1) mirror fragment, one (1) white metal toy fragment, and plastic (n=2 [1915-present]).

Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of plastic (n=55) glass (n=20), iron or steel (n=19), nylon (n=2), paper (n=9), rubber (n=5), styrene (n=2), Styrofoam (n=2), slate (n=2), aluminum foil (n=6), one (1) piece of vinyl, one (1) redware/brick fragment, one (1) concrete fragment, and one (1) piece of fiberglass that could not be identified as to from or function.

The personal class of artifacts were represented primarily by bottle glass fragments (n=129), plastic food wrappers (n=20), aluminum can fragments (n=5), bottle cap fragments (n=3), one (1) cigarette lighter, one (1) iron buckle, one (1) rubber ball, one (1) foil candy wrapper, and one (1) sew on badge (cotton).

One (1) utilized quartzite flake was recovered from a Fill layer within STP 52. The artifact was recovered from the front yard of a residential property which has been subjected to severe ground disturbance therefore; the flake was not considered to represent a pre-contact site or isolated find.

A total of seven (7) historic artifacts were collected from one (1) STP (STP 41) during Phase IB excavations at 36MR0247 (Hollinshead Cemetery). All of the artifacts were recovered from the O horizon outside of the current cemetery walls. The O horizon yielded one (1) U.S. dime (1918), one (1) brick fragment, brown bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=3), and mold-formed clear bottle glass (n=2 [1810-present]). These artifacts likely represent modern roadside scatter or casual discard; though recovered from within the site boundary (identified based on the property boundary), these artifacts are not associated with activities related to the extant Hollinshead Cemetery (36MR0247).



## **2. Isolated Finds (IF) 36MR/066**

All IF encountered within the APE were attributed to the same IF number, designated as 36MR/066. Three IF were identified within three (3) STPs (STP 27, STP 44, and STP 196).

The first IF was recovered from the Ap (Stratum III) of STP 27 and consisted of one (1) black chert early reduction flake.

A second IF consisted of one (1) black chert retouched flake recovered from the Ap horizon (Stratum II) of STP 44.

A third IF was recovered from the B horizon (Stratum III) of STP 196 and consisted of one (1) black chert biface reduction flake.

## **3. Sites**

A total of 8,239 artifacts were recovered from site related contexts. The majority of these artifacts were historic items which date primarily between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A total of 13 non-diagnostic pre-contact artifacts were recovered from site related contexts. The majority of the pre-contact artifacts were recovered from 36MR0256 (See Section VII.B.3.i.). Artifacts recovered from 36MR0247 (Hollinshead Cemetery) were determined to represent non-site related modern roadside scatter or casual discard (See Section VII.B.1.).

Landowners of identified sites were contacted to coordinate a gift agreement for donation of the artifacts to the PHMC/PA SHPO. All artifacts and associated documentation will be prepared and curated according to current PHMC/PA SHPO guidelines (*Curation Guidelines: Preparing Archaeological Collections for Submission to The State Museum of Pennsylvania 2006*). If individual landowners do not wish to donate, additional analysis of the artifacts will be performed and recorded as per PHMC/PA SHPO guidelines before the artifacts are returned to the landowner.

### **a. 36MR0248**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0248 yielded 63 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STPs 1 and 2). The soil horizons yielding historic artifacts (n=63) were the A, Ap, and two (2) fill layers (Stratum II and Stratum III) which were present in both STPs.

The A horizon produced 12 historic artifacts. Plastic wrappers (n=7 [1915-present]), one (1) piece of black plastic with a Recycle “7” symbol (1970-present), unidentifiable metal (n=3), and one (1) Lincoln penny (1959) were recovered.

The Stratum II Fill layer (Fill 1) yielded brick fragments (n=8), mold-formed indeterminate vessel or bottle glass (n=5 [1810-present]), one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), one (1) cut or wrought nail (1715-1890), one (1) piece of plastic (1915-present), and one (1) chunk of concrete.

Artifacts from the Stratum III Fill layer (Fill 2) were recorded exclusively in STP 2 and included one (1) brick fragment, window glass (n=3), unidentified nails (n=5), two (2) wire nails (1875-present), indeterminate vessel glass (n=2), mold-formed bottle glass (n=3 [1810-present]), unidentifiable bottle glass (n=4), one (1) machine-made glass soda bottle fragment (1903-present), and cinder (n=12). Stratum III Fill layer also contained numerous slag and coal fragments that were not collected for further analysis due to their ubiquitous nature within the site boundaries.

The Ap horizon, identified exclusively in STP 1, yielded one (1) brick fragment.

The artifact assemblage from 36MR0248 possesses manufacturing date ranges spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Twentieth century artifacts were recovered from all artifact bearing soil horizons with the exception of the Ap horizon which failed to yield dateable artifacts. The artifacts recovered from the Fill layers are likely related to items redeposited during filling episodes in the twentieth century when the property contained a trolley barn and residential properties after the trolley discontinued service. The artifact assemblage could not be directly associated with activities related to the historic use of the extant trolley barn.

## **b. 36MR0249**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0249 yielded 254 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 5) and two (2) TUs (TUs 1 and 2). Soil profiles varied slightly across the site and are discussed in relation to their stratigraphic site position.

Artifacts recovered from the O horizon, identified in TU 1 and STP 5, included 38 total artifacts which represent architectural, domestic, hardware, heating, indeterminate, and personal class items. The architectural class artifacts consisted of brick fragments (n=3), wire formed nails (n=6 [1875-present]), mortar (n=4), and one (1) door hinge. Domestic class artifacts included indeterminate jar or vessel glass (n=6) and one (1) fragment of whiteware (1805-present). One (1) washer represented the hardware class. The heating class was represented by coal (n=2) and slag (n=4). One (1) aluminum bottle cap was the only personal class artifact recovered. Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of one (1) piece of aluminum foil, unidentifiable plastic (n=6), one (1) piece of rubber, and one (1) unidentifiable iron object.

The A horizon was only encountered in TU 2 and consisted of 18 total artifacts. These artifacts included asphalt shingle fragments (n=2), one (1) piece of window glass, one (1) unidentifiable nail, wire nails (n=5 [1875-present]), indeterminate vessel glass fragments (n=2), coal (n=2), unidentifiable plastic (n=3), one (1) glass bottle fragment, and one (1) brass button.

The first Fill layer (Fill 1) in TU 1 (Stratum II) was not present within other excavations units at 36MR0249. A total of 115 historic artifacts were recovered and included artifacts from the architectural, domestic, hardware, heating, subsistence, ecological, indeterminate, and personal classes. Architectural class artifacts consisted of brick fragments (n=3), one (1) piece of window glass, cut nails (n=9 [1805-1890]), wire-formed nails (n=14 [1875-present]), and mortar (n=37). Domestic class artifacts included indeterminate vessel glass fragments (n=2) and one (1) piece of redware (1715-1880). The indeterminate artifact class consisted of one (1) unidentifiable piece

of plastic (1915-present), indeterminate or unidentifiable iron or steel (n=9), one (1) indeterminate flat glass, one (1) American/English porcelain, and one (1) terra cotta fragment. Heating class artifacts included coal (n=7), and slag (n=23). Personal class artifacts were represented by one (1) porcelain button. Subsistence class artifacts consisted exclusively of butchered bones (n=2) of medium to large mammals. Ecological and hardware class artifacts were represented by a bone (1) and eye-screw (1) respectively.

A second Fill layer (Fill 2) was identified in all excavation units at 36MR0249. The Fill 2 layer encompassed Stratum II in TU 2 and STP 5 and Stratum III in TU 1. A total of 25 artifacts recovered from this soil horizon included items assigned to the architectural, domestic, ecological, heating, subsistence and indeterminate classes. The architectural class was represented exclusively by nails including: cut nails (n=3 [1805-1890]), one (1) cut or wrought nail (1715-1890), wire nails (n=3 [1875-present]), and one (1) unidentifiable nail. Domestic class artifacts consisted of one (1) indeterminate vessel glass fragment, one (1) furniture tack, redware (n=2 [1715-1880]), and one (1) whiteware fragment (1805-present). Heating class artifacts were represented by coal (n=5) and one (1) piece of slag. One (1) butchered and one (1) burned bone represented the subsistence class. Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of fragments of unidentifiable plastic wrapper (n=2 [1915-present]), one (1) unidentifiable clear glass shard, and one (1) unidentifiable iron object.

The historic artifacts (n=58) recovered from the Ap horizon consisted of architectural, domestic, heating and indeterminate class artifacts. Architectural class artifacts consisted of asphalt shingle fragments (n=6), brick fragments (n=3), window glass (n=2), mortar (n=3), and nails. These nails included wire-formed (n=7 [1875-present]), one (1) unidentifiable, and cut (n=10 [1805-1890]) varieties. Domestic artifacts were represented by one (1) creamware (1762-1820), whiteware (n=2 [1805-present]), redware (n=3 [1715-1880]), and indeterminate vessel glass fragments (n=5). Heating class artifacts included coal (n=11), one (1) piece of slag, and cinder fragments (n=2). The indeterminate class consisted of one (1) aluminum foil fragment.

Feature 13 was identified at Stratum IV (B horizon). The feature was determined to be a shallow, pre-contact post mold. No cultural materials were recovered from the Feature 13.

The majority of artifacts recovered from the O and A horizons likely represent items dropped during maintenance or construction of the current residence or items related to casual discard by the occupants. Both the Fill 1 and Fill 2 layers contained plastic which indicates that these soils have been subjected to disturbance in the twentieth century. The Ap horizon is the only site level that has not been significantly disturbed by modern earth moving activities and contains historic artifacts (creamware [1762-1820] and redware [1715-1880]) which pre-date the extant house. However, the limited number of dateable artifacts and lack of historic cultural features prevent useful interpretation about the historic use of the property prior to construction of the extant house in the late nineteenth century.

### c. 36MR0250

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0250 yielded one (1) pre-contact artifact and 181 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 6) and two (2) TUs (TU 3 and 4). Artifacts recovered from soil horizons that were consistent across the site are discussed in relation to their stratigraphic site position. Based on the small size of the Phase IB STP, the Ap<sub>1</sub> and Ap<sub>2</sub> horizons designated during the Phase II survey were not distinguishable during the Phase IB survey; therefore, these horizons are discussed separately below.

The A horizon was identified in all excavation units and yielded a total of 93 artifacts, including architectural, domestic, personal, hardware, heating, subsistence, and indeterminate class items. Architectural class artifacts consisted of one (1) brick, unglazed drainage tiles (n=2), window glass (n=3), and nails including cut (n=9 [1805-1890]), wire-formed (n=31 [1875-present]), and unidentifiable (n=4) varieties. Domestic class artifacts were represented predominately by indeterminate vessel glass (n=13) including one (1) fragment with an etched floral design and one (1) milk glass fragment. The remaining domestic class artifacts included one (1) mold-formed glass vessel lid (1810-present), one (1) clay marble, and one (1) undecorated whiteware fragment (1805-present). Personal class artifacts consisted of one (1) brass garter clip, bottle glass (n=3), and plastic (n=2 [1915-present]). Hardware class items were represented by one (1) staple, one (1) washer, and screws (n=4). The heating class and subsistence class artifacts consisted exclusively of coal (n=6) and bone fragments (n=5) respectively. Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of one (1) unidentifiable dry cell battery, one (1) piece of plastic (1915-present), one (1) rubber seal and one (1) iron band.

A fill layer was identified in STP 6 and TU 3 where it was designated Stratum II. The fill layer yielded 20 total artifacts including architectural, domestic, heating, indeterminate, and personal class items. These architectural artifacts included one (1) brick fragment, drainage tiles (n=2), and nails including cut (n=5 [1805-1890]) and wire-formed (n=2 [1875-present]) varieties. The domestic class artifacts included one (1) creamware (1762-1820) and one (1) indeterminate vessel glass. Heating class artifacts consisted exclusively of cinder fragments (n=4). The remaining artifacts were assigned to the personal and indeterminate class including one (1) bottle glass fragment, one (1) piece of unidentifiable iron, and brass (n=2).

The Ap<sub>1</sub> horizon was identified as a site level in both Phase II TUs and yielded 54 total artifacts. The Ap horizon recorded in STP 6 Stratum III is a combination of the aforementioned Ap<sub>1</sub> horizon and the underlying Ap<sub>2</sub> horizon; therefore it is discussed separately below. The artifact assemblage from the Ap<sub>1</sub> horizon contained artifacts from the architectural, domestic, and indeterminate classes. The architectural class artifacts included one (1) wrought nail (1715-1805), brick (n=12), cut nails (n=12 [1805-1890]), one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), and unidentifiable nails (n=5). Domestic class artifacts consisted of mold-formed indeterminate vessel glass (n=2 1810-present), redware (n=3), and whiteware (n=14 [1805-present]). The indeterminate class artifacts were represented by one (1) indeterminate iron bar, one (1) unidentifiable glass, and iron bucket fragments (n=2).

The Ap<sub>2</sub> horizon was identified in both TUs excavated during the Phase II and yielded 14 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact. The single pre-contact artifact was a black chert flake fragment. Recovered historic artifacts included brick (n=2), window glass (n=2), one (1) cut nail [1805-1890], one (1) unidentifiable nail, indeterminate vessel glass (n=2), whiteware (n=3 [1805-present]), and cinder (n=3).

STP 6 Stratum III represents a single Ap horizon package. Artifacts from this soil horizon included one (1) brick fragment, one (1) wrought nail (1715-1805), one (1) unidentifiable nail, and one (1) unidentifiable glass fragment.

Features 9 and 10 were identified at the Stratum V (B horizon) surface within TU 3, but upon excavation were determined to represent non-cultural rodent disturbance. Two pre-contact post molds (Features 11 and 12) were also identified at the B horizon surface within TU 4, although excavations of the features did not yield any cultural material.

The artifacts recovered from the Ap horizon(s) likely represent items dropped on the original surface during construction of the extant house in the late nineteenth century or items related to field scatter from an earlier occupation of the larger area. Based on the recovery of a single flake fragment from a horizon that may have been historically plowed it is difficult to make interpretations about the pre-contact portion of the site.

#### **d. 36MR0251**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0251 yielded 218 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 8) and two (2) TU (TU 5 and 6). Artifacts were recovered from the A horizon (Stratum I) and a Fill layer (Stratum II).

The A horizon yielded a total of 126 historic artifacts including architectural, domestic, personal, ecological, currency, hardware, indeterminate, subsistence, and transportation class items. The majority of the architectural artifacts were represented by cut nails (n=3 [1805-1890]) and wire-formed nails (n=27 [1875-present]). Additional architectural artifacts included one (1) piece of caulking, one (1) piece of cement, window glass (n=7), and one (1) aluminum gutter fragment. Domestic artifacts included one (1) piece of milk glass, indeterminate vessel glass (n=18), indeterminate lamp glass (n=4), one (1) redware fragment (1715-1880), whiteware (n=4 [1805-present]), and plastic (n=5 [1915-present]). The recovered personal class artifacts consisted of bottle glass (n=4), one (1) plastic bottle cap (1960-present), one (1) piece of cigarette packaging, one (1) plastic and metal crown cap (1892-present), and one (1) cigarette lighter. Indeterminate artifacts included plastic (n=21 [1915-present]), one (1) piece of Styrofoam [1942-present], unidentifiable iron (n=3), and unidentifiable aluminum fragments (n=2). Subsistence class artifacts consisted of one (1) peach pit and shell fragments (n=9). Additional artifacts recovered included, one (1) Lincoln penny (1973), bone fragments (n=4), one (1) hook, one (1) screw, and one (1) automobile taillight bulb.

The Fill layer yielded a total of 92 historic artifacts including architectural, domestic, heating, personal, indeterminate, subsistence, and industry trade items. The majority of the architectural artifacts consisted of nails including cut (n=6 1805-1890), wire-formed (n=35 [1875-present]), and unidentifiable (n=2) varieties. Additional architectural artifacts included one (1) brick fragment and window glass (n=2). Domestic class artifacts included whiteware (n=2 [1805-present]), indeterminate lamp glass (n=3), one (1) piece of fish tank gravel, and one (1) indeterminate vessel glass fragment. Personal class artifacts consisted exclusively of bottle glass (n=4) including machine-made (1903-present) and mold-formed (1810-present) types. Indeterminate class items included unidentifiable iron fragments (n=13), plastic (n=3 [1915-present]), one (1) rubber fragment, one (1) piece of aluminum foil, and one (1) unidentifiable glass. Heating artifacts were represented by coal (n=7) and cinder (n=2). Mollusk shell fragments (n=6) were the only subsistence artifacts recovered. One (1) piece of caution tape was also recovered and was assigned to the industry trade category.

Feature 8 was identified at the B horizon (Stratum III) and is likely a pipe trench associated with a Natural Gas Line running beneath the ground. Because of this, the feature was not excavated, and no cultural materials were recovered.

The twentieth century specific artifacts recovered from both artifact bearing soil horizons indicate substantial modern disturbance of the site which prevents useful interpretations about the historic occupants and use of the site.

#### **e. 36MR0252**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0252 consisted of the excavation of one (1) STP (STP 9). The STP yielded 6 historic artifacts from the O, A, and Ap soil horizons.

One (1) unidentifiable cylindrical iron object was recovered from the O horizon.

The A horizon consisted of four (4) historic artifacts. Architectural artifacts included one (1) cut or wrought nail (1715-1890), and nails of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=2). The remaining artifact was one (1) undecorated porcelaneous ware.

The Ap horizon yielded one (1) clinched, wrought rose-head nail (1715-1805).

The artifacts recovered from the O and A horizons likely represent artifacts dropped or discarded during house construction or maintenance during the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries. The single wrought nail represents the only artifact recovered from the site that pre-dates the current structure and may represent an earlier, yet unknown structure on the property.

**f. 36MR0253**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0253 yielded 23 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STP 10 and 11). The artifacts were recovered from the A, Fill layer, and AB soil horizons.

The A horizon yielded two (2) aluminum gutter fragments, two (2) pieces of window glass, four (4) wire formed nails (1875-present), one (1) piece of vinyl siding (1970-present), and one (1) piece of lantern glass.

The Fill layer horizon yielded artifacts exclusively of the architectural class that included earthenware drainage pipe fragments (n=4), brick fragments (n=4), and asphalt shingles (n=3).

The Ap horizon yielded two artifacts which consisted of one (1) terra cotta flower pot fragment and one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present).

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the A, Fill layer, and Ap horizon were architectural class items that were likely discarded or dropped during house construction or subsequent maintenance during the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the present.

**g. 36MR0254**

Phase IB archaeological testing at 36MR0254 resulted in the recovery of 27 historic artifacts from six (6) STPs (STPs 19-24). The artifacts were recovered from the A, Ap, and Fill layer horizons.

The A (STP 20, Stratum I) horizon yielded one (1) fragment of redware with a clear glazed interior (1715-1880).

The Ap (STP 19, Stratum II) horizon yielded one (1) redware fragment (1715-1880) and one (1) cut or wrought nail (1715-1890).

The majority of artifacts (n=24, 88.8%) were recovered from Fill layer at 36MR0254 which were identified in STPs 22 and 24 (Stratum II) and STP 23 (Stratum III). Architectural class artifacts included wire-formed nails (n=2 [1875-present]), and one (1) cut or wrought nail (1715-1890). Domestic class artifacts consisted of indeterminate vessel glass (n=2), and one (1) undecorated fragment of whiteware (1805-present). Artifacts of an indeterminate class were one (1) piece of clear flat glass, fragments of a metal can (n=5), one (1) unidentifiable metal object, sheet metal fragments (n=9), and one (1) plastic (1915-present). The farming class artifact consisted of one (1) horseshoe.

The artifacts were recovered from the front yard of an early nineteenth century house which lies approximately 200 feet to the east, outside of the APE. The artifacts were recovered from contexts which may or may not be associated with the residence and its associated outbuildings. The identified historic period feature (Feature 2) did not yield cultural material. Based on the limited character of the assemblage and the limited amount of testing conducted at the site, it is difficult to make observations about the assemblage as it relates to the occupation of the site.

## **h. 36MR0255**

Phase IB excavations consisting of one (1) STP (STP 39) at 36MR0255 yielded 27 historic artifacts from the A and Ap horizons.

