

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

LANCASTER 40 RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

LSA

April 2015

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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

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LSA Project No. MEV1501

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Assessment (Record Search and Survey)

Sites Recorded: None

Sites Updated: P-19-003693; Historic Farmstead

USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, California 7.5' (USGS 1974)

Project Acreage: 40 acres

Key Words: CEQA, Historic Farmstead, Historic Trash Scatter, Lancaster, Quartz Hill

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April 2015

ABSTRACT

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) completed a cultural resources assessment of the Lancaster 40 Residential Project Area (project), a 40-acre project located in the Quartz Hill area of Los Angeles County (County), California. The assessment included a record search of the 40-acre project, a field survey of the northern half of the project area, and the updating of two previously recorded historic sites, one located in the central part of the project area and one located along the western side of the south half of the project area.

The project area encompasses 40 acres of currently open land located southeast of the intersection of West Avenue K and 55th Street West. The record search, conducted January 29, 2015, at the South Central Coastal Information Center, indicates that the project area was previously surveyed in its entirety and two cultural resources were recorded: historic trash scatter P-30-003693, and an unnumbered historic farmstead. The record search also shows that seven surveys have occurred within 0.25 mile of the project area, including adjacent parcels on the north and west. These previous surveys identified five cultural resources, four historic and one prehistoric, within 0.25 mile of the project area.

Historic trash scatter P-30-003693 was recorded as having rusted cans and broken glass in an area measuring 15 x 15 feet (ft) and dating as old as pre-1950. Little remains of this site. The historic farmstead measures 215 x 530 ft and contains 14 features in three main areas located along the longer east-west axis. The easternmost and primary area consists of the house, outbuildings, well pump, and water tank foundations, a capped well, and a refuse pit, and measures approximately 215 x 110 ft with its greater length in the north-south direction. The central portion of the site is the earthen reservoir or irrigation pond that measures approximately 130 x 140 ft. The western portion of the site is a series of nine 12-inch diameter standpipes that extend 300 ft west from the central area of the reservoir's western berm.

This farmstead and the now open, former agricultural fields on the north are clearly depicted on historic aerials from 1948 through 1959. The farmstead is visible on historic maps dating from 1915 through 1966, and suggests the farmstead was established prior to 1915 and demolished in the early to mid-1960s. Little remains of the farmstead except a few concrete foundations, the capped well, and the earthen reservoir, a string of stand pipes, and scattered historic metal, glass, and ceramic fragments.

A pedestrian survey of the northern portion of the project area was completed January 20 and 21, 2015. Ground visibility within the project area at the time of the survey was fair to poor (approximately 30 percent) and was restricted by grass and weeds. The survey updated documentation on both previously recorded sites, the historic trash scatter P-30-003693 and the remains of the historic farmstead. Neither site is recommended as important under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Based on the lack of important cultural material, no further cultural resource management of the project area, such as construction monitoring, is recommended. In the unlikely event that previously undocumented archaeological materials are encountered during construction, work in the vicinity of the find should be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery.

If human remains are encountered during construction activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) has been retained by Meridian Land Development Company to provide a cultural resource assessment of the 40-acre Lancaster 40 Residential Project (project) to determine whether cultural resources are present. As part of this assessment, LSA surveyed the northern 20 acres and revisited two previously recorded cultural resources to document their current condition. This assessment addresses the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ([CEQA] as amended January 1, 2015): Public Resources Code, Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the Guidelines for CEQA (as amended December 1, 2013), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).