The A horizon yielded 17 artifacts from the architectural, personal, domestic, and indeterminate classes. These artifacts included one (1) window glass fragment, one (1) piece of mold-formed vessel glass (1810-present), one (1) fragment of buff-bodied stoneware with a brown glaze, terra cotta flower pot fragments (n=6), and one (1) piece of undecorated whiteware (1805-present), unidentifiable metal objects (n=4), redware or brick fragments (n=2), and one (1) fragment of mold-formed panel bottle (1810-present).

The Ap horizon artifact assemblage consisted of 10 artifacts including, two (2) fragments of indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) fragment of an ironstone plate (1842-present), one (1) unglazed porcelainous ware fragment, one (1) unglazed redware fragment (1715-present), one (1) fragment of wheel-thrown buff-bodied stoneware, two (2) fragments of terra cotta, and two (2) pieces of unidentifiable iron.

All of the dateable artifacts have been manufactured since the nineteenth century but are still manufactured to present date. The extant house on the property was constructed in the 1950's and is not likely associated with the artifacts based on the change in waste disposal practices in the last half of the twentieth century. The assemblage may be related to an historic site of unknown function or be associated with field scatter during the nineteenth century or casual discard during the twentieth century. Historic mapping doesn't depict an earlier structure.

## **i. 36MR0256**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0256 yielded three (3) historic artifacts and six (6) pre-contact lithic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 66). All of the artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon.

### **i. Historic Artifacts**

The historic artifact assemblage consisted one (1) piece of clear mold-formed vessel glass (1810-present) and cut or wrought nails (n=2 [1715-1890]). The historic artifacts likely represent field scatter or item related to casual discard.

### **ii. Pre-contact Artifacts**

The pre-contact artifact assemblage included two (2) chipped stone tools consisting of one (1) grey chert drill and one (1) black chert utilized flake. Also present were four (4) pieces of debitage included slate, ironstone, and black chert raw material types with all stages of the lithic reduction process being represented. Raw material types for the debitage included black chert, slate, and ironstone. The recovery of both formal and expedient tools shows that the site may have been used for resource processing during the pre-contact period however, the limited testing



of the site prevents additional interpretations as to the function of the site or its temporal association.

## **j. 36MR0257**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0257 yielded 349 historic artifacts from three (3) STPs (STP 67-69) and two (2) TUs (TU 7 and 8). Artifacts were recovered from the A, Fill layer, 2A, and Ap/AB during the excavation of Phase IB STPs. Additionally, a 2BC/3AC stratum was identified in TU 7, although these two strata were identified as separate horizons in Test Unit 8. The combined 2BC/3AC horizon from TU 7 will be discussed separately from the 2BC and 3AC horizons in TU 8 in the following paragraphs. These soil horizons were identified within the boundaries for the previously recorded Ap/AB horizon that was recorded during the Phase IB.

The A horizon yielded a total of 63 historic artifacts including architectural, domestic, indeterminate, currency, heating, subsistence, and personal class items. Architectural artifacts included brick fragments (n=8), window glass (n=4), cut nails (n=2 [1805-1890]), one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), and one (1) fragment of vinyl siding (1970-present). Domestic artifacts consisted of indeterminate vessel glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=10), mold-formed vessel glass (n=2), one (1) toy currency (1940-1970), one (1) light bulb fragment, one (1) ironstone (1842-present), and whiteware (n=3 [1805-present]). Indeterminate class artifacts were comprised of plastic (n=13 [1915-present]) and single examples of unidentifiable rubber, aluminum, and glass objects. The personal class consisted of one (1) bottle cork, one (1) steel clothing rivet, plastic (n=3 [1915-present]), and bottle glass including one (1) machine-made (1903-present) and one (1) mold-formed (1810-present). Mollusk shell fragments accounted for all subsistence (n=3) class artifacts. The currency class consisted exclusively of one (1) Lincoln penny (1982). The heating class artifacts were comprised of coal (n=2).

A Fill layer was identified as Stratum II in all excavation units on the site. An additional Fill layer was identified as Stratum III in TU 8, but recovered artifacts suggest they were deposited at the same time therefore; Fill layer soils will be discussed together. The site wide Fill layer consisted of 51 historic artifacts including architectural, domestic, hardware, indeterminate, personal, subsistence, and weaponry class items. Architectural class artifacts consists of brick (n=9), one (1) concrete fragment, window glass (n=2), and various varieties of nails including one (1) cut (1805-1890), one (1) cut or wrought (1715-1890), one (1) wire-formed (1875-present), and unidentifiable (n=5). Domestic class artifacts included one (1) grey salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware (n=5 [1805-present]), blue transfer printed pearlware or whiteware (n=2 [1775-present]), one (1) porcelainous ware (1842-present), indeterminate lamp glass (n=2), and indeterminate vessel glass (n=2). Indeterminate class artifacts were comprised of plastic (n=4 [1915-present]), one (1) unidentifiable glass, one (1) unidentifiable milk glass, redware or brick fragments (n=2), aluminum foil (n=3), and one (1) piece of aluminum scrap. Personal class artifacts were comprised of bottle glass (n=2) and one (1) crown cap (1892-present). Hardware class artifacts consisted of one (1) unidentifiable iron bracket and one (1) bolt. The subsistence and weaponry classes were represented by one (1) clam shell and one (1) brass shell casing respectively.

The 2A horizon was identified as Stratum III in all excavation units with the exception of TU 8 where it was recorded as Stratum IV. The 2A soil horizon yielded 60 historic artifact that included architectural, domestic, heating, indeterminate, hardware, personal, and transportation class artifacts. Architectural artifacts were comprised of brick (n=8), window glass (n=9), one (1) piece of stucco, one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), wire-formed nails (n=2 [1875-present]), and unidentifiable nails (n=4). Domestic class artifacts consisted of one (1) earthenware marble, one (1) rod-cut glass marble (1850-1920), indeterminate vessel glass (n=5), a piece (1) of a mold-formed glass cup, redware (n=4 [1715-1880]), one (1) whiteware (1805-1820), and one (1) plastic toy fragment. Personal class artifacts were comprised exclusively of bottle glass (n=2). Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of indistinguishable redware or brick fragments (n=7), unidentifiable iron fragments (n=3), and indeterminate flat glass (n=2). Hardware, heating, and transportation class artifacts were represented by one (1) iron screw, heating byproducts (n=5), and one (1) wagon pin, respectively. Feature 4 was identified within the 2A horizon of TU 8, and was determined to be the remains of a tree-burn with no cultural association.

Within STP 69, an Ap/AB horizon was identified as Stratum IV. Excavations of this stratum unearthed indeterminate redware or brick (n=3), and a single piece (1) of redware.

The 2BC/3AC horizon revealed in TU 7 yielded a total of 104 historic artifacts belonging to the architectural, domestic, and indeterminate classes. Of the architectural class were brick (n=3), unidentifiable common nails (n=15), and window glass (n=3). Domestic class artifacts included whiteware (n=14), wheel-thrown redware (n=17), redware of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=15), refined-white earthenware (n=2), and one (1) fragment of a porcellaneous ware. The assemblage of artifacts of the indeterminate class consisted of redware or brick (n=28), unidentifiable iron or steel (n=5), and a piece (1) of melted glass.

The 2BC horizon yielded a total of 56 historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic, and indeterminate classes. Architectural artifacts consisted of brick (n=6), window glass (n=2), cut or wrought nails (n=2 [1715-1890]), one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), and one (1) unidentifiable nail. Domestic class artifacts included redware (n=7 [1715-1880]), whiteware (n=4 [1805-present]), one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) refined-white earthenware with blue and brown banded mocha decoration (1795-1895). The indeterminate class contained unidentifiable redware/brick fragments (n=31). Additionally, Feature 5 was revealed in Stratum V (2BC horizon). Although no cultural materials were recovered, the feature is thought to be a historic posthole based on the shape and depth of the feature (*Figure 48*).

The 3AC horizon yielded a total of 11 historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic and indeterminate classes. The architectural class artifacts consisted of brick (n=4), window glass (n=2), and one (1) unidentifiable nail. Domestic class artifacts included one (1) pearlware (1775-1840) and redware (n=2 [1715-present]). One (1) indeterminate piece of iron was also recovered.

The A horizon, Fill layer, and 2A horizon likely represent items related to casual discard/roadside scatter or items dropped during building construction or maintenance. These soils were also likely disturbed during twentieth century road construction activities. While one (1) cultural feature (Feature 5) was identified it failed to yield cultural material. The artifacts

recovered from the 2BC and 3AC may or may not be related to the historic use of the property prior to construction of the extant house.

## **k. 36MR0258**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0257 yielded 1,091 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STPs 70 and 71) and two (2) TUs (TU 9 and 10). Artifacts were recovered from the A and AB horizons as well as multiple Fill layer during the excavation of Phase IB and II testing. The A horizon continued across the site and is discussed as a site soil horizon. An Ap/AB horizon was identified in both Phase IB STPs, but failed to yield any artifacts. The AB horizon identified in TU 10 did contain artifacts and is likely related to the Ap/AB horizon identified in the Phase IB STPs. Multiple Fill layers were identified above the AB, but based on the limited amount of testing no direct correlation could be made between the Fill layers in different excavation units therefore; the Fill layers are discussed as they relate to their individual excavation unit.

The A horizon yielded a total of 101 historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic, personal, hardware, indeterminate, heating, and transportation classes. The architectural class artifacts consisted of one (1) brick fragment and cement (n=4). The domestic class consisted exclusively of indeterminate vessel glass (n=9) including machine-made fragments (1903-present). Personal class artifacts included Coors light beer can fragments (n=5 [1978-present]), aluminum foil wrappers (n=2), bottle glass (n=14), plastic food wrappers or drinking straws (n=17), and styrene food wrappers (n=2). The majority of indeterminate class artifacts were unidentifiable plastic (n=26 [1915-present]). Also represented, were Styrofoam (n=14 [1942-present]), one (1) unidentifiable iron, and one (1) elastic band. The hardware and heating classes were represented by bolts (n=3) and one (1) piece of coal, respectively. Transportation class consisted exclusively of one (1) roadbed fragment.

Stratum II - V identified in STP 70 included multiple, successive Fill layers. STP 70 Strat II included nylon zip ties (n=2 [1958-present]), and plastic (n=3 [1915-present]). STP 70 Strat III consisted of one (1) unidentifiable glass object, unidentifiable iron objects (n=16), iron or steel wire (n=3), and unidentifiable nails (n=3). STP 70 Strat IV included architectural, indeterminate, and heating class artifacts. Architectural artifacts consisted exclusively of nails including one (1) cut (1805-1890), wire-formed (n=6 [1875-present]), and unidentifiable (n=10) varieties. The indeterminate class of artifacts consisted of indeterminate iron objects (n=40). Coke Ash (n=3) comprised all of the heating class items. STP 70 Strat V included one (1) piece of window glass, wire-formed nails (n=2 [1875-present]), unidentifiable nails (n=3), one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) bottle glass, two (2) unidentifiable glass, one (1) coal, one (1) slag, and one (1) screw. Also recovered were unidentifiable iron or steel items (n=9). Stratum II through IV lack twentieth century specific items, but include dateable artifacts (wire-formed nails) which have a date range that extend to the present. The artifacts were likely redeposited during multiple filling episodes within the twentieth century.

Stratum II – V identified in STP 71 included multiple, successive Fill layers, but only Stratum II and III yielded historic artifacts. Stratum II artifacts consisted of one (1) piece of brick and one (1) piece of brick and mortar. Stratum III artifacts consisted of whiteware cup and indeterminate vessel fragments (n=26 [1805-present]), one (1) building stone, one (1) cut or wrought nail

(1715-1890), one (1) coal, cinder, and slag conglomeration. Based on the limited character of the assemblage few observations can be made about the artifacts recovered from STP 71.

TU 9 Stratum II – VII included multiple, successive Fill layers which extend to a rock impasse and contained no intact cultural horizons. Stratum II yielded 81 historic artifacts consisting of artifacts from the architectural, domestic, personal, indeterminate, hardware, heating, and transportation class items. The architectural class was comprised of brick (n=16), concrete (n=18), cut (n=3 [1805-1890]) and wire-formed (n=2 1875-present) nails. Domestic class artifacts included one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) glass marble, one (1) mold-formed jar lid (1896-present), and one (1) piece of redware (1715-1880). Personal class artifacts consisted of bottle glass (n=5), one (1) plastic straw fragment (1915-present), and two (2) pieces of a wiffle ball (1958-present). Indeterminate class artifacts included aluminum foil (n=3), plastic (n=3 [1915-present]), rubber (n=5), and indeterminate wire (n=5). The hardware and heating class were represented by steel spring fragments (n=8), one (1) cinder, and coal (n=3) respectively. The transportation class consisted of one (1) piece of asphalt and one (1) radiator cap.

Stratum III yielded 107 architectural, domestic, indeterminate, and heating class artifacts. Architectural class items included brick fragments (n=3), one (1) unidentifiable nail, and wire-formed nails (n=20 [1875-present]). Domestic class artifacts were comprised of one (1) rubber stamp and one (1) plastic toy vehicle wheel (1915-present). The majority of recovered artifacts were slag fragments (n=77). Indeterminate class artifacts were comprised of one (1) unidentifiable iron, rubber (n=2), and one (1) dry cell battery.

Stratum IV artifacts (n=53) consisted of wire-formed nails (n=21 [1875-present]), one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) iron spring, indeterminate iron or steel artifacts (n=13), and slag (n=17).

The artifacts from Stratum V consisted of 19 historic artifacts including wire-formed nails (n=15 [1875-present]), one (1) iron hook, one (1) coal, and cinder fragments (n=2).

Stratum VI was comprised of a total of 46 historic artifacts. These artifacts included one (1) unidentifiable nails, two (2) wire-formed nails (1875-present), and a brick fragment (1) all belonging to the architectural class. Of the domestic class of artifacts were indeterminate vessel glass (n=3), one (1) whiteware fragment (1805-present), one (1) yellow ware fragment, and one (1) jar glass fragment. The remaining artifacts recovered from Stratum VI of TU 9 were a bone fragment (1), asphalt (n=25), and bottle glass from a Penn-Dell milk bottle (n=10 [1940-1970]).

The presence of the milk bottle (1940-1970) from Stratum VI indicates mid-twentieth century or later disturbance which extends through the entire soil profile of TU 9. Based on the extremely disturbed soil profile and lack of historic cultural features it is difficult to make any interpretations about the historic function of the site.

Stratum VII of TU 9, another fill horizon, yielded 99 historic artifacts, which predominantly consisted of asphalt and tar (n=52). Architectural class artifacts consisted of wire-formed nails (n=3), salt-glazed earthenware (n=1), and brick fragments (n=3). Indeterminate vessel glass (n=7) and a single piece (1) of terra cotta made up the assemblage of domestic artifacts recovered

from Stratum VII. The remaining artifacts recovered from this stratum were a single (1) mollusk shell, bone (n=2), an iron or steel spike (n=1), cinder (n=18), coal (n=5), unidentifiable iron (n=3), and bottle glass (n=2).

Phase II excavations of TU 10 identified two (2) Fill layers (Stratum II and III) overlying a relatively undisturbed AB horizon. Stratum II yielded a total of 29 historic artifacts including architectural, domestic, personal, hardware and indeterminate class items. Architectural artifacts consisted exclusively of wire formed nails (n=9 [1875-present]). Domestic class artifacts were comprised of one (1) machine-made indeterminate vessel glass (1903-present), one (1) indeterminate vessel glass fragment of an unidentifiable manufacture method, American/English porcelain toy teaware (n=4), and redware (n=2 [1715-1880]). Personal class artifacts consisted exclusively of bottle glass including one (1) fragment that was unidentifiable to manufacture method, mold-formed bottle glass (n=6 [1810-present]), and one (1) mold-formed fragment from a Stroudsburg Brewery bottle (1899-1913). The hardware and indeterminate class artifacts were represented by one (1) washer and indeterminate flat iron (n=3), respectively.

TU 10 Stratum III yielded a total of 30 artifacts including architectural, domestic, personal, heating, and indeterminate class artifacts. Architectural artifacts included brick (n=13), one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), and one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present). Domestic class artifacts consisted of ceramics including redware (n=8 [1715-1880]) and one (1) piece of whiteware (1805-present). The heating, indeterminate, and personal class artifacts were represented by coal (n=4), one (1) nickel wire, and one (1) mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present) respectively. Based on the similarity in artifact types it is likely that the Fill layer soils in TU 10 were deposited sometime in the twentieth century.

The AB horizon was identified in STP 70 and TU 10, but only yielded artifacts from TU 10 Stratum IV. The artifacts (n=385) included architectural, domestic, personal, indeterminate, hardware, and heating class artifacts. Architectural artifacts included brick (n=2), cut nails (n=2 [1805-1890]), wire-formed nails (n=80 [1875-present]), and unidentifiable nails (n=35). The domestic class was represented by one (1) piece of redware (1715-1880). The indeterminate class of artifacts consisted exclusively of indeterminate or unidentifiable iron objects (n=188). The hardware and heating classes were comprised of one (1) screw and slag (n=12), respectively. The personal class of artifacts included mold-formed bottle glass (n=2 [1810-present]) and 62 fragments of one Stroudsburg Brewery bottle (1899-1913) which provided the narrowest date range for the assemblage from this horizon.

The artifacts recovered from the upper Fill layer and A horizons of 36MR0258 were mixed with disturbed soils that were deposited sometime in the twentieth century. Portions of the AB horizon which were not disturbed by these earthmoving activities yielded artifacts which date from the nineteenth century through the present. The association of these artifacts with activities conducted on the property as part of successive twentieth century lumber yards is indeterminate. The limited number of dateable artifacts and lack of historic cultural features within undisturbed horizons prevent useful interpretation about the historic use of the property prior to its industrial utilization.

## **l. 36MR0259**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0259 resulted in the recovery of six (6) historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 72). The artifacts were recovered exclusively from the A horizon. The A horizon yielded two (2) wire-formed galvanized roofing nails (1875-present), two (2) pieces of light green vessel glass of an unidentified manufacture method, one (1) piece of transparent plastic (1915-present), and one (1) .32 caliber Smith & Wesson shell casing (1878-1927). The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by occupants of the associated residence or items dropped during building construction or maintenance.

## **m. 36MR0260**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0260 yielded four (4) historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 73). Soil horizons from which historic artifacts were recovered included the A and AB horizons. Artifacts recovered from the A horizon consisted of three (3) pieces of sheet metal. One (1) fragment of mold-formed vessel glass (1810-present) was recovered from the AB horizon. Based on the paucity of artifacts it is difficult to make any observations about the site assemblage.

## **n. 36MR0261**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0261 yielded 162 historic artifacts and two (2) pre-contact artifacts from two (2) STPs (STP 75 and 76) and two (2) TUs (TU 11 and 12). Artifacts were recovered from the A, Fill layer, and AB horizons. The Fill layer was not identified in STP 76; however, all other artifact bearing soil horizons were present across the site.

The A horizon (Stratum I) yielded a total of 124 historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic, personal, indeterminate, heating, transportation, and currency class artifacts. Architectural class artifacts consisted exclusively of wire-formed nails (n=3). Domestic class artifacts were comprised of indeterminate jar or vessel glass of unidentifiable manufacture method (n=2), mold-formed indeterminate jar or vessel glass (n=3 [1810-present]), and one (1) whiteware fragment (1805-present). The transportation class artifacts consisted exclusively of auto safety glass (n=105 [1939-present]). The indeterminate class was represented by one (1) piece of unidentifiable iron, plastic (n=2 [1915-present]), and glass objects (n=4). The heating, currency, and personal class artifacts were represented by one (1) slag, one (1) quarter (1974), and one (1) bottle glass fragment, respectively.

Artifacts recovered from the Fill layer (Stratum II) yielded a total of 32 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact. The pre-contact artifact consisted of a jasper flake fragment and represents the only pre-contact artifact recovered from Stratum II. The historic artifacts were represented by the architectural, domestic, personal, subsistence, indeterminate, heating, and hardware class items. The architectural class artifacts were represented by window glass (n=2) and wire-formed nails (n=2 [1875-present]). Domestic class artifacts were comprised of one (1) porcelain marble, plastic (possibly Bakelite) comb fragments (n=2 [1906-present]), ironstone (n=2 [1842-present]), one (1) blown glass marble (1850-1920), mold-formed miscellaneous deep

glass vessel (n=5 [1810-present]), and indeterminate vessel glass (n=6). Personal class artifacts consisted exclusively of bottle glass including mold-formed (n=4 [1810-present]) and fragments unidentifiable as to manufacture method (n=3). One (1) butchered large mammal bone was the only recovered subsistence artifact. The hardware and heating class artifacts were represented by one (1) cross peen hammer and cinders (n=2), respectively.