PROJECT LOCATION

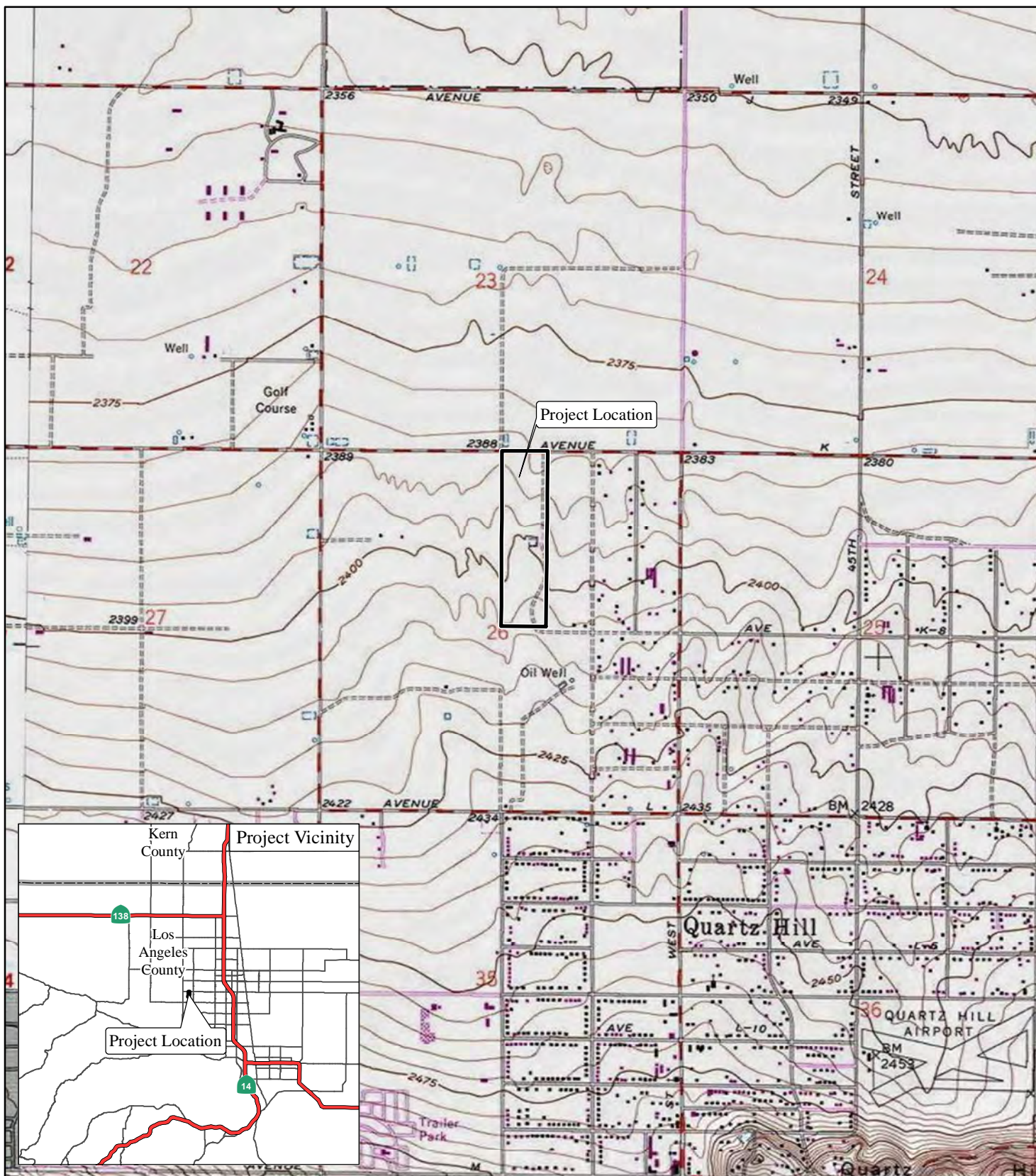
The project area is located in the western portion of the Mojave Desert just northwest of the community of Quartz Hill, approximately 4.0 miles southwest of the central portion of the City of Lancaster. The project is situated on the southeast side of West Avenue K and 55th Street West, and is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Lancaster West, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map within the western side of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 7 North, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1). The slightly but evenly sloped project area is currently vacant land located at an elevation of 2,385–2,410 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl). Slope is approximately 1 percent to the north.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Meridian Land Development Company proposes to develop a residential community on the property. Development will include clearing and grading to prepare the parcel, construction of several new roads within the area, and installation of utilities such as storm drains, as well as water, sewer, electrical, and natural gas lines.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

The survey and site updates were completed by Brooks Smith. Report write-up was completed by Ivan Strudwick and Mr. Smith. Project review was completed by LSA Principal Deborah McLean. Much of the environmental background and setting sections of this report are adapted from Strudwick (2010) and Fulton (2012).



LSA

LEGEND

 Project Boundary



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Lancaster West (1974), CA

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FIGURE 1

40-acre Residential Lancaster Project
Project Vicinity and Location

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented in this report based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being part of the ecological system, humans respond to the environment through technological and behavioral adaptations, altering their behavior to produce a situation more favorable to local environmental conditions. Archaeological site locations are based on environmental constraints, whether they include proximity to a necessary resource, or distance from hindering circumstances such as steep or otherwise uninhabitable terrain. Sites will contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular behavior exhibited.

Environment

The project area is located within the western portion of the High Desert Plains and Hills ecological subsection (Subsection 322Ag) within the Mojave Desert ecological section (Section 322A) as defined by Miles and Goudey (1997). This section is the westernmost portion of the Great Basin and bounded by the southern end of the Sierra Nevada and the Tehachapi Mountains on the north, the Transverse Ranges on the west, and Nevada and Arizona on the east. The section is within the Mojave Desert geomorphic province. The High Desert Plains and Hills subsection is located in the northwestern-most portion of the Mojave Desert. The landforms present in the High Desert Plains and Hills subsection largely consist of alluvial plains and pediment. The plains are interrupted by small areas of hills and low mountains including the Rosamond Hills, the Bissel Hills, and the Shadow Mountains. Notable *playas* located within the subsection include Rosamond Lake and Rogers Lake (DeLorme 2000; Miles and Goudy 1997). Specifically, the project area is situated on young alluvial deposits from the Late Pleistocene and Holocene (Hernandez 2010).

The climate of the area is hot and arid. Between 1971 and 2000, the Lancaster weather station, located approximately 4 miles northeast of the project area, received annual precipitation of 7.4 inches. On average, 88 percent of this precipitation fell in the 6 months from November to April (United States Department of Commerce 2002). The natural vegetation in the area consists of the Creosote bush series with scattered Joshua trees.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The chronology of the Desert Region prehistory applies to large expanses of the Mojave and Colorado deserts and the southern Great Basin. Listed earliest to latest, the periods include Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and the Protohistoric (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Lake Mojave Period (10,000–5000 BC)

The Lake Mojave Period is characterized by sites located on the margins of pluvial lakes. Characteristic artifact assemblages include large numbers of leaf-shaped bifaces and projectile points, as well as stemmed projectile points, especially Lake Mojave and Silver Lake types. Other Lake Mojave period implements include domed unifacial scraping tools that were apparently used for processing animal products, and the flaked stone artifact known as the crescentic or eccentric biface of unknown function. Manos and milling stones rarely occur (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). This has been taken to suggest a reliance on hunting.

Pinto Period (5000–2000 BC)

Large pluvial lakes disappeared during the Pinto Period, influencing settlement and subsistence patterns (Warren 1984:410–411; Warren and Crabtree 1986:184–185). Pinto Period artifact assemblage includes a wide range of bifaces, domed scrapers, and unifacial tools. Major differences between Pinto and Lake Mojave Period sites are the introduction of Pinto points, drills, and an increase in milling tools, in conjunction with the absence of crescents, beaked graters, and the loss of the Lake Mojave point. Another technological addition was the atlatl, or spear thrower, used to increase the throwing force and range of dart points (Warren and Crabtree 1986:186). It is thought that the transition from a primarily foraging subsistence strategy to a more logistically oriented seasonal collecting strategy occurred during the Pinto Period. Pinto Period sites exhibit considerable functional differences, and later Pinto Period sites are often specialized activity sites, reflecting these changes in subsistence strategy (Warren and Crabtree 1986:187). Changes in food procurement were characterized by exploitation of a wider variety of resources from a broader range of ecological zones than utilized previously. This settlement and subsistence strategy is referred to as the Archaic in the Great Basin region.