The AB horizon identified as Stratum II in STP 76, Stratum III in TU 11, and Stratum III in TU 12 yielded a total of six (6) historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact. The pre-contact artifact consisted of one (1) black chert biface reduction flake. The historic artifacts were comprised of architectural, ecological, hardware, and heating items. This assemblage consisted of one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), one (1) piece of window glass, one (1) medium-sized mammal bone, one (1) iron and copper eye screw, and one (1) lump of coal.

The A horizon and subsequent Fill layer appear to represent soils formed or deposited during the twentieth century based on the recovered artifacts including plastic and auto safety glass. The majority of the recovered artifacts likely represent items dropped during maintenance or construction of the current residence or items related to casual discard by the occupants. The underlying AB horizon represents an earlier historic land surface; however, based on the paucity of artifacts recovered from this horizon, it is difficult to make observations about historic use of the site prior to the construction of the current residence. Though two pre-contact flakes were recovered from the site, the recovery of one flake from a Fill layer prevents interpretation about the pre-contact use of the site.

## **o. 36MR0262**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0262 yielded 66 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STP 77 and 78) and two (2) TUs (TU 13 and 14). Artifacts were recovered from the A and AC horizons. The AC horizon was divided into two separate horizons during Phase II excavation of TU 13.

The A horizon yielded a total of 52 historic artifacts including the architectural, domestic, personal, indeterminate, hardware, subsistence, and heating classes of artifacts. Architectural artifacts included window glass (n=2), one (1) cut or wrought nail (1715-1890), one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), and two (2) unidentifiable nails. Domestic class artifacts consisted of ceramics including creamware (n=3 [1762-1820]), one (1) ironstone (1842-present), undecorated pearlware (n=2 [1775-1840]), indeterminate porcelain (n=2 [1715-present]), one (1) piece of whiteware (1805-present), and one (1) bisque fired porcelain figurine. Domestic class items were also represented by glass artifacts including indeterminate mold-formed vessel glass (n=2 [1810-present]), indeterminate vessel glass (n=7), indeterminate milk glass (n=2), one (1) milk glass jar lid liner fragment (1862-present), one (1) lantern glass, and one (1) light bulb fragment. Also of the domestic class was a one (1) plastic plant ID tag. Personal class artifacts were comprised of one (1) mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present), unidentifiable bottle glass (n=2), and one (1) tubular green glass bead. Indeterminate class artifacts included plastic (n=8 [1915-present]), one (1) indeterminate redware or brick fragment, and one (1) indeterminate porcelain object. Heating, hardware, and subsistence class

artifacts were represented by coal (n=3), one (1) wood screw, and two (2) mollusk shell fragment, respectively.

Although the AC horizon was divided into two separate horizons (AC1 and AC2) in TU 13 there was no discernable difference in the artifact assemblages from any of the separated horizons therefore; the AC horizon is discussed as one soil package. In total the AC horizon yielded a total of 14 historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic, and hardware classes. The architectural class was represented by one (1) window glass, one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), wire formed nails (n=3 [1875-present]), and unidentifiable nails (n=2). The domestic class artifacts included whiteware (n=2 [1805-1810]), one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) lantern glass, and jar lid liner fragments (n=2 [1862-present]). The hardware class consisted of one (1) wood screw.

Artifacts recovered from the A horizon of 36MR0262 likely represent items related to casual discard by occupants of the house. The origin of the artifacts recovered from the AC horizon was indeterminate and may represent items may have been deposited due to casual discard historic field scatter, or flooding.

**p. 36MR0263**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0263 resulted in the recovery of four (4) historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STPs 81-82) . The artifacts were recovered exclusively from the A horizon. The artifacts included one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), one (1) clear mold-formed vessel glass (1810-present), and indeterminate brown vessel glass (n=2). The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by occupants of the associated residence or artifacts dropped during building construction or maintenance during the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries.

**q. 36MR0264**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0264 resulted in the recovery of two (2) historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 85). The artifacts are likely associated with a non-extant house which lies outside the current APE. The A horizon at 36MR0264 yielded one (1) clear vessel glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method and one (1) glass marble. These artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard or items lost in the front yard area by occupants of the associated non-extant residence.

**r. 36MR0265**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0265, consisting of two (2) STPs (STPs 86-87), resulted in the recovery of seven (7) historic artifacts from the A and Fill layer. The artifacts are likely associated with a non-extant house which lies outside the current APE.

The A horizon (Stratum I) yielded historic artifacts (n=6) of the architectural, domestic, and personal classes. One (1) window glass fragment, one (1) clear vessel glass of an indeterminate



form, one (1) cigarette lighter, and three (3) fragments of a plastic “DART” coffee cup lid (1960-present).

The first Fill layer (Stratum II) contained four (4) pieces of iron slag and one (1) chunk of concrete which were discarded. The second Fill layer (Stratum III) was only identified in STP 87 and contained one (1) piece of slag.

The artifacts were recovered from disturbed soil horizons and are likely related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated non-extant residence and/or the maintenance of the residence.

#### **s. 36MR0266**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0266 resulted in the recovery of 23 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact from the A, Ap, and Fill layer of four (4) STPs (STPs 88, 203-204).

The historic artifacts that came from the A horizon (Stratum I) (n=17) included wire-formed nails (n=2 [1875-present]), indeterminate vessel glass fragments (n=2), one (1) mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present), plastic (n=7 [1915-present]), one (1) mold-formed brown glass bottle base (1810-present), one (1) Styrofoam fragment (1942-present), one (1) decorative metal plant hook, and pieces of a plastic bottle cap (n=2 [1970-present]).

A Fill layer (Stratum II) was recorded in STP 88 and 203 overlying the Ap horizon. The Fill layer yielded three (3) total artifacts including one (1) brick fragment, one (1) indeterminate vessel glass fragment, and one (1) unidentifiable nail.

The Ap horizon (STP 88, Stratum III and STP 204, Stratum II) yielded three (3) historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact. The historic artifacts included one (1) fragment of indeterminate vessel glass and bottle glass fragments (n=2). Also recovered from the Ap horizon was one (1) jasper biface reduction flake.

The historic assemblage appears to represent items related to casual discard or possible building maintenance by occupants of the associated residence. Radial STPs 203 and 204 failed to yield additional pre-contact artifacts therefore; the pre-contact artifact was recorded as an isolated find (36MR/0266).

#### **t. 36MR0267**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0267 yielded seven (7) historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STPs 90-91). The artifacts were recovered from the A and Ap horizons.

Artifacts recovered from the A horizon (Stratum I) were nails of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=3), one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), one (1) fragment of mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present), one (1) piece of plastic (1915-present), and one (1) plastic wrapper (1915-present).

The nails recovered from 36MR0267 may represent items dropped or discarded during construction of the extant house on the property. The remaining artifacts were recovered from disturbed soil horizons and are likely related to casual discard by occupants of the associated residence.

#### **u. 36MR0268**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0268 yielded 15 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STPs 92 and 93). Historic artifacts were recovered from the A and Ap horizons.

The A horizon (Stratum I) yielded historic artifacts (n=11) including one (1) 10¢ Roosevelt coin (1984), aluminum foil (n=2), plastic (n=3 [1915-present]), one (1) piece of clear glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method, one (1) mold-formed vessel glass with an embossed “R” (1810-present), mold-formed vessel glass fragments with an indeterminate molded decoration (n=2 [1810-present]), and one (1) iron washer.

The Ap horizon (Stratum II) yielded historic artifacts (n=4) including one (1) fragment of amber colored mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present) and amber bottle glass fragments of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=3).

The artifacts recovered from the site are likely the result of casual discard by occupants of the associated residence. The bottle glass recovered from the Ap horizon may represent historic field scatter; however, based on the limits of the Phase IB survey this could not be confirmed.

#### **v. 36MR0269**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0269 yielded 39 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 95) and one (1) TU (TU 15). Soil profiles varied slightly across the site and are discussed in relation to their stratigraphic site position.

The A horizon included a total of nine (9) artifacts including two (2) pieces of cement, one (1) indeterminate vessel glass with applied color label (1934-1970), one (1) bone fragment, one (1) iron bracket, three (3) pieces of plastic (1915-present), and one (1) machine-made beer bottle fragment (1903-present).

Feature 14, a modern water pipe trench was identified as Stratum II in TU 15 and contained six (6) pieces of asphalt, four (4) pieces of concrete, one (1) cinder, one (1) piece of coral, two (2) unidentifiable iron fragments, and three (3) pieces of plastic (1915-present). This feature disturbed a significant portion of all subsequent soil horizons in TU 15, but was not present in STP 95. The feature was found to overlay Stratum III in TU 15.

The 2A/Fill layer (Stratum II) identified in STP 95 and the 2A horizon (Stratum III) identified in TU 15 are considered to represent the same soil horizon and yielded a total of three (3) historic artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this horizon included one (1) American/English porcelain and cinder (n=2).

A Fill layer was identified beneath the aforementioned 2A horizon including Stratum III in STP 95 and Stratum IV in TU 15. A total of five (5) artifacts were recovered from the Fill layer including one (1) piece of indeterminate vessel glass, ironstone (n=2 [1842-present]), and window glass (n=2).

The 3AB horizon was identified in STP 95 (Stratum IV) and yielded whiteware (n=2 [1805-present]) and was similar to the 3A (Stratum V) and 3AB (Stratum VI) horizons identified in TU 15. The 3AB horizon in TU 15 contained one (1) indeterminate vessel glass with etched leaf, one (1) wire roofing nail (1875-present), and one (1) whiteware fragment (1805-present).

The artifacts recovered from the A horizon likely represent casual discard by occupants of the associated residence and the construction or maintenance of the building. Based on the paucity of artifacts in the remaining soil horizons and the intrusion of a modern pipe trench into the majority of TU 15 it is difficult to make additional interpretations about the site.

## **w. 36MR0270**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0270 yielded 142 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 96) and one (1) TU (TU 16). Artifacts were recovered from the A and two separate Fill layers. The Stratum II Fill layer was defined in both excavation units. The Stratum III Ashy Fill layer was only identified in STP 96.

The A horizon yielded a total of 78 historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic, personal, indeterminate, hardware, heating, currency, and transportation classes. Architectural artifacts consisted of one (1) piece of concrete, window glass (n=3), and wire-formed nails (n=3 [1875-present]). Domestic class artifacts included one (1) machine-made vessel glass (1903-present), indeterminate vessel glass (n=4), and one (1) plastic toy fragment (1915-present). The personal class of artifacts was comprised of plastic items (n=10 [1915-present]), machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=5 [1903-present]), one (1) aluminum foil cap liner (1947-present), aluminum can fragments (n=7), and one (1) aluminum bottle cap (1963-present). Indeterminate class artifacts consisted of plastic (n=19 [1915-present]), one (1) Styrofoam fragment (1942-present), one (1) piece of rubber, one (1) nylon string, one (1) carburetor bell crank, and one (1) indeterminate iron item. The transportation class artifacts were comprised of auto safety glass (n=12 [1939-present]) and reflector fragments (n=2). The hardware, heating and currency class of artifacts were represented by one (1) steel screw, one (1) piece of coal, and one (1) Lincoln penny (1982), respectively.

The Fill 1 layer yielded a total of 42 artifacts including brick (n=2), one (1) earthenware drain tile fragment, wire-formed nails (n=29 [1875-present]), coal (n=5), and unidentifiable iron objects (n=5).

The Fill 2 layer was identified as an ashy layer (Stratum III) in STP 96. The recovered artifacts consisted of one (1) brick, one (1) earthenware tile, wire-formed nails (n=12 [1875-present]), and unidentifiable nails (n=8).

The A horizon yielded artifacts which suggest that the horizon developed in the later part of the twentieth century. No twentieth century specific artifacts were recovered from the fill layers at 36MR0270. The dateable artifacts suggest that the Fill layer were created between the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the present. The layer of ash and coal encountered within STP 95 was not encountered during the excavations of TU 16, therefore the extent and origin of this deposit is indeterminate. Based on the disturbed nature of the soils and the lack of cultural features, it is difficult to make additional observations about the artifact assemblage.

#### **x. 36MR0271**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0271 resulted in the recovery of 18 historic artifacts from three (3) STPs (STPs 113-115). Soil horizons which yielded historic artifacts were the Ap horizon and one Fill layer.

The Fill layer (STPs 113-114, Stratum I) yielded eight (n=8) historic artifacts including one (1) Lincoln penny (1983), one (1) undecorated whiteware fragment (1805-present), one (1) plastic bracket (1915-present), one (1) steel spring from a clothespin, unidentifiable plastic (n=2 [1915-present]), one (1) piece of Styrofoam (1942-present), and one (1) shard of a mold-formed clear glass bottle (1810-present).

The Ap horizon (STP 115, Stratum II) yielded 10 historic artifacts which included one (1) cut or wrought nail (1715-1890), unidentifiable iron or steel (n=3), metal can fragments (n=2), and fragments of a press and blow machine-made milk bottle (n=4 [1890-1940]).

Historic artifacts which date from the nineteenth through early twentieth centuries were recovered from the Ap horizon and fill layer. The majority of the artifacts are likely related to casual discard by occupants of the associated mid-twentieth century residence.

#### **y. 36MR0272**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0272 yielded a total of 2,169 artifacts from 36MR0272 five (5) STPs (STP 121-125) and four (4) TUs (TUs 17-20). Artifacts were recovered from separate A and O/A horizons across the site, but based on artefactual evidence these horizons were likely formed at the same time so they are discussed together below. The majority of the artifacts came from extremely disturbed Fill layers so they are discussed as one assemblage below. An Ap horizon was identified exclusively at the western side of the site in STPs 121 and 122.

The A and O/A horizons yielded 483 historic artifacts that pertained to architectural, domestic, indeterminate, personal, hardware, heating, ecological, subsistence, and transportation classes. The architectural class yielded 68 historic artifacts that included brick fragments (n=28), stamped bricks (n=5 [1894-1925]), window glass (n=10), glazed earthenware drainage pipe fragments [n=2 (1715-present)], concrete fragments (n=2), one (1) piece of mortar, fiberglass insulation fragments (n=3), wire nails [n=7 (1875-present)], asphalt shingle fragments (n=7 [1893-present]), one (1) terra-cotta pipe fragment, and iron or steel pipe fragments (n=2).

The domestic class yielded 122 historic artifacts that included glass items consisting of indeterminate lamp, jar, and vessel fragments of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=40), one (1) light bulb base, mold-formed vessel fragments (n=5 [1810-present]), one (1) machine-made stippled vessel fragment (1903-present), and one (1) frosted light bulb fragment (1879-present). Ceramics included American/English porcelain fragments (n=2 [1715-present]), one (1) yellow-ware fragment (1830-present), and one (1) terracotta fragment (1880-present). Others included plastic (n=11 [1915-present]) and Styrofoam fragments [n=59 (1942-present)].

The indeterminate class yielded 139 historic artifacts that included plastic fragments (n=110 [1915-present]), Styrofoam packaging (n=4 [1965-present]), one (1) foam pad, rubber fragments (n=3), one (1) aluminum cap, one (1) aluminum paste tubing, aluminum wrappers (n=6), one (1) yarn fragment, fiberglass fragments (n=2), one (1) lead scrap, and one (1) flat glass. Iron and steel type artifacts include fragments of an unidentified form or function (n=5), one (1) can fragment, and machinery parts (n=2).

Personal class artifacts consisted of plastic (n=92 [1915-present]), glass bottle fragments (n=2), one (1) milk bottle fragment, and miscellaneous clothing (n=2). Heating class artifacts (n=46) were comprised of slag and coal. Hardware class artifacts included plastic zip ties (n=3), one (1) bolt, and one (1) threaded fitting. Transportation, ecological, and subsistence artifacts consisted of one (1) piece of an aluminum windshield wiper, walnut shell (n=2), and oyster shell (n=3).

The Ap horizon yielded 39 historic artifacts from architectural, domestic, hardware, personal, and indeterminate classes. The indeterminate class yielded 20 historic artifacts that included aluminum foil wrappers (n=2), plastic fragments (n=3 [1915-present]), one (1) unidentifiable iron/steel, and glass fragments of an indeterminate form and function (n=14). Other items were window glass (n=15), one (1) styrofoam cup (1948-present), one (1) plastic push pin (1915-present), one (1) screw (1934-present), and one (1) piece of cellophane (1915-present).

Two separate Fill layers were identified within several excavation units at site 36MR0272. However, these horizons contained artefactual evidence that both soil horizons were created in the twentieth century. Additionally, no intact horizons existed beneath these recently disturbed horizons. Based on the aforementioned reasons artifacts recovered from the Fill layer soils are discussed together below.

The Fill layers at 36MR0272 yielded a total of 1,647 historic artifacts from architectural (n=352), domestic (n=367), personal (n=115), indeterminate (n=383), heating (n=379) hardware (n=40), transportation (n=6), ecological, (n=3), industry/trade (n=1), and weaponry (n=1) class artifacts. Architectural artifacts consisted of brick fragments (n=123), cement/concrete (n=9), asphalt shingles (n=54 [1893-present]), drainage tile fragments (n=2), window glass (n=54), cut nails (n=2 [1805-1890]), wire-formed nails (n=104 [1875-present]), unidentifiable nails (n=2), and mortar fragments (n=2). Domestic class artifacts included glass vessel, jar, and lighting fragments (n=338), one (1) aluminum light bulb base, one (1) drawer pull, plastic (n=7 [1915-present]), Styrofoam cup fragments (n=3 [1942-present]), one (1) terracotta flowerpot fragment, American/English porcelain (n=10), one (1) redware fragment (1715-1880), and whiteware (n=5 [1805-present]).

Personal class artifacts (n=115) consisted of plastic (n=36 [1915-present]), glass bottle fragments (n=55), two (2) snaps, one (1) pencil, aluminum bottle caps (n=3), aluminum can fragments (n=9), radio tubes (n=2), steel bottle cap fragments (n=3), buckle fragments (n=2), one (1) zipper, and one (1) radio speaker frame. Hardware class artifacts (n=40) included aluminum, brass, iron, and plastic items that included bolts (n=6), screws (n=9), washers (n=5), grommets (n=5), indeterminate brackets (n=2), miscellaneous hardware (n=4), one (1) rivet, nuts (n=2), one (1) wrench, one (1) drill bit, one (1) ladder foot, one (1) miscellaneous fastener, one (1) eyehook, and one (1) cable tie.

The ecological and weaponry classes were represented by indeterminate animal bone (n=3), and one (1) shotgun shell, respectively. The transportation class of artifacts (n=6) was comprised completely of automotive items including spark plugs, windshield wipers, headlight fragments, and a valve stem. Heating by-products collected in the fill horizons totaled 379, consisting of slag, coal, cinder, coal ash, and charcoal. A single (1) glass insulator fragment belonging to the industry/trade class of artifacts was also recovered. A total of 383 artifacts that could not be identified as to form and or function were also recovered including aluminum, glass, iron, plastic, polyester, rubber, Styrofoam, and Velcro.

The recovered artifacts represent modern dumping activities in association with either industrial and or roadway construction activities during the mid- to late twentieth century.

## **z. 36MR0273**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0273 yielded a total of 20 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STPs 127 and 128). The artifacts were recovered from the A/Fill layer (STP 127, Stratum I) and Ap (STP 128, Stratum I) horizons of the site.

The A/Fill layer (STP 127 Stratum I) yielded historic artifacts (n=8) including nails of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=2) and plastic (n=3 [1915-present]). Domestic class artifacts were one (1) undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one (1) pearlware with a painted green and yellow floral design (1775-1840), and one (1) slip-trailed redware (1715-1850).

The Ap horizon (STP 128, Stratum I) yielded historic artifacts (n=12) including window glass (n=3), one (1) peach pit, one (1) indeterminate clear flat glass, one (1) mold-formed bottle glass (1810-present), and one (1) auto safety glass (1939-present). Domestic class artifacts were unglazed terra cotta flower pot fragments (n=2 [1715-present]), clear mold-formed vessel glass (n=2 [1810-present]), and one (1) machine-made perfume bottle finish (1903-present).