Gypsum Period (2000 BC–AD 500)

The Gypsum Period is characterized by the successful adaptation to arid desert landscapes (Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Cultural assemblages of the Gypsum Period are more elaborate and diverse than any that preceded this time. Gypsum Period artifacts include Elko, Gypsum (cf., Gatecliff Contracting Stem), and Humboldt series projectile points, as well as large, broad, thin, extremely well-made triangular and lanceolate knives and bifaces (Warren 1984:414–420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:187–189). Manos and metates are common during this period, and the mortar and pestle first occur. Additional artifacts include shaft straighteners, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, and drilled slate tubes. Evidence of use of the atlatl includes the presence of atlatl engaging spurs, and dart shafts, foreshafts, and butts. Bone awls, *Haliotis* spp. rings, and coastal Intermediate period artifacts, including *Olivella* spp. shell beads, are also found in Gypsum Period sites and are found in increasing numbers in Saratoga Springs Period sites. Perishable items from Gypsum period sites include sandals, S-twist cordage, and split-twig figurines (Warren 1984:416).

Saratoga Springs Period (AD 500–1200)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by successful adaptation to a desert environment through increasingly complex subsistence strategies and technology (Warren 1984:424). The major

technological change was the introduction of the bow and arrow, indicated by the use of small arrow points rather than the larger dart points used in conjunction with the atlatl or spear-chucking device (Warren 1984:420-424; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189-191). Artifacts characteristic of the Saratoga Springs Period include small projectile points such as stemmed Rosegate series projectile points and Cottonwood triangular points. Also present are quantities of marine shell beads originating from the California and Gulf of California coasts. Ceramic pottery also occurs. Pottery from Saratoga Springs period sites includes Puebloan Graywares, lower Colorado Buffwares, and Tizon Brownwares, the latter two of which are associated with Hakatayan culture groups of the lower Colorado River area (Warren 1984:422-423; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189-191).

Protohistoric Period (AD 1200–Historic Period)

The Protohistoric Period is characterized by the continuation of the generalized Archaic lifestyle based on hunting and gathering practices with a strong reliance on plant foods and small game (Warren 1984:424-426; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191-192). A decreased reliance on large game is evident in archaeological assemblages. Seasonal transhumance was common and resulted in a diverse range of site types. The beginning of the Protohistoric Period is identified by the introduction of Desert Side-notched points and the presence of Brownware and Buffware ceramics. Another indicator of the Protohistoric Period is the presence of Obsidian Butte obsidian, especially at Southern California sites. Obsidian Butte obsidian occurs commonly in prehistoric sites only after the shoreline of prehistoric Lake Cahuilla receded, the lake's last stand ending approximately AD 1500 (Wilke 1978:57).

ETHNOHISTORY

The project area is located in an area occupied by three ethnographically recorded native groups: the Serrano, the Kitanemuk, and the Tatavium (Kroeber 1925:611). Earle (2002) suggests that the southern half of the Antelope Valley may have been an area of shared use among these three groups. Blackburn and Bean (1978) clearly depict the Kitanemuk as occupying only the Tehachapis and northern portion of the Antelope Valley. King and Blackburn (1978:535) state that the majority of the Antelope Valley was probably Kitanemuk and Vanyume, a little known native group that disappeared early in the historic period. The Serrano, the Tatavium, and the Kitanemuk all spoke languages that are considered part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Bright (1975) names this branch Serran (Bean and Smith 1978:570; Blackburn and Bean 1978:564). Combined, speakers of Uto-Aztecan languages occupied about one-third of California, most of which are represented in southern and south-central California and farther east into the Great Basin.

Serrano

The Serrano, meaning “mountaineers,” inhabited mainly the San Bernardino, and San Gabriel (Sierra Madre) Ranges and much of the desert floor from the Antelope Valley east to the area near Cajon Pass (Kroeber 1925:615; Bean and Smith (1978:570-571). Kroeber (1925) describes Kitanemuk and Alliklik (Tatavium) as divisions of the Serrano. Elevation in Serrano territory varied from about 1,500 ft in the desert to more than 11,000 ft in the mountains.

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers and did some fishing. They hunted mountain sheep, deer, and rabbits, and gathered acorns, seeds of the mesquite (screw bean) and grasses, pinon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots, roots, berries, and also used parts of the barrel cactus and Joshua tree. Most Serrano settlements were in the foothills, although some were located on the desert floor near permanent water sources.