The artifacts from both horizons likely represent items related to casual discard by occupants of the associated residence; however, their recovery from disturbed soils prevents additional interpretations about how the assemblage relates to the historic use of the site.

## **aa. 36MR0274**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0274 yielded 62 historic artifacts from three (3) STPs (STPs 130, 135, and 136). The artifacts were recovered from the A and Ap horizons. These STPs are discussed in relation to their site position.

STP 130 was excavated in the front yard area of the house adjacent to Broad Street that had an A (Stratum I) horizon yielding two (2) historic artifacts including one (1) caulking fragment and one (1) nail of an unidentifiable manufacturing method.

Stratum II of STP 130 was an Ap horizon that yielded one (1) piece of tar paper, one (1) nail of an unidentifiable manufacturing method, and one (1) furniture escutcheon.

STP 135 and 136 were excavated in the rear yard area of the house. The A horizon (Stratum I) of STPs 135 and 136 yielded artifacts that included one (1) brick fragment, unidentifiable nails (n=3), one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), and plastic (n=3 [1915-present]).

The Ap horizon (Stratum II) from STPs 135 and 136 yielded 49 historic artifacts with the majority of the assemblage represented by the architectural class (n=30) including window glass (n=19), cut nails (n=3 [1805-1890]), cut or wrought nails (n=2 [1715-1890]), and unidentifiable nails (n=6). The heating class artifacts were cinder (n=3), and, coal (n=11). Additional artifacts included one (1) copper alloy washer, unidentifiable iron or steel (n=2), and one (1) unidentifiable plastic (1915-present). One (1) mollusk shell fragment was also recovered.

The site assemblage is comprised predominantly of architectural items, which were likely deposited during the construction or maintenance of the associated residence.

## **bb. 36MR0275**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0275 yielded 2,403 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact from three (3) STPs (STP 132, 133, and 134) and four (4) TUs (TU 21, 22, 23, and 24). Soil profiles were varied across the site and are divided into three distinct areas which are discussed in relation to their horizontal and vertical site position.

Based on its location behind the front retaining wall of the residence, STP 132 provided its own distinct soil profile which contained four (4) historic artifacts in the Fill layer identified as Stratum I. The artifacts consisted of one (1) piece of mammal bone, one (1) piece of window glass, and two (2) pieces of terra cotta flowerpot (1880-present).

The soil profile in STP 133, TU 21, and TU 22, located north of the house, were found to contain an A horizon, a Fill layer, and Feature 3 and Feature 7. Feature 3 was identified in STP 133 during Phase IB excavations. Subsequent Phase II excavations concluded that Feature 3 was part of a much larger feature which was designated as Feature 7. The artifacts from both Feature 3 and Feature 7 are discussed together below as Feature 7. TU 21 and 22 were assigned to Block 1.

The A horizon produced 34 historic artifacts which included architectural, domestic, heating related, and indeterminate items. Architectural items were brick (n=19), wire formed nails (n=4 [1875-present]), and mortar (n=1). Domestic and heating related items were one (1) piece of a plastic vessel (1915-present) and one (1) piece of coal respectively. Items of an indeterminate form or function were aluminum (n=2), rubber (n=1) and plastic (n=5 [1915-present]).

The Fill layer yielded 107 historic artifacts which consisted of architectural, domestic, and heating related items. Architectural items were brick (n=54), window glass (n=2), mortar (n=3), and pieces of roofing tar (n=40). Domestic items consisted of one (1) terra cotta flowerpot fragment (1880-present) and one (1) undecorated whiteware vessel fragment (1805-present). The heating related items were coal (n=6).

There were 1,118 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact recovered from Feature 7. The pre-contact artifact was a quartzite unspecialized reduction flake. The majority of the historic artifacts were architectural but domestic, ecological, heating, and indeterminate artifacts were also present. Architectural items were comprised of brick (n=973), mortar (n=28), brick and mortar (n=5), concrete or cement (n=15), earthenware drainage tile (n=4), window glass (n=31), wire formed nails (n=23 [1875-present]), unidentifiable nail (n=1), porcelain electrical insulator fragments (n=2), and tar (n=20). Domestic items consisted of one (1) earthenware vessel fragment, one (1) pearlware vessel fragment (1775-1840), one (1) whiteware vessel fragment (1805-present), one (1) mold formed glass jar fragment (1810-present), and five (5) glass indeterminate vessel fragments. Ecological and heating related items were one (1) mammal bone and coal (n=3) respectively. Items of an indeterminate form or function were one (1) wire and unidentifiable iron or steel (n=2).

The final distinct soil profile was identified in STP 134, TU 23, and TU 24 where it was found to contain an A horizon and eight distinct Fill layers. TU 23 and 24 were assigned assigned to Block 2 of the site. The A horizon contained 42 historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic, hardware, heating related, subsistence, and indeterminate classes. The architectural class yielded 10 artifacts including earthenware tile floor fragments (n=4), one (1) nail of an unidentifiable manufacturing method, wire nails (n=4 [1875-present]), and one (1) brick fragment. The domestic class yielded 13 artifacts that were plastic fragments (n=3 [1915-present]), redware (n=2 [1715-1880]), one (1) whiteware (1805-present), vessel glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=6), and one (1) mold-formed vessel glass (1810-present). The hardware, heating, and subsistence classes yielded seven (7) artifacts that included one (1) screw, coal (2), and mollusk shell fragments (n=4). The indeterminate class yielded 12 artifacts that included plastic fragments (n=10 [1915-present]) and wire fragments of indeterminate function (n=2).

The Fill 1 layer yielded 34 historic artifacts and had architectural, domestic, indeterminate, and personal class items. The architectural class yielded 15 artifacts that were wire nails (n=7 [1875-present]), one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), brick fragments (n=3), window glass (n=2), and concrete fragments (n=2). The domestic class yielded 12 artifacts that included terra-cotta fragments (n=3 [1880-present]), unglazed redware (n=3 [1715-present]), one (1) American/English porcelain with maker's mark "Imperial Crown China Austria" (1884-1914), vessel glass fragments of indeterminate manufacturing method (n=3), one (1) mold-formed vessel glass (1810-present),



and one (1) band aid. The indeterminate class yielded 6 (six) artifacts that consisted of plastic fragments (n=4 [1915-present]), one (1) wire, and one (1) iron/steel fragment of an unidentifiable form or function. The personal class yielded one (1) bottle glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method. Initially when excavating the Fill 1 layer, a concentration of coal ash was thought to represent a feature (Feature 6). However, after excavation was completed, the original determination was changed, and Feature 6 is now classified as Stratum III Layer 2.

The Fill 2 layer yielded 156 historic artifacts and had domestic, architectural, indeterminate, hardware, heating, ecological, personal, subsistence, and weaponry class items.

The architectural class yielded 45 artifacts that were window glass (n=6), brick fragments (n=3), wire nails (n=30 [1875-present]), and nails of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=6). The domestic class yielded 50 artifacts that included American/English porcelain fragments (n=2 [1884-present]), one (1) glazed redware (1715-1880), terra-cotta fragments (n=16 [1880-present]), whiteware (n=11 [1805-present]), one (1) white refined-earthenware, one (1) earthenware marble (1750-1930), one (1) mold-formed earthenware vessel fragment (1715-present), mold-formed vessel glass [n=5 (1810-present)], light bulb glass fragments (n=3 [1879-present]), one (1) milk glass jar lid liner (1869-1967), and vessel glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=8).

The indeterminate class yielded 39 artifacts including plastic fragments (n=5 [1915-present]), slate fragments (n=2), terra-cotta fragments (n=6 [1880-present]), one (1) copper fragment of an indeterminate function, glass fragments of an indeterminate form or function (n=3), one (1) flat glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method, iron/steel metal can fragments (n=2), iron/steel cap (n=2), iron/steel fragments of an indeterminate form or function (n=11), one (1) iron/steel ring, and iron/steel wire fragments (n=5).

The hardware, heating, ecological, personal, subsistence, and weaponry yielded 22 artifacts that included screws (n=5 [1934-present]), iron/steel washers (n=2), coal (n=6), slag (n=2), one (1) cinder, bone fragments (n=3), one (1) bottle glass fragment of an indeterminate manufacturing method, one (1) mollusk shell fragment, and one (1) .25 caliber long rim fire shell.

The Fill 3 layer yielded 63 historic artifacts from architectural, domestic, hardware, heating, indeterminate, and personal classes.

The architectural class yielded 28 artifacts that included wire nails (n=22 [1875-present]), one (1) window glass, one (1) brick fragment, and nails of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=4). The domestic class yielded 9 (nine) artifacts that included vessel glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=4), one (1) iron/steel jar lid, one (1) terra-cotta fragment, mold-formed vessel glass (n=2 [1810-present]), and one (1) whiteware (1805-present).

The hardware, heating, indeterminate, and personal classes yielded 26 artifacts that included iron/steel washers (n=2), one (1) iron/steel eye hook, one (1) screw (1934-present), coal (n=4), cinder (n=4), slag (n=2), one (1) battery core, one (1) aluminum wrapper, wire fragments (n=5), iron/steel fragments of an indeterminate function (n=2), one (1) American/English porcelain (1745-1800), one (1) iron/steel can fragment, and one (1) furniture escutcheon.

The Fill 4 layer yielded 12 artifacts from architectural, domestic, hardware, heating, and indeterminate classes that included one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), wire nails (n=2 [1875-present]), nails of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=2), one (1) iron/steel jar lid, one (1) iron/steel spring, one (1) slag, coal (n=3), and one (1) iron/steel fragment of an indeterminate function.

The Fill 5 layer yielded 256 historic artifacts from architectural, domestic, indeterminate, ecological, hardware, heating, personal, subsistence, and transportation classes.

The architectural class yielded 83 artifacts that included window glass (n=4), slate roof tile fragments (n=43), brick fragments (n=4), cut nails (n=3 [1805-1890]), wire nails (n=9 [1875-present]), nails of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=17), and iron/steel fragments of an unknown form or function (n=3).

The domestic class yielded 22 artifacts that included American/English porcelain (n=11 [1745-1800]), mold-formed jelly jar full of mollusk shells (n=7 [1902-1906]), milk glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=3), and one (1) vessel glass fragment of an indeterminate manufacturing method.

The indeterminate class yielded 78 artifacts that included one (1) earthenware fragment unidentifiable to function, milk glass jar lid liner (n=3 [1862-present]), aluminum can fragments (n=26), aluminum can with mollusk shells (n=22), wire fragments (n=5), and iron/steel fragments of an indeterminate form or function (n=21).

The hardware (n=2) items consisted of one (1) hook and one (1) screw. The heating class (n=47) artifacts yielded coal (n=24) and slag (n=23). The subsistence class (n=19) artifacts yielded mollusk shell fragments (n=16) and bone fragments (n=3). The personal and transportation class artifacts yielded one (1) bottle cap and headlight glass fragments (n=4), respectively.

The Fill 6 layer yielded 481 historic artifacts from architectural, domestic, heating, indeterminate, hardware, and subsistence classes. The architectural class yielded 268 artifacts that included mortar (n=8), slate roofing tile fragments (n=25), cut nails (n=16 [1805-1890]), nails of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=51), wire nails (n=67 [1875-present]), and brick fragments (n=101).

The domestic class yielded 49 artifacts that consisted of one (1) undecorated whiteware (1805-present), one (1) mold-formed vessel glass (1810-present), milk glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method (n=46), and one (1) vessel glass fragment of an indeterminate manufacturing method.

The heating class yielded 113 artifacts that included coal (n=8), coal (n=19), and slag (n=86). The indeterminate class yielded 46 artifact that were wire fragments (n=4), iron/steel of an indeterminate form and function (n=37), and can fragments (n=5). The hardware class yielded four (4) artifacts that were screws (n=3) and one (1) hook. The subsistence class of artifacts yielded one (1) mollusk shell.

The Fill 7 layer yielded 60 historic artifacts from the domestic, heating, indeterminate, and architectural classes. The domestic class yielded two (2) artifacts that consisted of one (1) piece of vessel glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method and one (1) redware (1715-present). The heating class yielded 51 artifacts that included coal (n=16) and slag (n=35). Indeterminate items (n=3) consisted of iron/steel of an indeterminate form and function (n=2) and one (1) plastic (1915-present). Brick fragments (n=4) composed the architectural items.

The Fill 8 layer yielded 36 historic artifacts that consisted of architectural, heating, and indeterminate class artifacts. Architectural artifacts (n=18) consisted of brick fragments (n=10), cut nails (n=6 [1805-1890]), and wire nails (n=2 [1875-present]). Heating items (n=17) consisted of one (1) coal and slag (n=16). One (1) wire fragment was recovered and classed as indeterminate.

The soil profile of Block 1 and Block 2 did not contain any intact artifact bearing soils horizons. Feature 7 which disturbed most of Block 1 contained wire-formed nails which date this pipe trench to the last quarter of nineteenth through the twentieth century. Likewise, the Fill layer emplaced on the site in the area of Block 2 appear to represent filling episodes which took place in the last quarter of the nineteenth through the twentieth century based on the recovery of wire-formed nails (1875-present) that were recovered from the lowest soil horizon (Fill 8).

## **cc. 36MR0276**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0276 yielded 47 historic artifacts, one (1) pre-contact artifact, and one (1) artifact of an indeterminate temporal association from three (3) STPs (STPs 137-139). Soil horizons that yielded artifacts were the A and Ap horizons.

STPs 137 and 139 had an A horizon (Stratum I) that yielded 18 historic artifacts that included brick fragments (n=2), unidentifiable nails (n=4), and one (1) cut or wrought, clinched nail (1715-1890). The remaining artifacts were one (1) indeterminate vessel glass fragment, cinder (n=4), one (1) coal, unidentifiable iron or steel (n=2), and asphalt (n=2). The A horizon also yielded one (1) clay ball that has a potential surface coating and is irregularly shaped and one (1) brown glass bead which is weakly faceted with trace amounts of gold flecking in the bead. The clay ball could not be assigned to a temporal association due to the fact that it could be either pre-contact or historic. The glass bead is historic but it could also be related to the pre-contact component of the site.

The Ap horizon (STPs 137 and 139: Stratum II, STP 138: Stratum I) yielded 29 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact. One (1) heat treated black chert flake fragment was recovered from the Ap horizon (Stratum I) of STP 138. The historic assemblage consisted of bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=2), mold-formed clear bottle glass (n=2 [1810-present]), indeterminate flat glass (n=3), one (1) milk-glass button, one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) undecorated whiteware, coal (n=2), cinder (n=4), one (1) undecorated ironstone (1842-present), slate (n=3), one (1) wire-formed nail or rod with a washer, cut or wrought nails (n=2 [1715-1890]), unidentifiable nails (n=5), and one (1) unidentifiable iron or steel.

Both soil horizons yielded historic artifacts which are likely related to the historic use of the site prior to the construction of the current twentieth century residences. However, the recovery of the majority of the artifacts from plowed contexts and lack of identified cultural features inhibits useful interpretation of the historic use of the site. Similarly, the recovery of a single pre-contact artifact and lack of identified cultural features inhibits useful interpretation of the pre-contact use of the site.

#### **dd. 36MR0277**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0277 yielded a total of 87 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STPs 168 and 169). Soil horizons which yielded historic artifacts were the AC and C horizons.

The AC horizon (Stratum II) yielded 80 historic artifacts which were represented by architectural, domestic, heating, and indeterminate class artifacts. The architectural class artifacts consisted of one (1) brick, window glass (n=20), and wire-formed nails (n=50 [1875-present]). Domestic items were indeterminate vessel glass (n=5) and one (1) undecorated whiteware (1805-present). The heating and indeterminate classes were represented by one (1) coal and plastic (n=2 [1915-present]), respectively.

The C horizon (Stratum III) yielded window glass (n=7).

The AC horizon yielded artifacts dating from the late nineteenth century through the present; the artifact assemblage was comprised of mostly architectural artifacts. The artifacts recovered from the site are likely associated with the demolition of a mid-twentieth century residence and associated outbuilding that was identified on the property by historic mapping and aerial imagery. The structures were demolished in advance of the construction of I-80.

#### **ee. 36MR0278**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0278 yielded 18 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 3). The artifacts were excavated from a Fill layer and Feature 1. Feature 1, a linear alignment of bricks was determined to represent a modern landscaping feature.

The Fill layer (Stratum II) yielded historic artifacts (n=7) including one (1) unidentifiable nail, one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present), and coal (n=5).

Historic artifacts (n=11) recovered from Feature 1 (Stratum III), identified at the Stratum IV surface, yielded coal (n=4) and architectural artifacts including one (1) brick with contact glaze, cut or wrought nails (n=3 [1715-1890]), and unidentifiable nails (n=3).

The artifacts recovered from the Fill layer are likely associated with casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence and/or building construction and maintenance.

## **ff. 36MR0279**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0279 yielded 31 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact from four (4) STPs (STPs 149, 205-207). Soil horizons which produced historic artifacts were the A, Fill layer, 2A/AB, and 2C, and horizons.

The A horizon (Stratum I) yielded an assortment of historic artifacts (n=11) including blue transfer-printed whiteware with trace amounts of gilding (n=2 [1805-present]), one (1) wire nail (1875-present), one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) rubber washer, one (1) flat piece of iron or steel, one (1) iron or steel of an indeterminate form or function, redware or brick (n=2), and hard plastic (n=2 [1915-present]).

The Fill layer (Stratum II) contained a total of twelve (12) historic artifacts from the architectural, domestic, and indeterminate artifacts classes. The assemblage consisted of wire-formed nails (n=5 [1875-present]), one (1) indeterminate vessel glass, one (1) piece of cabinet glass with a 45° beveled edge, window glass (n=2), and thin flat pieces of iron or steel (n=3).

A total of eight (8) historic artifacts were recovered from the 2A/AB horizon (Stratum III). The 2A/AB (Stratum III) horizon yielded one (1) glass marble, unidentifiable nails (n=2), one (1) graphite battery core, thin and flat pieces of iron or steel (n=3), and one (1) unidentifiable iron or steel object.

The 2C horizon (Stratum IV) yielded one (1) black chert unspecialized reduction flake which represents the only pre-contact artifact recovered from the site. Based on the paucity of artifacts it is difficult to make observations about the pre-contact use of the site.

Artifacts recovered in the A horizon likely represent items related to casual discard. The Fill layer consisted of a variety of artifact classes with the only datable artifact being a wire drawn nail (1875-present). The historic artifacts recovered from the A and Fill layer represent a mixture of modern and historic artifacts from disturbed soil horizons. The 2A/AB (Stratum III) may represent items related to casual discard or historic field scatter. The 2A/AB horizons yielded a small number of historic artifacts but failed to identify cultural features that could help to interpret the historic use of the site.

## **gg. 36MR0280**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0280 yielded 260 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STP 197 and 198) and two (2) TUs (TU 29 and 30). Soil profiles were somewhat varied across the site and are discussed in relation to their stratigraphic site position.

The A horizon was encountered in STP 198, TU 30, and TU 29 where it was divided into a distinct A and A2 horizon. The A horizon produced 134 historic artifacts which consisted of architectural, domestic, ecological, hardware, heating related, indeterminate, personal, and transportation class items. The architectural class artifacts included electrical insulator fragments (n=10 [1864-1920]), window glass fragments (n=5), one (1) hinge, one (1) cut nail (1805-1890), wire formed nails (n=24 [1875-present]), wire formed roofing nails (n=5 [1875-present]), and

one (1) terra cotta pipe fragment. Domestic class artifacts were glass items consisting of pieces of indeterminate lamp (n=3), vessel fragments of an indeterminate manufacture method (n=12), mold-formed vessel fragments (n=4 [1810-present]), one (1) piece of a glass vessel lid, one (1) piece of a machine-made tumbler manufactured by Capstan Glass Co. (1920-1940), and ceramic items including one (1) porcelain bobbin, pieces of spalled redware (n=2 [1715-present]), plain whiteware bowl fragments (n=21 [1805-present]), and one (1) overglaze enameled porcellaneous ware vessel fragment (1842-present). The ecological item recovered was one (1) burned bone fragment. Hardware items were tacks (n=2), one (1) hinge pin, one (1) hook, and one (1) brass disc shaped weight weighing 10.1 grams. Heating related items were pieces of coal (n=5) and slag (n=2). Personal items consisted of bottle glass of an unknown manufacture method (n=2) and crown caps (n=2 [1892-present]). Also recovered was one (1) bronze advertising token depicting Fred Fearnot on one side and Evelyn Fearnot on the reverse (1899-1925). These were characters from the dime store publication *Work and Win*. Transportation related items included auto safety glass (n=8 [1939-present]) and one (1) valve stem (1893-present). Items of an indeterminate form or function were comprised of pieces of brass (n=3), pieces of steel wire (n=2), pieces of a bearing cage with ball bearings (n=2), flat iron or steel (n=4), one (1) possible washer, and plastic (n=2 [1915-present]).

The A2 horizon encountered in TU 29 produced 51 historic artifact types similar to those found in the A horizon including architectural, domestic, ecological, heating related, indeterminate, and personal class items. Architectural items were one (1) piece of caulking, window glass (n=4), and wire formed nails (n=15 [1875-present]). Domestic items included mold formed glass jar or vessel fragments (n=3 [1810-present]), glass vessel fragments of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=7), and iron or steel lid fragments (n=15). Other items were one (1) bone fragment, one (1) cinder, coal (n=2), one (1) rubber, and one (1) crown cap (1896-present).

The Ap horizon was identified only within STP 197 and produced 21 historic artifacts. Domestic and personal items were one (1) piece of mold formed vessel glass (1810-present), mold formed bottle glass (n=2 [1810-present]), mold formed milk bottle fragments with cap seat finish (n=2 [1889-1989]), one (1) machine made bottle glass (1903-present), and bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=6). Also recovered were pieces of .22 caliber rifle ammunition (n=3). Items of an unidentifiable form or function were steel wire fragments (n=3), one (1) unidentifiable iron or steel, and unidentifiable glass (n=2).

Fill layers that produced artifacts were only present in TU 30 and included a sandy Fill layer in Stratum II and a coarse sand/sandy clay Fill layer in Stratum IV. The sandy Fill layer produced pieces of aluminum foil (n=3 [1947-present]) and pieces of plastic (n=3 [1915-present]). Artifacts recovered from the coarse sand/sandy clay Fill layer consisted of one (1) piece of coal and one (1) piece of bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method.

The 2AB horizon was present in STP 198 as well as TU 30 and yielded 44 historic artifacts including architectural, domestic, hardware, heating, personal, transportation, and indeterminate class items. Architectural items consisted of window glass (n=4), wire formed nails (n=3 [1875-present]), and nails of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=4). Domestic items were comprised of mold-formed jar or vessel glass (n=4 [1810-present]), vessel glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=8), milk glass lid liner fragments (n=2 [1869-present]),

lighting glass (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=2 [1805-present]), one (1) gilded whiteware (1870-present), one (1) sponge decorated whiteware (1840-1900), and one (1) plastic cup or bowl fragment (1915-present). Personal items were mold formed bottle glass with applied color label (n=3 [1934-1970]), bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=2), and one (1) plastic bead (1915-present). Items unidentifiable as to form or function consisted of one (1) fiberboard, one (1) iron, and one (1) plastic (1915-present). Other items included one (1) copper alloy grommet, one (1) coal, one (1) cinder, and one (1) fragment of asphalt and tar roadbed.

The B horizon was identified only in TU 29 and produced one (1) piece of bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method and one (1) wire formed nail (1875-present).

The majority of artifacts recovered from the A and A2 horizons likely represent items discarded during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries prior to the construction of the two twentieth century structures on the property. The Ap horizon also contained similarly dated items that were also likely discarded during the same time period. The sandy Fill layer from Stratum II contained aluminum foil and plastic which indicates twentieth century disturbance. The coarse sand/sandy clay Fill layer from Stratum IV yielded only two (2) non-dateable artifacts. The 2AB horizon contained similar artifacts to that of the A and A2 horizons and likewise likely represent items discarded prior to the construction of the two twentieth century structures. Artifacts recovered in B horizon were likely displaced from overlying soils due to bioturbation. The majority of artifacts from intact soil horizons are likely related to the non-extant, late nineteenth century structure that was located on the property

## **hh. 36MR0281**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0281 yielded 38 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 200). Soil horizons which yielded historic artifacts were the A and Ap horizons.

The A horizon (Stratum I) yielded historic artifacts (n=8) that consisted of two (2) vessel glass fragments, and plastic (n=6 [1915-present]).

The Ap horizon (Stratum II) yielded a total of 30 historic artifacts that included metal can fragments (n=24) and iron or steel of an indeterminate form or function (n=6).

The artifacts recovered from the A horizon are likely the result of casual discard by occupants of the associated residence. The metal can fragments recovered from the Ap horizon may represent historic field scatter; however, based on the limits of the Phase IB survey this could not be confirmed.

## **ii. 36MR0282**

Phase IB excavations at 36MR0282 yielded 94 historic artifacts from one (1) STP (STP 201). Soil horizons which yielded historic artifacts were the A and Fill layer.

A total of 15 historic artifacts were recovered from the A horizon (Stratum I) and included indeterminate glass vessel fragments (n=5), one (1) mold-formed vessel glass fragment (1810-

present), one (1) piece of lantern glass, one (1) woodscrew, shards of clear flat glass (n=4), and unidentifiable iron or steel (n=3).

Historic artifacts (n=79) excavated from the Fill layer (Stratum II) included one (1) milk glass jar lid-liner, vessel glass shards (n=5), glass shards with an applied color label (n=10 [1934-1970]), and one (1) undecorated whiteware (1805-present). The remaining assemblage from the Fill layer consisted of one (1) aluminum gutter fragment, window glass (n=11), clear flat glass of an unidentifiable manufacturing method (n=47), unidentifiable plastic (n=2 [1915-present]), and one (1) steel-can push-top (1980-present).

The artifacts recovered from the A horizon are likely the result of casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence. The datable artifacts recovered from the Fill layer have end dates or date ranges solely in the twentieth century and appear to represent historic artifacts that were mixed with Fill layer soils redeposited behind the front retaining wall of the property.

## **jj. 36MR0283**

Phase IB and II excavations at 36MR0283 yielded 250 historic artifacts from two (2) STPs (STP 185 and 186) and four (4) TUs (TU 25, 26, 27, and 28). Soil profiles were somewhat varied across the site and are discussed in relation to their stratigraphic site position.

Feature 15 is an extant spring house within the site's boundaries. No cultural materials were recovered from Feature 15, but it is thought to be associated with the artifacts recovered during excavations of the site.

The O horizon identified as Stratum I of TUs 25 and 26 and included 34 historic artifacts. Artifacts consisted of architectural, domestic, ecological, heating related, indeterminate, personal, and subsistence class items. The architectural class artifacts included window glass fragments (n=15) and wire formed nails (n=4 [1875-present]). Domestic class artifacts were glass items consisting of one (1) mold-formed indeterminate vessel fragment (1810-present) and two (2) indeterminate vessel fragments of an unknown manufacture method. One (1) fragment of a bone comprised the ecological class. The heating class was represented by one (1) piece of cinder. Two (2) pieces of plastic (1915-present) that were unidentifiable as to form or function were also recovered. Personal class items included one (1) piece of machine-made bottle glass (1903-present) and one (1) piece of bottle glass with crown finish (1896-present). Six (6) pieces of clam shell made up the subsistence class artifacts.

The A horizon was encountered in Stratum II of TUs 25 and 26 as well as Stratum I of STP 185 and consisted of 139 total artifacts. These artifacts included architectural, domestic, heating related, personal, subsistence, and indeterminate items. Architectural items were shingle fragments (n=4), one (1) brick fragment, window glass (n=63), one (1) sash weight, unidentifiable nails (n=2), and wire nails (n=8 [1875-present]). Domestic items were plastic spoon fragments (n=4 [1915-present]) as well as ceramic and glass items. Ceramic items consisted of brown painted underglaze pearlware (n=2 [1795-1830]), one (1) piece of spatter decorated whiteware (1805-1850), one (1) piece of undecorated whiteware (1805-present), and redware fragments (n=13 [1715-present]). Glass items were comprised of one (1) piece of lamp



glass, pieces of machine-made jar (n=2 [1903-present]), mold-formed vessel glass (n=6 [1810-present]), and indeterminate vessel glass (n=12) of an unidentifiable manufacture method. Cinder (n=5) made up the heating related artifact class. Personal class items were crown cap bottle caps (n=3 [1896-present]), one (1) piece of bottle glass with crown finish (1896-present), and pieces of bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=4). Clam shell (n=2) made up the subsistence class. Indeterminate items were one (1) piece of glass of an unidentifiable form or function and pieces of plastic (n=2 [1915-present]).

The site's Ap horizon (Stratum I) was only identified in STP 186 and yielded one (1) wire-formed nail (1875-present).

Feature 16 was identified in Stratum I of TUs 27 and 28 and contained 45 artifacts. Artifacts were related to the domestic, personal, and indeterminate classes. Domestic artifacts consisted of one (1) piece of cement stepping stone, pieces of a plastic toy vehicle (n=2 [1915-present]), and vessel glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=2). Personal items included an one (1) aluminum can pull tab (1962-1980), one (1) piece of a Styrofoam cup (1962-present), and machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=22 [1903-present]). Also present was one (1) piece of coal. Items of an indeterminate form or function consisted of aluminum foil (n=5 [1947-present]), one (1) unidentifiable piece of nickel alloy, and plastic (n=9 [1915-present]).

The BC horizon was present in Stratum II of TUs 27 and 28 and produced 31 artifacts. These artifacts consisted of architectural, domestic, and personal items. Architectural class artifacts included one (1) piece of window glass. Domestic class artifacts were one (1) piece of a terra cotta flower pot (1880-present), machine-made vessel glass (n=5 [1903-present]), mold-formed vessel glass (n=2 [1810-present]), glass manufactured by the Federal Glass Co (n=2 [1944-present]), and indeterminate vessel glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=8). Personal class artifacts included mold-formed bottle glass (n=5 [1810-present]), machine-made bottle glass with applied color label (n=4 [1934-1970]), bottle glass of an unidentifiable manufacture method (n=3).

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the O and A horizons likely represent items related to casual discard. Mid to late nineteenth century ceramic artifacts recovered from the A horizon were potentially deposited in association with the utilization of the springhouse or may be related to an earlier occupation. Artifacts recovered from Feature 16 (waste water holding pond) indicate its gradual infilling during the twentieth century based on the recovery of aluminum foil, Styrofoam, and aluminum can pull tabs. The majority of artifacts recovered from the BC horizon, within which the holding pond was dug, consisted of glass artifacts which date through the twentieth century. In general soil horizons contain both historic and modern artifacts recovered from shallow soil horizons or historic period features that were filled in the twentieth century.

## VIII. National Register Evaluation

Thirty-seven archaeological sites, 36MR0247, 36MR0248, 36MR0249, 36MR0250, 36MR0251, 36MR0252, 36MR0253, 36MR0254, 36MR0255, 36MR0256, 36MR0257, 36MR0258, 36MR0259, 36MR0260, 36MR0261, 36MR0262, 36MR0263, 36MR0264, 36MR0265, 36MR0266, 36MR0267, 36MR0268, 36MR0269, 36MR0270, 36MR0271, 36MR0272, 36MR0273, 36MR0274, 36MR0275, 36MR0276, 36MR0277, 36MR0278, 36MR0279, 36MR0280, 36MR0281, 36MR0282, and 36MR0283, were identified by McCormick Taylor (MT) during the course of the investigations for this project (*Appendix B*). Five of these sites, 36MR0247, 36MR0248, 36MR0254, 36MR0256, and 36MR0276, were avoided in the project design. It is undetermined if any of these sites have the potential to contribute significant information to history and would therefore be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If these sites were to be affected by the project, MT recommends that Phase II Archaeological Evaluation investigations be conducted. The remaining thirty-two sites are located within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE and will be impacted by the project; therefore, these thirty-two sites were evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP (*Table 7*). Thirteen of the thirty-two sites were subjected to Phase II evaluation, which included intensive property-based background research.

Any historic property, including archaeological resources, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as well as meeting at least one of the following National Register Criteria (Little *et al.* 2000):

**Criterion A:** association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

**Criterion B:** association with the lives of persons significant in our past;

**Criterion C:** embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

**Criterion D:** has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Table 7. National Register Evaluated Sites and Recommendations**

| <b>Site No.</b> | <b>Type/Function</b>     | <b>Temporal Association</b>                              | <b>NRHP Recommendation</b>                               | <b>Effect</b> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| 36MR0249        | Historic: Urban          | Late 19th-20th Century                                   | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0250        | Historic and Pre-contact | Pre-contact: Unknown<br>Historic: Late 19th-20th Century | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0251        | Historic: Urban          | Late 19th-20th Century                                   | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0252        | Historic: Urban          | Late 19th-20th Century                                   | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0253        | Historic: Urban          | Late 19th-20th Century                                   | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0255        | Historic                 | 19th-20th Century  | Not Eligible: Criterion D                                | No Effect     |
| 36MR0257        | Historic: Urban          | Late 19th-20th Century                                   | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0258        | Historic: Industrial     | Early 20th Century (ca. 1923)                            | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0259        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0260        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0261        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0262        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0263        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0264        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0265        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0266        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0267        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0268        | Historic: Urban          | Early 20th Century                                       | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |

**Table 7. National Register Evaluated Sites and Recommendations (Continued)**

| <b>Site No.</b> | <b>Type/Function</b>        | <b>Temporal Association</b>   | <b>NRHP Recommendation</b>                               | <b>Effect</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 36MR0269        | Historic: Urban             | Early 20th Century            | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0270        | Historic: Urban             | Early 20th Century            | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0271        | Historic: Urban             | Early-Mid 20th Century        | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0272        | Historic: Industrial        | Early 20th Century (ca. 1916) | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0273        | Historic: Urban             | Early 20th Century            | Not Eligible: Criterion D                                | No Effect     |
| 36MR0274        | Historic: Urban             | Late 19th-20th Century        | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0275        | Historic: Urban             | Late 19th-20th Century        | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0277        | Historic                    | Early-Mid 20th Century        | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0278        | Historic: Urban             | Late 19th-20th Century        | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0279        | Historic                    | Late 19th-20th Century        | Not Eligible: Criterion D                                | No Effect     |
| 36MR0280        | Historic                    | Late 19th-20th Century        | Not Eligible: Criterion D                                | No Effect     |
| 36MR0281        | Historic: Urban             | Early 20th Century            | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0282        | Historic: Urban             | Late 19th-20th Century        | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |
| 36MR0283        | Historic: Multiple Function | Early 20th Century (ca. 1920) | Portion of site within APE non-contributing, Criterion D | No Effect     |

## A. 36MR0249

Site 36MR0249 is an urban historic and pre-contact site (~0.18 acres) located at 68 Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with an extant late-nineteenth century two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, modest Queen Anne style house.

The property was traced back to the ownership of Elizabeth D. Colbert who owned the majority of the land along Broad Street in 1859 (Monroe County Deed Book volume 9, page 562). Due to her large land holdings, it is likely that the property was utilized for agricultural production at the time. The deed for the property, dated November 10, 1859, notes the division of the estate of Elizabeth D. Colbert equally among five inheritors. The estate was divided into five equal parts, labeled as A, B, C, D, E, with each further subdivided into lots numbered 1 through 25. The property of 68 Broad Street can be traced to the lots of parts D and E inherited by William A. Lee. On June 1, 1883, William A. Lee sold the property at 68 Broad Street to Charles D. Evans for \$500 (Monroe County Deed Book 32:619). Evans owned the property for ten years until April 1, 1893, wherein he sold the property to Henry Soll for \$1,550 (Monroe County Deed Book 43:572). Based on background research conducted for site 36MR0250 on the adjacent property (64/66 Broad Street) and once adjoined property, the combined property sold to Henry Soll already included a Gothic Revival style residence (see below, Section VIII.C.). Based on the periods of significance and popularity for styles of homes in the late nineteenth century, it is likely that the Queen Anne style residence at 68 Broad Street was constructed during the ownership of Henry Soll. The residence is first depicted on the 1897 Sanborn map of Stroudsburg (*Figure 16*). William C. Shafer, executor of Soll's last will and testament, sold the property and Queen Anne style residence to Horace Brutsman et al., on April 1, 1904 for \$1,800 (Monroe County Deed Book 58: 525). On November 22, 1944, Horace Brutsman sold the property at 68 Broad Street to Josephine Scagliotta and Constantino Scagliotta (Monroe County Deed Book 148:100). The Scagliotta's owned the property until January 6, 1970, when Josephine sold the property to John L. Connor and his wife Sylvia V. Connor (Monroe County Deed Book 382:1033). The property has exchanged ownership numerous times between the Connors and its current owners, Gary Szucs, Gary Kessel, and Angelo F. Borzio, Jr. (tenants in common) (Monroe County Deed Book 2358:8648).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0249 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 5) and two 3x3 foot TUs. This resulted in the recovery of 254 historic artifacts from predominantly O, A, and mixed fill contexts that dated to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The overall site assemblage was composed mostly of artifact types that yield little data about past life-ways. These included predominantly architectural debris (n=127, 50%), heating by-products (n=58, 23%), indeterminate class artifacts (n=30, 12%), and domestic items (n=28, 11%). Domestic class items consisted predominantly of vessel glass fragments. The remaining portion of the assemblage consisted of bone (n=5, 2%), personal class artifacts (n=3, 1%), two (n=2) hardware artifacts, and one (1) political button. The majority of the recovered artifacts likely represent items dropped during maintenance or construction of the current residence or items related to casual discard by the occupants. However, due to the broad date ranges of the recovered artifacts, the mixed contexts from which they were recovered, as well as the frequent

resale of the property throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it is difficult to determine the specific occupants with which the artifacts are likely associated. Artifacts recovered from relatively undisturbed levels of the site which pre-date the construction of the residence, including creamware [1762-1820] and redware [1715-1880]), likely represent field scatter associated with the agricultural utilization of the area by the Colbert family. One shallow, pre-contact post mold (Feature 13) was identified at the site; however, no cultural material was recovered from the feature or the site in general.

Phase I/II testing was limited to the portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~6.5% of the total site). With regard to the historic component, the portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yard. With regard to the pre-contact component, the portion of the site within the APE cannot be related to any pre-contact period and no feature patterning was observed. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century or during the pre-contact period. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0249 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **B. 36MR0250**

Site 36MR050 is an urban historic and pre-contact site (~0.16 acres) located at 64/66 Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with a modest late-nineteenth century two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, Gothic Revival style house.

The property was traced back to the ownership of Elizabeth D. Colbert who owned the majority of the land along Broad Street in 1859 (Monroe County Deed Book volume 9, page 562). Due to her large land holdings, it is likely that the property was utilized for agricultural production at the time. The deed for the property, dated November 10, 1859, notes the division of the estate of Elizabeth D. Colbert equally among five inheritors. The estate was divided into five equal parts, labeled as A, B, C, D, E, with each further subdivided into lots numbered 1 through 25. The property of 66 Broad Street can be traced to the lots of parts D and E inherited by William A. Lee. On June 1, 1883, William A. Lee sold the property at 66 Broad Street to Charles D. Evans for \$500 (Monroe County Deed Book 32:619). Evans owned the property for ten years until April 1, 1893, wherein he sold the property to Henry Soll for \$1,550 (Monroe County Deed Book 43:572). Based on an 1884 bird's-eye-view map of Stroudsburg, PA, it appears that the Gothic Revival style house which currently stands on the property of 66/64 Broad Street was constructed during Evan's ownership (O. H. Bailey & Co. 1884). The residence is depicted on the 1897 Sanborn map of Stroudsburg (*Figure 16*). William C. Shafer, executor of Soll's last will and testament, sold his property and Gothic Revival style residence to Katherin J. Scheffer,

on April 1, 1904 for \$1,800 (Monroe County Deed Book 58: 527). On October 18, 1940, the First Stroudsburg National Bank, acting as executor of the last will and testament of Katherin J. Scheffer, sold the property to Lulu E. DuPue and Steven J. DuPue for \$1,200 (Monroe County Deed Book 135:644). In the twentieth century, the property exchanged ownership numerous times between the ownership of the DuPue's and its transfer to its current owner Deborah C. Fairfield (Monroe County Deed Book 1437:253).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0250 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 6) and two 3x3 foot TUs. This resulted in the recovery of 181 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact. The assemblage consisted of primarily architectural materials (n=98, 54%); however, domestic (n=42, 23%), heating (n=13, 7%), indeterminate (n=10, 5%), personal (n=7, 4%), hardware (n=6, 4%), and subsistence class (n=5, 3%) artifacts were also recovered. The overall site assemblage was composed mostly of artifact types that yield little data about past life-ways. In addition, due to the broad date ranges of the recovered artifacts, the mixed contexts from which they were recovered, as well as the frequent resale of the property throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it is difficult to determine the specific occupants with which the artifacts are likely associated.

A portion of the assemblage was recovered from contexts that were not subjected to obvious modern disturbance. The artifacts recovered from the Ap horizon(s) (n=72, 40%) likely represent items dropped on the original surface during construction of the extant house in the late nineteenth century or items related to field scatter associated with the agricultural utilization of the area by the Colbert family. These included architectural, domestic, and indeterminate class artifacts. Two shallow, pre-contact post molds (Features 11 and 12) were identified at the site; however, no cultural material was recovered from the features. Based on the recovery of a single flake fragment from a horizon that may have been historically plowed, it is difficult to make interpretations about the pre-contact portion of the site.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~7% of the total site). With regard to the historic component, the portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yard. With regard to the pre-contact component, the portion of the site within the APE cannot be related to any pre-contact period. Due to the limitation of the Phase II testing, no feature patterning was observed. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century or during the pre-contact period. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0250 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## C. 36MR0251

Site 36MR0251 is an urban historic site (~0.20 acres) located at 58 Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with a modest late-nineteenth century two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Queen Anne style house.

The ownership of this property was traced back to Miriam A. Lee in 1884 (Monroe County Deed Book volume 33, page 535). Although this deed does not reference an earlier deed, records indicate that this property was part of a larger parcel that had previously been owned by Elizabeth D. Colbert in the mid-eighteenth century (Monroe County Deed Book 9:562) and was divided equally among her five inheritors on November 10, 1859; one of her inheritors was William A. Lee. Though undocumented, it is likely that Miriam A. Lee was the wife/widow of William A. Lee. D. Wesley Lee owned the property for forty years until his death on March 6, 1925. Due to the length of D. Wesley Lee's ownership of the property and his listed address on the 1900 U.S. Census, it is likely that the current residence was constructed during his ownership. The residence is first depicted on the 1897 Sanborn map of Stroudsburg (*Figure 16*). After his death, the property was inherited by his wife Anna M. Lee. The property remained in the Lee family until 1944 when Wells Deane Lee sold the property to John W. and Clara L. Harl (Monroe County Deed Book 146:186). In the twentieth century, the property exchanged ownership numerous times between the ownership of the Harls and its transfer to its current owner the Bank of New York Mellon (Monroe County Deed Book 2443:9769).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0251 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 8) and two 3x3 foot TUs. This resulted in the recovery of 218 historic artifacts from the A horizon and mixed fill contexts that dated to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The assemblage consisted of predominantly architectural class (n=86, 39%), indeterminate class (n=46, 21%), and domestic class (n=40, 18%) artifacts. In addition, artifacts belonging to the subsistence class (n=16, 7%), personal class (n=12, 6%), and heating by-products (n=9, 4%) were also recovered from the site. The remaining portion of the site assemblage (5%) was made up of bone (n=4) and hardware (n=2), as well as a single piece of auto taillight glass, plastic, and a Lincoln penny minted in 1973. The majority of the recovered artifacts likely represent items dropped during maintenance or construction of the current residence or items related to casual discard by the occupants.

Due to the extended ownership of the property by the Lee family, it is likely the majority of the recovered artifacts are associated with one or more generations of the Lee family. However, due to the recovery of twentieth century specific artifacts from both artifact bearing soil horizons, as well as the identification of one underground utility trench (Feature 8), the portion of the site subjected to Phase I/II survey was determined to have experienced substantial modern disturbance. The presence of this disturbance prevents useful interpretations about the occupants and their use of the site.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~8.5% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests



that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yard. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0251 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **D. 36MR0252**

Site 36MR0252 is an urban historic site (~0.07 acres) located along the east side of Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0252 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 9) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with an extant late nineteenth century residence. A total of six (6) historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, domestic, and indeterminate class artifacts. All of the recovered artifacts were determined to represent deposits associated with construction or maintenance of the current residence or casual discard by the occupants.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~11% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's back yard. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0252 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **E. 36MR0253**

Site 36MR0253 is an urban historic site (~0.19 acres) located along the east side of Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0253 consisted of the excavation of two STPs (STPs 10 and 11) placed at a 15 meter (~50 foot) interval within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with an extant late nineteenth century residence. A total of 23 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural and domestic class artifacts. All of the recovered artifacts were determined to be associated with construction or maintenance of the current residence or casual discard by the occupants.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.08 acres (~43% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side and back yard. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0253 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **F. 36MR0255**

Site 36MR0255 is an historic site of unknown function (~0.04 acres) located at 1224 Dreher Ave. within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0255 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 39) within the front yard of a ca. 1950 residence. A total of 27 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, domestic, personal and indeterminate class artifacts. All of the dateable artifacts were manufactured beginning in the nineteenth century, but some are still manufactured to present date. The extant house on the property was constructed in the 1950's and is not likely associated with the artifacts based on the change in waste disposal practices in the last half of the twentieth century (waste disposal not commonly occurring within the front yard). Therefore, the boundaries of the site were defined by a 25 foot (7.5 meter) buffer placed around STP 39.

No earlier historic structure could be identified based on the review of available historic mapping and aerial imagery. The origin and association of the assemblage is indeterminate. Due to the restricted amount of testable area within site 36MR0255, resulting from the designated APE boundary and observed disturbance from previous construction and/or utility emplacement, no additional testing was conducted at the site. The portion of the site within the APE for this project (~0.03 acres; 62% of the total site) does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the historic period. Therefore, MT recommends 36MR0255 not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **G. 36MR0257**

Site 36MR0257 is an urban historic site (~1.48 acres) located at 1128 Dreher Avenue within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with several connected ca. 1925 two-story, three-to-four-bay Vernacular style buildings.

This parcel was originally a part of the property owned by Daniel Stroud in the early nineteenth century. Daniel's last will and testament stated that upon his death the property be passed to

James H. Stroud. James, a farmer owning \$2,000 worth of real estate in 1850, eventually sold the property to Charles Boys on November 14, 1850, for the sum of \$229.00 (Monroe County Deed Book: 5: 146; United States Federal Census 1850). Upon Charles' death on July 13, 1852, the property passed to his three sons, John, Robert, and Daniel (Pennsylvania Death Certificate 1852-1854, Charles Boys). The sons held the property until April 2, 1866, when they sold it to Philadelphia resident, William Nyce (Monroe County Deed Book 13: 607). On March 4, 1871, Nyce passed the property to his daughter and her husband, Hannah and Robert Pitts (Monroe County Deed Book 19: 347). On February 5, 1874, Robert and Hannah Pitts sold the property to Simpson Fetherman and his wife (Monroe County Deed Book 23: 75). The property owned by S. Fetherman is depicted on the 1875 Monroe County Atlas (*Figure 5*). The property was briefly split into two tracts in 1886, but was recombined by William Benton Bowlby and his wife, Fannie L., in 1889. Following multiple real estate transactions, the property was subdivided into fifteen small residential lots by Howard G. Rhodes, February 10, 1911 (Monroe County Plot Book 1A: 137). By 1930, a multi-family residential building was built on the property in question (*Figure 14*). In the twentieth century, the property exchanged ownership numerous times between the ownership of the Rhodes and its transfer to its current owner Lambert Property Management, LLC (Monroe County Deed Book 2320: 4928). The buildings currently function as an apartment complex.

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0258 consisted of the excavation of three STPs (STP 67-69) and two 3x3 foot TUs (TUs 7 and 8). This resulted in the recovery of 349 historic artifacts from predominantly A horizon and mixed fill contexts that dated to the twentieth century. The assemblage consisted of predominantly domestic (n=111, 32%), indeterminate (n=109, 31%), and architectural (n=101, 29%) artifacts. In addition, personal class (n=12, 3%), heating class (n=7, 2%), and hardware class (n=3, 1%) artifacts were also recovered. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of shell (n=4), a wagon pin, a brass shell casing, and a Lincoln penny minted in 1982. Artifacts recovered from the A horizon likely represent items related to casual discard/roadside scatter. Artifacts recovered from the fill layer and earlier identified 2A horizon likely represent items dropped during building construction or maintenance. One (1) cultural feature (Feature 5) was identified at the surface of a buried horizon (2BC). Though no cultural material was recovered from the feature, the feature was determined to represent an historic posthole based on its size, shape, and depth. The artifacts recovered from the 2BC and underlying 3AC horizon (n=67; 19%), consisting of architectural, domestic, and indeterminate class artifacts, and the identified posthole (Feature 5) likely relate to the nineteenth century use of the property prior to the construction of the extant house. Due to the broad date ranges of the recovered artifacts, the mixed contexts from which they were recovered, as well as the frequent resale of the property throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and its use as a rental property throughout the majority of the twentieth century, it is difficult to determine the specific occupants with which the artifacts are likely associated.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~1.5% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yard. Similarly, due to the limited number and character of the artifacts recovered from intact

soil horizons, the portion of the site within the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources relating to an earlier occupation prior to the construction of the current structure. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0257 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **H. 36MR0258**

Site 36MR0258 is an historic industrial site (~0.94 acres) located at 1117 Dreher Avenue within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which historically contained successive industrial lumbering operations (*Figures 14 and 15*).

This parcel was originally a part of the property owned by Jacob Stroud in the early nineteenth century. Upon his death on July 14, 1806 Jacob passed a tract of land, which included the property in question, to his daughter, Sarah Hollinshead. The Hollinshead family sold the property, which included sixty-nine and eight-tenths acres of land, to Henry Kautz on September 27, 1856 (Monroe County Deed Book 7: 562). Henry Kautz was listed as a farmer owning \$8,000 worth of real estate in 1860 (United States Federal Census 1860). He owned the property until his death on April 16, 1890, after which it was left to his widow, Elizabeth Kautz. When Elizabeth died, the property was passed to their four children, Phillip, John J., Mary E., and William V. Kautz. The property remained in the possession of the Kautz family until Flora A. Kautz *et al.* sold the property to Leo A. Achterman and his wife on April 1, 1922 for \$3,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 87: 8). Achterman only briefly owned the property until July 31, 1922, when he sold it to the Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. for \$5,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 87: 479). In 1923 the property included a one-and-a-half story frame office building in the northeast corner of the lot and a two-story frame mill that was laid out perpendicular to Foundry Avenue, before angling northwest to meet Dreher Avenue (1923 Sanborn Map). This mill was equipped with electric power, lights, heat, and a stove.

The Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. only briefly owned this tract before declaring bankruptcy on November 8, 1926. The property was then put up for public sale where it was bought by John Eschenbach on December 30, 1926 for \$11,010 (Monroe County Deed Book 102: 474). Russell L. Mervine was chosen by the court to act as the trustee for the Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. and transferred the property to Eschenbach; the transfer was officially completed on September 23, 1927. Eschenbach opened the John N. Eschenbach Lumber Co., which can be seen on a 1930 Sanborn Map (*Figure 14*). The two-story mill section and office building were left virtually unchanged from 1923, with the exception of a small addition to the north elevation of the east end of the mill. At some point between 1923 and 1930, two dwellings were constructed on the property as well as a large lumber shed. Due to the date of sale and transfer of the property in 1926/1927, it is unknown whether these structures were constructed by the Monroe Lumber and Supply Co., Inc. or Mr. Eschenbach. Mr. Eschenbach was then sued by Grover F. Fabel in December 1941 and the Court forced the public sale of the

property on May 6, 1942. Chester A. Meixell, Sheriff of Monroe County, sold the property on this date to Grover F. Fabel and his wife, Susan (Monroe County Deed Book 140: 360). An additional residence was constructed on the property by the Fabel's ca. 1950. The Fabel's owned the property until their deaths (Susan on August 1, 1972; Grover on June 5, 1975). Following their death the property experienced frequent resale. The last transaction involving this property occurred on February 11, 1999, when the Rawdings and Hagedorns sold the property to Horace S. and Sonya K. Cole for \$44,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2059: 8864).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0258 consisted of the excavation of two STPs (STP 70 and 71) and two 3x3 foot TUs (TUs 9 and 10). This resulted in the recovery of 1,091 historic artifacts from predominantly A horizon and mixed fill contexts that dated to the twentieth century. The assemblage consisted of predominantly indeterminate (n=344, 32%) and architectural (n=288, 26%) class artifacts. In addition, heating (n=147, 13%), personal (n=134, 12%), domestic (n=75, 7%), hardware (n=19, 2%), transportation (n=80, 7%), and ecological (n=4) class artifacts were also recovered. Though numerous deep fill layers were encountered within all excavations, no direct correlation of the fill layers encountered across the site could be made. The association of these artifacts with activities conducted on the property as part of successive twentieth century lumber yards or the occupation of the two early twentieth century dwellings depicted on the property is indeterminate. Artifacts recovered from a buried AB horizon, which did not appear to have been disturbed by earthmoving activities were manufactured from the nineteenth century through the present. The limited number of dateable artifacts and lack of historic cultural features within undisturbed horizons prevent useful interpretation about the historic use of the property prior to its industrial utilization.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~2% of the total site). Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, the portion of the site within the APE, relative to that of the complex of industrial structures with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison to these other higher-probability areas. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding industrial activities in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0258 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **I. 36MR0259**

Site 36MR0259 is an urban historic site (~0.16 acres) located along the south side of W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0259 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 72) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence. A total of six (6) historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, domestic, weaponry, and indeterminate class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence or items dropped during the construction or maintenance of the residence.

Phase I testing was limited to portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~10%). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side and back yards. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0259 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **J. 36MR0260**

Site 36MR0260 is an urban historic site (~0.17 acres) located along the south side of W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0260 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 73) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence. A total of four (4) historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of domestic and indeterminate class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the residence or items dropped during construction or maintenance.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~9%). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side and back yards. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0260 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **K. 36MR0261**

Site 36MR0261 is an urban historic site located at 1191 W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries (approximately 0.19 acres), which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with an extant early twentieth century, two-and-a-half story, three bay frame dwelling which features elements of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles (*Figures 14 and 15*).

The land can be traced back to the ownership of Jacob Stroud during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. During the early nineteenth century, a large tract of land passed to

Stroud's daughter, Rachael Rees. The Rees family established a farm on the property, located west of the Town of Stroudsburg. In 1849, Rees sold the 119 acre tract to John Hohenshieltd. Hohenshieltd (also recorded as Hohenshiel and Hohensheld) owned the farm throughout the early 1860s. The 1860 *Map of the counties of Monroe and Carbon, Pennsylvania* notes the ownership of the property to "J. Hohensheld" (**Figure 4**). In 1863, he subdivided the farm property and sold an eight acre tract to Robert Pitts for \$480 (Monroe County Deed Book 11: 276). Robert and Hannah Pitts, of Stroud Township, owned the property between 1863 and 1875. During this period Pitts further divided the property into smaller residential lots. On April 1, 1875, Pitts sold the reduced lot to Daniel Marsh for \$350 (Monroe County Deed Book 24: 326). Daniel Marsh died in 1877 and the property was sold at auction in 1877. Robert Mixsell, administrator of the estate of Marsh, conveyed the property to Lydia Ann Palmer on June 16, 1877. Margaret Shoemaker purchased the property from William E. B. Palmer (husband of Lydia Ann Palmer) in 1893. On November 7, 1911, Margaret Shoemaker sold the property to Oscar and Edith Snyder for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 70: 349).

The house at 1191 W. Main Street appears to have been constructed during the ownership of Oscar and Edith Snyder (1911-1920), based upon the architecture and design of the dwelling. The property was utilized as a rental during the ownership of Oscar and Edith Snyder. In 1920, William Skethway, who was employed at the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company, lived at 1191 W. Main Street along with his wife and daughter (United States Federal Census 1920). Reuben (also Rubin) and Carrie Houck bought the property from Oscar and Edith Snyder on August 3, 1920 (Monroe County Deed Book 83: 305). The Houcks owned the property for thirty-three years. In 1920 Reuben Houck and family resided at 1187 W. Main Street and he was employed as a machinist. The Houcks resided at 1191 W. Main Street during the 1930s and 1940s. In 1930 Houck was a truck driver and contractor (United States Federal Census 1930). Henry and Manja Whaler purchased 1191 W. Main Street from Reuben and Carrie Houck on October 29, 1953 (Monroe County Deed Book 197: 349). The property was purchased by the current owners, Robert Clinton Smith and Mary Alice Smith, on May 23, 1966 (Monroe County Deed Book 336: 877).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0261 consisted of the excavation of two STPs (STP 75 and 76) and two 3x3 foot TUs (TU 11 and 12). This resulted in the recovery of 164 historic artifacts and two (2) pre-contact artifacts from predominantly A horizon and mixed fill contexts that dated to the twentieth century. The consisted primarily of auto-safety glass (n=105, 64%) belonging to the transportation class of artifacts. The remaining portion of the assemblage is comprised of domestic (n=20, 12%), architectural (n=10, 6%), indeterminate (n=10, 6%), and personal (n=8, 5%) class artifacts, as well as heating by-products (n=4, 2%), debitage (n=2, 1%), bone (n=2, 1%), hardware items (n=2, %1), and a copper-alloy quarter minted in 1974. The majority of the recovered artifacts likely represent items dropped during maintenance or construction of the current residence or items related to casual discard by the occupants. However, due to the broad date ranges of the recovered artifacts, the mixed contacts from which they were recovered, the frequent resale of the property throughout the twentieth century, and its utilization as a rental property, it is difficult to determine the specific occupants with which the artifacts are likely associated. A total of three (3) historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact were recovered from an underlying AB horizon which likely represents an earlier historic land surface; however, due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this horizon, it is difficult to make observations about historic use of the site prior to the construction of the

current residence. Though two pre-contact flakes were recovered from the site, only one flake was recovered from an intact horizon (AB horizon).

Phase I/II testing was limited to portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~8% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yard. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0261 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **L. 36MR0262**

Site 36MR0262 is an urban historic site (~0.20 acres) located at 1189 W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with an extant early twentieth century, two-and-a-half story, three bay gambrel roof house which features elements of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles.

The land can be traced back to the ownership of Jacob Stroud during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. During the early nineteenth century, a large tract of land passed to Stroud's daughter, Rachael Rees. The Rees family established a farm on the property, located west of the Town of Stroudsburg. In 1849, Rees sold the 119 acre tract to John Hohenshieltdt. Hohenshieltdt (also recorded as Hohenshield and Hohensheld) owned the farm throughout the early 1860s. The 1860 *Map of the counties of Monroe and Carbon, Pennsylvania* notes the ownership of the property to "J. Hohensheld" (**Figure 4**). During the late 1870s, Lydia Ann Palmer acquired several tracts along present-day W. Main Street, including the parcel at 1189 W. Main Street. Lydia Ann Palmer was the wife of William E. B. Palmer, who was the owner of a butcher shop in Stroudsburg during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. On June 29, 1893, W.E.B. Palmer sold a tract of land to Margaret Shoemaker for \$1,900 which included the present-day W. Main Street property (Monroe County Deed Book 44: 115). The house at 1189 W. Main Street was constructed during the ownership of the Shoemaker family during the early twentieth century (1893-1923) and was used as a rental property. In the twentieth century, the property exchanged ownership numerous times between the ownership of the Shoemakers and its transfer to its current owner Daniel Lichty (Monroe County Deed Book 2387: 4257). Throughout the majority of the twentieth century, the property appears to have functioned as a rental property.

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0262 consisted of the excavation of two STPs (STP 77 and 78) and two 3x3 foot TUs (TU 13 and 14). This resulted in the recovery of 66 historic artifacts. The assemblage consisted of predominantly domestic (n=31, 47%) and architectural (n=14, 21%) class artifacts. The remaining portion of the assemblage consisted of indeterminate (n=10, 15%), personal (n=4, 6%), heating (n=3, 5%), ecological (n=2, 3%), and



hardware (n=2, 3%) class artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from both the A and AC horizons. The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations were determined to have been deposited in association with the occupation and maintenance of the early twentieth century residence. However, due to the broad date ranges of the recovered artifacts, the mixed contexts from which they were recovered, the frequent resale of the property throughout the twentieth century, and its utilization as a rental property, it is difficult to determine the specific occupants with which the artifacts are likely associated. Based on the paucity of artifacts recovered from the lower horizons, it is difficult to make observations about the historic use of the site prior to the construction of the current residence. It is possible that the flood deposited AC horizon may have been subjected to plowing prior to the late nineteenth century and that artifacts recovered therein could represent historic field scatter.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~5.5% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yard. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0262 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **M. 36MR0263**

Site 36MR0263 is an urban historic site (~0.24 acres) located along the north side of W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0263 consisted of the excavation of two STPs (STPs 81 and 82) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence. A total of four (4) historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural and domestic class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by occupants of the associated residence or items dropped during building construction or maintenance.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~6% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side and back yards. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0263 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **N. 36MR0264**

Site 36MR0264 is an urban historic site (~0.14 acres) located along the north side of W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0264 consisted of the excavation of one (1) STP (STPs 85) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains a non-extant twentieth century residence. Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, the footprint for the associated house is not within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE. A total of two (2) historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of one (1) clear vessel glass of an indeterminate manufacturing method and one (1) glass marble. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard or items lost in the front yard area by the occupants of the associated residence.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~10.5% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side and back yards. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0264 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **O. 36MR0265**

Site 36MR0265 is an urban historic site (~0.22 acres) located along the north side of W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0265 consisted of the excavation of two (2) STPs (STPs 86 and 87) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains a non-extant early twentieth century residence. Based on historic aerial imagery, the footprint of the non-extant structure is not within the APE. A total of 12 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, domestic, heating, and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence or items dropped during building construction or maintenance.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~11% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the non-extant structure with which it is associated, suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the side and back yards of the property. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0265 located

within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **P. 36MR0266**

Site 36MR0266 is an urban historic site (~0.13 acres) located along the north side of W. Main Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0266 consisted of the excavation of three (3) STPs (STPs 88, 203, and 204) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence. A total of one (1) pre-contact artifact and 23 historic artifacts were recovered from the site. The historic artifacts consisted of architectural, domestic, hardware, indeterminate, and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence or items dropped during building construction or maintenance. The single pre-contact artifact recovered from the site consisted of one jasper biface reduction flake. The excavation of radial STPs (STPs 203 and 204) within the property did not yield additional cultural material.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~ 0.01 acres (~8.5% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard), relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the side and back yards of the property. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. If the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0266 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **Q. 36MR0267**

Site 36MR0267 is an urban historic site (~0.14 acres) located along the north side of W. Main Street within Stroud Township. Phase I testing at 36MR0267 consisted of the excavation of two (2) STPs (STPs 90 and 91) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence. A total of seven (7) historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, indeterminate, and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence or items dropped during building construction or maintenance.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~9% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the side and back yards of the property.

The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0267 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **R. 36MR0268**

Site 36MR0268 is an urban historic site (~0.22 acres) located along the north side of W. Main Street within Stroud Township. Phase I testing at 36MR0268 consisted of the excavation of two (2) STPs (STPs 92 and 93) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contained a non-extant early twentieth century residence. Based on historic aerial imagery, the footprint of the non-extant structure is not within the APE. A total of 15 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of currency, domestic, hardware, indeterminate, and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence or items discarded during construction, maintenance, or demolition of the non-extant structure.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~8.5% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the non-extant structure with which it is associated suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the side and back yards of the property. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0268 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **S. 36MR0269**

Site 36MR069 is an urban historic site (~0.11 acres) located at 1726 W. Main Street within Stroud Township. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the early twentieth century. The site is associated with an extant early twentieth century two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, American Foursquare style house with a brick exterior.

The property was traced back to the ownership of John Hohenshielt in 1868 (Monroe County Deed Book 16:146). John Hohenshielt was a land owner with small holdings throughout Pennsylvania. The deed details the selling of 109 acres of land in west Stroudsburg from Hohenshielt to Catherine Smith for \$7,000 in 1868 (Monroe County Deed Book 16:146). Four years later on April 5, 1872, Catherine Smith sold the property to Sheffield Reynolds for \$10,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 21: 160). Sheffield Reynolds lived at Hyde Park in Scranton, PA,

and is noted as having owned roughly 90 acres in Monroe County (Lackawanna Legal News 1902, 7:257). Sheffield Reynolds died on July 15, 1892; in accordance with his will 30.75 acres were sold to D.J. Griffiths, Harry Stocker, and Calvin F. Smith for \$4,151.25 (Monroe County Deed Book 56:215). D.J. Griffiths and Harry Stocker had the land surveyed by J. Appenzeller in October of 1902 and had the tract organized into the “Pokona Suburb” plot containing lots numbered 1-199 (Monroe County Plot Book 1A:20). Lot 164 of the Pokona Suburb was sold to Horace Frantz by D. J. Griffiths, Harry Stocker, and Calvin F. Smith on January 1, 1903 (Monroe County Deed Book 57:431). On July 12, 1907, the lot was sold to Frank Sterner (Monroe County Deed Book 65:629). Frank Sterner owned the property for nearly thirty years until it was sold on June 25, 1947 to Granville and Ruth M. Shiffer (Monroe County Deed Book 160:647). It appears likely that the American Foursquare style house that currently sits on this site was constructed by or during the ownership of Frank Sterner (between 1907 and 1947). Three weeks later, Granville and Ruth M. Shiffer sold lot 164 to Harold M. and Katherine W. Stiff for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 161:364). The property remained in the possession of the Stiffs for roughly 39 more years until 1986. The property, now lots 164 and 165 of the Pokona Suburb, was eventually sold to Joseph W. and Judith A. Zacek on March 7, 1986 by Ethel P. Kirk, executrix of Katherine Stiff’s last will and testament for \$19,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 1485:1174). On November 29, 2002, the property was sold to its current owners, Erwin and Ingelise Hilliard Goldrich, for \$160,000 (Monroe County Deed Book 2119:2762).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0269 consisted of the excavation of one (1) STP (STP 95) and one (1) 3x3 foot TU (TU 15). This resulted in the recovery of 39 historic artifacts from multiple stacked A and fill contexts that dated to the twentieth century. The assemblage consisted of predominantly architectural (n=9, 23%) and domestic (n=9, 23%) class artifacts. The remaining portion of the assemblage consisted of indeterminate class items (n=6, 15%), asphalt (n=6, 15%), personal class items (n=4, 10%), cinder (n=3, 8%), bone (n=1, 3%), and an angle bracket (n=1, 3%). Architectural and domestic class artifacts were recovered from the 3A/3AB horizon, which represents the original ground surface. The encountered soil profiles, which exhibit multiple successive fills and A horizons, indicate that repeated construction or maintenance activities occurred on the property. The artifacts recovered from these horizons likely represent casual discard by occupants of the associated residence in association with the maintenance of the property. One underground utility trench (Feature 14) was identified within the site.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~9% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE was observed to contain disturbance from twentieth century construction and utility emplacement activities. The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yards relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure’s side or back yards. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0269 located within the APE is recommended by MT as

non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **T. 36MR0270**

Site 36MR070 is an urban historic site (~0.11 acres) located at 1736 W. Main Street within Stroud Township. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the early twentieth century. The site is associated with a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, ca. 1915 Vernacular style house with an aluminum siding exterior.

The property was traced back to the ownership of John Hohenshioldt in 1868 (Monroe County Deed Book 16:146). John Hohenshioldt was a land owner with small holdings throughout Pennsylvania. The deed details the selling of 109 acres of land in west Stroudsburg from Hohenshioldt to Catherine Smith for \$7,000 in 1868 (Monroe County Deed Book 16:146). Four years later on April 5, 1872, Catherine Smith sold the property to Sheffield Reynolds for \$10,500 (Monroe County Deed Book 21: 160). Sheffield Reynolds lived at Hyde Park in Scranton, PA, and is noted as having owned roughly 90 acres in Monroe County (Lackawanna Legal News 1902, 7:257). Sheffield Reynolds died on July 15, 1892; in accordance with his will 30.75 acres were sold to D.J. Griffiths, Harry Stocker, and Calvin F. Smith for \$4,151.25 (Monroe County Deed Book 56:215). D.J. Griffiths and Harry Stocker had the land surveyed by J. Appenzeller in October of 1902 and had the tract organized into the “Pokona Suburb” plot containing lots numbered 1-199 (Monroe County Plot Book 1A:20). Lot 163 of the Pokona Suburb was sold to Calvin F. and Ella A. Smith on July 6, 1905 (Monroe County Deed Book 61: 313). On April 8, 1907, Calvin and Ella sold the parcel to Daniel S. Brush (Monroe County Deed Book 63: 429). Daniel owned the parcel for eight years until October 1, 1915, when he sold it to Thomas Shiffer and his son, Arthur J. Shiffer (Monroe County Deed Book 76: 263). It appears likely that the Vernacular style house that currently sits on this site was built by the Shiffers at some point between 1915 and 1920. The Shiffers sold the parcel to Ralph W. and Lillian M. Edinger on January 28, 1920 (Monroe County Deed Book 82: 258). In the twentieth century, the property exchanged ownership numerous times between the ownership of the Edingers and its transfer to its current owner Socrates and Theoni Hatzakos (Monroe County Deed Book 575: 301).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0270 consisted of the excavation of one (1) STP (STP 96) and one (1) 3x3 foot TU (TU 16). This resulted in the recovery of 142 historic artifacts from multiple stacked A and fill contexts that dated to the twentieth century. The assemblage consisted of predominantly architectural (n=61, 43%), indeterminate (n=29, 20%), and personal (n=24, 17%) class artifacts. The remaining portions of the assemblage consisted of transportation (n=14, 10%) and domestic (n=6, 4%) class items, as well as coal (n=6, 4%), a Lincoln penny minted in 1982, and a steel screw. Though no twentieth century specific artifacts were recovered from the identified fill layers within 36MR0270, these deposits were determined to have been created in association with the construction or maintenance of the twentieth century residence. The Stratum III Ash fill layer was only identified in STP 96. The layer of ash and coal encountered within STP 96 was not encountered during the excavations of TU 16; therefore the extent of this deposit is indeterminate. No artifacts were recovered from the intact horizons encountered below the deposited fill layers (BC or 2AB horizon).

Phase I/II testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~9% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE was observed to contain disturbance from twentieth century construction and utility emplacement activities. The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yards) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yards. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0270 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **U. 36MR0271**

Site 36MR0271 is an urban historic site (~0.58 acres) located along the south side of W. Main Street within Stroud Township. Phase I testing at 36MR0271 consisted of the excavation of three (3) STPs (STPs 113, 114 and 115). The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains a mid-twentieth century residence. A total of 18 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, currency, domestic, hardware, indeterminate and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence or items related to historic plowing activities prior to construction of the current structure.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.05 acres (~9% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the historic period. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0271 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **V. 36MR0272**

Site 36MR0272 is an industrial historic site (~1.07 acres) located south of W. Main Street, west of Garden Street, and north of the I-80 corridor within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the early twentieth century. The site is associated with an industrial building which housed the operations of the former Perfections Shoe Machinery Co./Yankee Silk Mills. The Perfection Shoe Machinery Company building, built in 1916, is a one-story, five-bay factory with a steel frame structural system. The property operated as the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company during the early twentieth century and as a silk/textile factory during the early-to-mid twentieth century.

The property can be traced back to the ownership of John Hohenshiedlt in the mid-nineteenth century and the Reynolds family during the period between the mid-nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries. On January 26, 1916, Horace Marsh, executor for the Reynolds family, sold a tract of land from the family estate to Cornelius Loose (Monroe County Deed Book 77: 98). Loose was a New York businessman and a principal sponsor of the efforts to establish the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company in Stroudsburg. Loose had been employed with the Champion Shoe Machinery Company of New York for several years before forming his own company, The C.E. Loose Agency Corporation, in 1913. The company produced a line of shoe finishing machines that were marketed under the brand name "Perfection." In 1916, Loose reorganized the company as the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company and relocated to Pennsylvania (The Shoe Repairer and Dealer 1921: 32-33). The company operated as a manufacturer and supplier of shoe making machines and parts. The factory appears to have also operated as a shoe manufacturer. The Perfection Shoe Machinery Company filed for bankruptcy and the factory was sold in 1926. During the early-to-mid twentieth century, the Perfection Shoe Machinery Company factory was converted to function as a textile factory. The factory functioned in that capacity at various times through the mid-twentieth century. The Stroudsburg Silk Company operated the factory between 1928 and 1943. The Yankee Silk Mill, Inc. was incorporated on June 25, 1943, and on October 18, 1943 it purchased the former Perfection Shoe Machinery Company property. During the early 1950s, Forrest J. Mervine, of Stroudsburg, purchased the property (Monroe County Deed Book 179: 407). Mervine was a Stroudsburg lawyer and appears to have continued operations at the factory as the Yankee Ribbon Mills. The Yankee Ribbon Mill, Inc. retained the property until 1966 when it was sold to Elmer and Wilita Rinehart (Monroe County Deed Book 335: 333). The Rinehart family possessed the property throughout the late twentieth century and eventually sold to 1189 WMS, LLP of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania in 2007.

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0272 consisted of the excavation of five (5) STPs (STPs 121-125) and four (4) 3x3 foot TUs (TUs 17-20). This resulted in the recovery of 2,169 historic artifacts from extremely disturbed A and fill contexts that dated to the twentieth century. The assemblage consisted predominantly of objects classified into the indeterminate (n=542, 25%), domestic (n=491, 23%), architectural (n=435, 20%), and heating (n=425, 20%) classes. Though personal class (n=213, 10%) artifacts make up the majority of the remaining portion of the assemblage, hardware (n=46, 2%), ecological (n=8), transportation (n=7), weaponry (n=1), and industry/trade (n=1) class artifacts were also recovered. The recovered artifacts represent modern dumping activities in association with either industrial and or roadway construction activities during the mid- to late twentieth century. No artifacts were recovered from intact horizons at the site. None of the recovered material provides significant information regarding the industrial activities conducted at the site.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.17 acres (~16% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE was observed to contain severe disturbance from twentieth century dumping and/or roadway construction. Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, the portion of the site within the APE, relative to that of the extant and non-extant industrial structures with which it is associated, suggests that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison to these other higher-probability areas. The portion of the site that lies



outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding industrial activities in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0272 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **W. 36MR0273**

Site 36MR0273 is an historic site (~0.21 acres) located along the west side of Dreher Ave. within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0273 consisted of the excavation of six (6) STPs (STPs 35-37 and 126-128) within the front, side, and back yards of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence. A total of 20 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, domestic, ecological, indeterminate, transportation, and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence or items dropped during building construction or maintenance.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.15 acres (~72% of the total site). Due to the restricted amount of testable area within site 36MR0273, as a result of the gravel driveway, garage structure, steep graded slopes, and piles of historic debris/yard waste, no additional testing was conducted at the site. The majority of the site is located within the boundaries of the APE; portions of the site which extend outside of the APE exhibit previous disturbance and do not contain testable areas. Therefore, MT recommends site 36MR0273 not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **X. 36MR0274**

Site 36MR0274 is an urban historic site (~0.33 acres) located along the west side of Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0274 consisted of the excavation of four (4) STPs (STPs 130, 131, 135, and 136) within the front and back yard areas of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains a late nineteenth century residence. A total of 62 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, ecological, hardware, heating, indeterminate, and personal class artifacts. The majority of the artifacts (n=57, 92%) were recovered from the backyard of the residence and likely represents items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated house or items dropped during building construction or maintenance.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~5% of the total site). Following the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, the majority of site 36MR0274 was found to no longer lie within the revised Phase IB archaeological APE; the portion of the site within the revised APE was observed to exhibit previous disturbance. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at the site. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0274 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **Y. 36MR0275**

Site 36MR0275 is an urban historic site (~0.22 acres) located at 49 Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with an extant early twentieth century three-story, two-bay house. The house is not depicted on the 1897 or 1905 Sanborn Company Insurance Map of Stroudsburg, but is depicted on the 1923 Sanborn Map (*Figure 17*).

The earliest reference to 49 Broad Street in the Monroe County Deeds is 1890. However, the land within this property was likely once a part of the large estate of Elizabeth D. Colbert, whose land holdings encompassed the area in the immediate vicinity of Broad Street; after her death in 1859, the estate was divided equally among her five inheritors. Frederick Phillips, in his last will and testament drafted on November 13, 1890, granted to his wife, Anna, his personal estate worth \$4,000 and stipulated that upon Anna's death, his two sons, M.L. Phillips and Oscar F. Phillips would receive his land and property (Monroe County Will Book 7:158). On April 20, 1915, M.L. Phillips, in his last will and testament, granted 19 acres to daughters Ella Phillips Keller and Besse Phillips Bachman. On August 9, 1918, David H. Keller and Ella Phillips Keller sold all of their holdings to Floyd Bachman and Besse Phillips Bachman for \$1.00 (Monroe County Deed Book 80:182). Based on the presence of the structure on the 1923 Sanborn, it is likely that the residence was constructed during the Bachman's ownership. John P. Bachman, son of Floyd and Besse Bachman and executor of the estate of Besse Bachman, sold the property to Robert T. Fleming on January 7, 1976 (Monroe County Deed Book 679:158). Robert T. Fleming sold tracts of land to his son, Timothy Fleming in both 1991 (Monroe County Deed Book 1797:0244) and 2008 (Monroe County Deed Book 2336:4251). The property is currently owned by the Fleming family.

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0275 consisted of the excavation of three (3) STPs (STP 132, 133, and 134) and four (4) TUs (TU 21, 22, 23, and 24). This resulted in the recovery of 2,403 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact from A and fill contexts that dated to the twentieth century. The assemblage consisted of predominantly architectural class (n=1,702, 71%) artifacts. The remainder of the assemblage consisted predominantly of heating (n=263, 11%), indeterminate (n=208, 9%), and domestic (n=172, 7%) class artifacts; however, hardware (n=19, 1%) and personal class items (n=4), clam shell (n=22, 1%), bone (n=7), tail-light glass (n=4), and a rifle ammunition casing were also recovered from the site. A single quartzite tertiary flake was also recovered during excavations, but was recovered from an historic feature. No intact artifact bearing soils horizons were identified. Artifacts recovered from excavations behind the front retaining wall of the residence were likely deposited during its construction in the early twentieth century. Excavations conducted in the northern side yard of the property (Block 1: TU 21 and 22) identified the presence of a large trench feature which

contained a cast iron pipe (Feature 7). A total of 1,118 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact were recovered from Feature 7. The majority of the historic artifacts recovered from Feature 7 were architectural (87%) but domestic, ecological, heating, and indeterminate artifacts were also present. Based on historic mapping and aerial imagery, a previous non-extant structure located north of the property was demolished in the mid-twentieth century (*Figures 17 and 18*). The recovery of wire-formed nails from Feature 7 suggests that the pipe trench was created and infilled between the last quarter of the nineteenth and the twentieth century. The pipe trench (Feature 7) was likely placed either in association with or subsequent to the demolition of the non-extant structure.

Excavations conducted at the rear of the property (Block 2: TU 23 and 24) in the vicinity of an extant garage identified a series of deep fill deposits. A total of eight fill layers were encountered. All of the encountered fill layers were determined to represent filling episodes which took place in the last quarter of the nineteenth through the twentieth century based on the recovery of wire-formed nails (1875-present) from the lowest soil horizon. According to the current property owner, and as verified by the Block 2 excavations, the area in the vicinity of the standing garage is an artificial landform. According to the property owner, the original land surface was much lower in elevation and extra fill was added in the vicinity of Block 2 in order to build the current garage.

Phase I/II testing was limited to the portion of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.11 acres (~49% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE was observed to contain severe disturbance from previous twentieth century construction and utility emplacement activities and is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE, which includes the southern side yard of the current residence, may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0275 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **Z. 36MR0277**

Site 36MR0277 is an historic site (~0.38 acres) located in the northwest quadrant of the crossing of the I-80 corridor over Pocono Creek within Stroud Township. Phase I testing at 36MR0277 consisted of the excavation of two (2) STPs (STPs 68 and 69) within a wooded area, which is bounded by I-80 to the south and the steep slopes of a higher landform to the north. The site was recorded based on the identification of a non-extant structure on historic mapping and aerial imagery and the recovery of a large quantity of architectural material from STPs 168 and 169 (n=78; 90%). The non-extant structure (likely a dwelling) is depicted on historic mapping as early as 1936 and one associated outbuilding is depicted on the 1955 USGS. Based on a comparison of historic mapping and aerial imagery prior to and following the construction of the I-80 cartway, both structures were destroyed as a result of the construction of the roadway. Due to the extensiveness of the identified parcel boundaries, which is bisected by the I-80 cartway, the boundaries for the site were designated based on the location of the non-extant structures. A

total of 87 historic artifacts were recovered from the site. The historic artifacts consisted of architectural, domestic, heating, and indeterminate class artifacts that are likely related to the historic use of the property and the demolition of various structures.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.18 acres (~47% of the total site). Excavations revealed the presence of mottled alluvial deposits which suggested periodic flooding from Pocono Creek. Severe disturbance was also observed within and adjacent to the site in the form of push piles. The disturbance was determined to be related to the demolition of the associated early twentieth century residence and outbuilding in advance of the construction of I-80. Based on the presence of both natural and man-made disturbance within the site, no additional testing was conducted at 36MR0277. The extent of the archaeological site outside of the APE is not known. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0277 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **AA.36MR0278**

Site 36MR0278 is an urban historic site (~0.23 acres) located along the east side of Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0278 consisted of the excavation of a single STP (STP 3) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundaries, which have stayed roughly the same since the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with an extant late nineteenth century residence. One historic feature (Feature 1), a linear alignment of bricks, was determined to represent a modern landscaping feature. A total of 18 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural and heating class artifacts. All of the recovered artifacts were determined to represent deposits associated with construction or maintenance of the current residence or casual discard by the occupants.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~3.5% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yards) relative to that of the structure with which it is associated, suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the structure's side or back yards. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth century or twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0278 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **BB. 36MR0279**

Site 36MR0279 is an historic site of unknown function (~0.058 acres) located to the east side of Bridge Street and south of the I-80 cartway within Stroud Township. Phase I testing at 36MR0279 consisted of the excavation of four (4) STPs (STPs 149 and 205-207) within the backyard of a twentieth century residence. A total of 31 historic artifacts and one (1) pre-contact artifact were recovered from the site. The historic artifacts consisted of architectural, domestic, hardware, and indeterminate class artifacts. The boundaries of the site were defined based on a 25 foot buffer around the STPs, which were recorded as containing a buried 2A/AB horizon. Artifacts recovered from soil horizons above this horizon are likely items related to casual discard by the occupants of the twentieth century residence or items dropped during construction or maintenance of the structure and/or its associated garage. However, the origin and association of the historic items recovered from the buried horizon is unknown. The single pre-contact artifact recovered from the site consisted of a chert flake. The excavation of radial STPs (STPs 205-207) did not yield additional pre-contact material. Based on the paucity of artifacts and lack of cultural features, it is difficult to make observations about the pre-contact use of the site.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.056 acres (~98% of the total site). The designated APE boundary and observed disturbance/paving restricted the amount of testable area within the site. Therefore, no additional testing was conducted at 36MR0279. The extent of the buried 2A/AB horizon and archaeological site outside of the APE is not known. Due to the paucity of the artifacts recovered from intact horizons and the lack of identified cultural features, the site does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the historic period. Therefore, MT recommends site 36MR0279 not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **CC. 36MR0280**

Site 36MR0280 is an historic site of unknown function (~0.17 acres) located along the northeast corner of Pokona Avenue and Hazel Street within the Pokona neighborhood (located in the Borough of Stroudsburg and Stroud Township). The Pokona neighborhood was planned during the early twentieth century and developed as a largely residential community throughout the early-to-late twentieth century. The site includes portions of the following properties: 120 Hazel Street, 251 Pokona Avenue, and 321 Sea Oats Lane. The houses at 251 Pokona Avenue and 120 Hazel Street were part of a tract composed of four individual lots that were developed as part of the Pokona Suburb which was surveyed in 1902. According to the tax records, the properties currently include a residence at 251 Pokona Avenue (built ca. 1959) and 120 Hazel Street (built ca. 1937). The area was significantly impacted by the construction of I-80 and the interchange with Business U.S. 209/W. Main Street.

The properties at 251 Pokona Avenue, 120 Hazel Street, and 321 Sea Oats Lane can be traced back to the ownership of Sheffield Reynolds during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1872 Sheffield Reynolds purchased a 30 acre tract from Catherine Smith. Reynolds retained the tract until his death and the land was sold by the executors of his estate. The

Reynolds estate sold the 30 acre tract to David Griffiths, Harry W. Stocker, and Calvin P. Smith in 1902. Griffiths, Stocker and Smith developed plans for the Pokona Tract, or Pokona Suburb, on the 30 acre tract. The Pokona Tract was surveyed by J. Appenzeller in October of 1902, and the property was managed by the firm of Griffiths and Stocker. Throughout the early 1900s, Griffiths and Stocker sold lots to individuals and builders to be developed as private residences or as rental properties.

The property at 251 Pokona Avenue was part of the same tract as 120 Hazel Street throughout most of its history. The 251 Pokona Avenue property was established as Lot 93 of the original Pokona Suburb development. Present-day 251 Pokona Avenue included Lots 72, 93, 94, and 95 on the Map of Pokona Suburb, West Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Jennie Sloss purchased the lots in 1903 from David Griffiths, manager of the Pokona Suburb. On June 13, 1912 J.F. Delp purchased the lots from Carrie May New, executor for the estate of Jennie Sloss (Monroe County Deed Book 71:489). J.F. Delp owned parcels 72, 93, and 94 until 1925. On June 26, 1925 Delp sold the parcels to Henry C. Smith (Monroe County Deed Book 95:152). Henry Smith died on December 13, 1934 and at the time possessed several properties in Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. Smith's will noted his owning lots 72, 93, and 94 which measured 40'x120', 42.5'x120', and 42.5'x120.' The will noted that the lots included "Two small frame bungalows containing about three rooms each, really [sic] fit only for Summer use." Smith also owned a nineteenth century two-story frame dwelling along the south side of Pokona Avenue. The property passed to Helen Smith, wife of Henry, but she passed away the following year. The two bungalow style houses on the property (which includes the building currently located at 120 Hazel Street) were most likely built during the ownership of Henry C. Smith. Tax records indicate the current residence at 120 Hazel Street was built in 1937, although the will of Henry Smith suggests that it may have been standing prior to 1934. It appears that the second bungalow style house was later demolished. The house at 251 Pokona Avenue was built ca. 1959 during the ownership of Elsie M. and Clarence J. White. Also, during their ownership, a portion of the property was condemned and seized by the Department of Highways for use by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for highway purposes in September of 1959 (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Highways Plan for Construction of Route No. 794 Section 1C Sheet No.12).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0280 consisted of the excavation of two (2) STPs (STPs 197 and 198) and two (2) TUs (TU 29 and 30). This resulted in the recovery of 260 historic artifacts. The assemblage consisted of predominantly domestic (n=92, 35%) and architectural (n=79, 30%) class artifacts. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of indeterminate (n=30, 12%), personal (n=24, 9%), heating (n=13, 5%), transportation (n=10, 4%), and hardware (n=6, 2%) class artifacts, as well as rifle ammunition casings (n=3), bone (n=2), and a bronze token from a Dime-novel series (1899-1925). Various soil profiles were encountered across the property. Artifacts recovered from the A/A2 horizons identified at the western end of the site yielded predominantly architectural, domestic, ecological, heating related, indeterminate, and personal class items from the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Artifacts recovered from deep fill contexts identified at the center and eastern end of the site yielded artifacts that dated exclusively to the twentieth century. Artifacts recovered from an underlying intact soil horizon (2AB) yielded architectural, domestic, hardware, heating, personal, transportation, and indeterminate class items from the nineteenth century and early twentieth

century. Artifacts recovered from the twentieth century fill layers are likely associated with the construction or maintenance of the two extant twentieth century residences that are located in the vicinity of 36MR0280. According to the current property owner, a depression noted at the rear of the northernmost house on the property is associated with a cesspool. The various deep fill layers encountered in the vicinity likely represent the infilling of a similar low lying area in advance of the construction of the current residences. The artifacts recovered from intact horizons which date to the late nineteenth century are likely related to the occupation of the area prior to the development of the Pokona Suburb in 1902. Multiple late nineteenth century residences are depicted in the vicinity on historic aerial imagery (*Figure 12*), including the nineteenth century two-story frame dwelling reportedly owned by Henry C. Smith along the south side of Pokona Avenue. The history of this residence/property was not researched.

Phase I/II testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.11 acres (~61% of the total site). Due to the paucity of the artifacts recovered from intact horizons, the lack of identified cultural features, and the extent of the observed and reported disturbance within the site and its immediate vicinity, the site does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the nineteenth or twentieth century. Therefore, MT recommends site 36MR0280 not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **DD. 36MR0281**

Site 36MR0281 is an urban historic site (~0.10 acres) located along the north side of W. Main Street within Stroud Township. Phase I testing at 36MR0281 consisted of the excavation of one (1) STP (STP 200) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains an early twentieth century residence. A total of 38 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of domestic, indeterminate, and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.01 acres (~9% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the extant structure with which it is associated suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the side and back yards of the property. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0281 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **EE. 36MR0282**

Site 36MR0282 is an urban historic site (~0.18 acres) located along the east side of Broad Street within Stroudsburg Borough. Phase I testing at 36MR0282 consisted of the excavation of one (1) STP (STP 201) within the front yard of the property. The boundaries of the site were established based on the identified parcel boundary which contains a late nineteenth century residence. A total of 94 historic artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of architectural, domestic, hardware, indeterminate, and personal class artifacts. The artifacts likely represent items related to casual discard by the occupants of the associated residence and/or items related to the construction or maintenance of the residence and construction of its associated retaining wall.

Phase I testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.02 acres (~12% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE (which in this case is the front yard) relative to that of the extant structure with which it is associated suggest that the APE is unlikely to contain significant historical archaeological resources when considered in comparison with other higher-probability areas, such as the side and back yards of the property. The portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of site 36MR0282 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## **FF. 36MR0283**

The Palmer Site (36MR0283) is an early twentieth century historic site which served multiple functions throughout its utilization. The site (~4.89 acres) is located within a flat wooded area along the west side of Myrtle Street (121 Myrtle Street) and south of the I-80 corridor within Stroud Township. Prior to the construction of I-80 the site appears to have been located in the vicinity of a small tributary to Pocono Creek. It was initially identified through pedestrian reconnaissance, which identified the remains of a house (ca. 1920), a well, spring house (and associated holding pond), garage, chicken house/storage shed, storage shed ruins, greenhouse ruins, and fenceline. Background research indicated that the identified site and the associated structural complex are attributable to Howard Palmer. Mr. Palmer evidently created his property from land he purchased in 1912 (from William Dolby Palmer) and 13 contiguous lots in the "Pokona Suburb" he purchased in 1919 (from David J. and Eugene Griffiths). Mr. Palmer was a greenhouse proprietor, selling flowers, plants and shrubbery for 40 years (Palmer Family file at Monroe County Historical Association). He also operated Palmer's Grove, a noted picnic outing and summer recreation center for 30 years. Though it is assumed that a portion of the current property was utilized as part of Palmer's Grove, no additional information on Palmer's Grove was found at the Monroe County Historical Society. Howard Palmer died on August 6, 1955. Howard Palmer bequeathed to his second wife, Edna, a tract known as Palmer's Grove, a large field west of the Grove, and his real estate north of said Grove (Monroe County Will Book 25: 41). In 1959, Edna Palmer deeded tracts, including Palmer's Grove, to Howard H. Palmer, Jr.



(Monroe County Deed Book 275: 318). In 1995, the property went out of the Palmer family name when the sons of Howard H. Palmer, Jr. sold the property to Jimmy A. Schlier (Monroe County Deed Book 2020: 3151). This property is depicted on the twentieth century aerial photographs and historic mapping (*Figures 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13*).

The Phase I/II archaeological investigations at 36MR0283 consisted of the excavation of eight STPs placed at 15 meter (~50 foot) intervals and four 3x3 foot TUs. The excavations resulted in the recovery of 250 historic artifacts; the assemblage was comprised of predominantly twentieth century artifacts recovered from surface contexts or from within the infilled waste water holding pond. The vicinity of the springhouse (Feature 15) and its associated waste water holding pond (Feature 16) were investigated during the Phase II survey. One (1) TU (TU 25) was placed immediately south of the spring house entrance. One (1) TU (TU 26) was placed immediately west of the spring house. Two TUs were placed as a 3x6 foot excavation block within the identified waste water holding pond. The interior of the springhouse was not investigated due to the presence of a concrete floor. The waste water holding pond contained deposits dating to when the feature was used and partially infilled in the twentieth century. The overall site assemblage was composed mostly of artifact types that yield little data about past life-ways. These included architectural debris (n=100, 40%) and domestic (n=68, 27%) and personal (n=46, 18%) class artifacts; the domestic and personal class items consisted predominantly of bottle and vessel glass fragments. The remaining portion of the assemblage consisted of indeterminate (n=20, 8%) artifacts, as well as heating by-products (n=7, 3%), shell (n=8, 3%), and a single piece of bone.

The house (ca. 1920), a well, garage, chicken house/storage shed, storage shed ruins, and greenhouse ruins associated with 36MR0283 lie to the south and outside of the archaeological APE. Therefore, the 36MR0283 site boundary extends outside of the APE as well, and the portion of the site that lies outside of the APE may or may not be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase I/II testing was limited to portions of the site within the archaeological APE, which consisted of ~0.82 acres (~17% of the total site). The portion of the site within the APE for this project does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding life in Stroudsburg during the early twentieth century. Therefore, if the site were eligible, the portion of 36MR0283 located within the APE is recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. No additional archaeological testing is recommended within the APE.

## IX. Summary and Recommendations

From July 2015 through July 2016, McCormick Taylor (MT) conducted a Phase IB Archaeological Identification Survey and subsequent Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations in support of the I-80 Reconstruction Project within Stroudsburg Borough, East Stroudsburg Borough, and Stroud Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. The proposed project is a roadway and safety improvements project. The project includes improvements to a section of Interstate 80 (I-80) within Monroe County that extends from Exit 303 to Exit 307 of I-80 and along adjacent sections of S.R. 611 and U.S. 209 (S.R. 0209).

In 2013, five preliminary alternatives (A, B, C, D, and E) were developed for the I-80 Section 17M corridor. The five preliminary alternatives were combined to create a preliminary APE, which was utilized by MT to create a GIS-based Archaeological Predictive Model for the project (Brewer *et al.* 2014). Following the submission to and concurrence of the Phase IA Predictive Model by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) (October 3, 2014), the limits of three of the original five alternatives (designated as Alternatives 2A, 2B, and 2D) were combined in order to create an archaeological APE within which the Phase IB archaeological survey would occur. The GIS-based archaeological predictive model was applied to the three alternatives under consideration in order to delineate areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential for both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources. The Phase IB archaeological APE encompassed a total of 119.3 acres of potential ground disturbance (not including existing roadway) with 4.9 acres of high probability, 5.3 acres of moderate probability, and 109.1 acres of low probability.

The Phase IB survey included a pedestrian reconnaissance as well as the excavation of a total of 211 STPs. Areas designated as having a high probability for containing archaeological resources were tested at 15 meter (50 foot) intervals and areas designated as having a medium probability for containing archaeological resources were tested at 25 meter (82 foot) intervals. However, a percentage of the low probability areas that did not display evidence of prior disturbance were tested at the high probability interval in order to assess the effectiveness of the project specific predictive model. A total of 37 archaeological sites were identified by MT within the archaeological APE as a result of the Phase IB survey. Due to the urban setting in which the project is located, the majority of the encountered deposits were identified within urban front yards and were designated as urban historic sites; the boundaries of which were designated based on current and/or historic parcel boundaries. The majority of the identified sites have boundaries that extend outside of the archaeological APE; however, only the portions of the sites within the archaeological APE were subjected to subsurface testing and evaluation.

Following the completion of the majority of the Phase IB survey, one alternative (Alternative 2A) was dismissed from further consideration at the September 14, 2015 Agency Coordination meeting. Of the three alternatives, Alternative 2A provided the fewest benefits to traffic operations, was the least desirable to the community, and involved the greatest impact to wetlands and residential displacements. Archaeological testing already completed by MT within Alternative 2A recorded sites and isolated finds which lie exclusively within those boundaries, including Isolated Find 36MR/066 (STP 27), 36MR0248, 36MR0254, 36MR0256, and 36MR0276. In addition, due to the known presence of an historic cemetery (Key# 204068;

36MR0247) along Dreher Avenue, the APE was revised in order to avoid impacts to the resource. Based on the revised Phase IB archaeological APE (consisting of Alternative 2B and Alternative 2D only), these identified sites/isolated finds will not be impacted by the project; therefore, no additional testing was conducted at these sites/isolated finds. Due to the removal of Alternative 2A from consideration, the previously proposed off-alignment section at the rear of 1244 Dewberry Drive was not subjected to subsurface testing. Prior to elimination, the off-alignment section was subjected to pedestrian reconnaissance. The majority of the off-alignment section is comprised of areas exhibiting greater than 15% slope or disturbance from residential construction. Areas containing standing water and delineated wetlands were observed in the vicinity of Little Pocono Creek. A narrow high flat terrace was identified above the wetland; this area was demarcated by the predictive model as exhibiting moderate archaeological potential. Should design plans continue to evolve, the impact on these areas should be reevaluated.

Phase II evaluation testing was conducted at thirteen (13) sites within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE (Alternatives 2B and 2D only) to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A total of 30 TUs were excavated as part of the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Investigations.

Thirty-two (32) of the thirty-seven (37) archaeological sites identified as a result of Phase IB testing will be impacted by the project; therefore, thirty-two (32) archaeological sites were evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Only the portions of these sites located within the revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE were evaluated.

MT is recommending four (4) archaeological sites as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to their low potential to yield significant information (low number/variety of diagnostic artifacts recovered and/or limited testable area within the APE).

The eligibility of the remaining twenty-eight (28) archaeological sites, whose boundaries extend outside of the Phase IB/II archaeological APE, could not be determined; however, the portions of all twenty-eight sites within the APE are recommended by MT as non-contributing to the overall site(s) significance and eligibility. Therefore, no additional work is recommended by MT at any sites identified within the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE. The eligibility of portions of the identified sites which extend outside of the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE was not determined.

Two historic cemeteries, the Stroudsburg Cemetery (Key# 038809) and the Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247), are located immediately adjacent to the revised Phase IB/II archaeological APE. The Hollinshead Cemetery (Key# 204068; 36MR0247), was originally identified by MT within the initial Phase IB archaeological APE; however, as a result of various design revisions, the cemetery was able to be avoided. Should design plans continue to evolve, ground disturbing activities should be avoided within the demarcated boundaries of the cemetery proper (enclosed by a stone wall) due to the known presence of human remains. Based on the provided documentary evidence, the potential for burials outside of the cemetery proper is considered to be low.

The Stroudsburg Cemetery (#38809) lies immediately adjacent to the Phase IB/II archaeological APE. The cemetery proper, wherein graves have been documented and/or could potentially be located, is not located within the APE; however, the parcel boundary for the cemetery extends within the APE. Due to documented disturbance and historical documentation, which outlines the expansion of the cemetery proper through time, no unmarked graves are likely to exist within the portion of the cemetery parcel within the APE. Therefore, no additional archaeological survey was conducted. Archaeological monitoring is not recommended within the portion of the Stroudsburg Cemetery parcel boundary present within the APE. Should the demarcated boundary/boundary proper for the Hollinshead Cemetery or Stroudsburg Cemetery potentially be impacted by final design, it is recommended that discussions with the District 5-0 Cultural Resource Professional (CRP) staff be initiated in order to determine the necessity of archaeological monitoring or additional survey.

Neither the original Phase IB archaeological APE nor revised Phase IB/Phase II archaeological APE included areas for proposed storm water management basins. It is anticipated that Phase IB/II testing will be conducted as part of subsequent efforts once their locations and boundaries have been identified.

The BHP Summary Form is contained in *Appendix E*.

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