Serrano dwellings were circular, domed willow-framed structures covered with a thatch of tule. The dwelling contained a central fire pit. Many outdoor activities occurred under another type of structure, a ramada, which is a shelter constructed of four poles supporting a roof of tule thatch. Other village buildings included the ceremonial house, the granary, and the sweathouse. Sweathouses were built near water and were large, circular, semi-subterranean, earth covered structures supported by willow pole frames and thatching.

The Serrano made baskets and pottery, made rabbit skin blankets and bone awls, and also wove mats; bags, storage pouches, and cordage and nets. They used fire drills, wooden rasps, and stone pipes. During ceremonial occasions, they used rattles made from turtle shell or deer hooves, bone whistles, bull-roarers, flutes, and feathered costumes. They used hunting implements such as sinew-backed bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Food preparation implements included earth ovens, water tight baskets, heated stones, shallow trays, metates, wooden and stone manos, stone knives, stone and bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, baskets, and horn and bone spoons and stirrers.

Kitanemuk

The Kitanemuk occupied the upper Tejon and Paso Creeks on the north side of the Tehachapi Mountains, the small creeks on the northern slope of the Liebre and Sawmill Mountains, and the northern Antelope Valley into the westernmost portion of the Mojave Desert (Kroeber 1925:611) to a point approximately 10 miles east of Lake Rosamond (Blackburn and Bean 1978:564). Like the Serrano, the Kitanemuk were primarily mountain dwellers, but did range into the arid lowlands of Antelope Valley during cooler times of the year. Culturally, the Kitanemuk were influenced by their northern neighbors, the Yokuts, and their western neighbors, the Chumash. Very little historical documentation was ever compiled on this rather obscure group; however, the subsistence strategies and technologies were similar to their more well-documented neighbors. The Kitanemuk population at the time of European contact is estimated to have been 500–1,000 (Blackburn and Bean 1978:564).

Tatavium

Tatavium (also known as the Alliklik) territory was south of the Kitanemuk and north of the Gabrielino who occupied the modern day Los Angeles area (Kroeber 1925:611). Tatavium territory included the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River drainage east of Piru Creek and extended north to include the southwestern fringes of the Antelope Valley (King and Blackburn 1978:535). The Tatavium probably numbered less than 1,000 at the time of European contact. Kroeber (1925:611, 613) states that they were not numerous and were extinct by the early 1920s. Although the Tatavium had a language distinct from the Serrano and the Kitanemuk, they lived in the same manner and had similar dwellings and tools. As the Tatavium occupied the southwestern portion of the Antelope Valley, they inhabited the area where the current proposed project is located.

HISTORIC SETTING

The Spanish Mission Period (1769–1821)

The Spanish Mission Period (Robinson 1949:51-52) begins in 1769 with the Portolá expedition of 1769-1770, and ends in 1821, when Mexico gained independence from Spain (McGroarty 1911:117, 148; Avina 1932:29; Robinson 1949:13).

Although Spain had claimed California since the 16th century, it was not until the middle of the 18th century that exploration and colonization of California took place. Spain built missions along the coast of California, beginning in San Diego in 1769, ending in Sonoma in 1823. Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles basin in 1771. It was from this mission that most exploration and settlement affecting the region took place.

However, the first documented Spanish travels through the Antelope Valley began in a journey originating in the Imperial Valley. In 1772 Pedro Fages, who was the acting governor of Alta California, traveled through the Antelope Valley while pursuing army deserters. His expedition went from the Imperial Valley to San Luis Obispo via the Cajon Pass and the Antelope Valley (Hoover et al 1962:97).

The Mexican Rancho Period (1821–1848)

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and in 1848, the United States (U.S.) formally obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Cleland 1962:xiii). The period from 1821 to 1848 is referred to as the Mexican Rancho Period. It was during this period of time that tracts of land in excess of 1,000 acres, termed *ranchos* (Avina 1932:iii), were granted by the various governors of *alta* California, usually to individuals who had worked in the service of the Mexican government. In 1833, 12 years after gaining independence from Spain, the Mexican government's Secularization Act changed missions into civil parishes, and those natives who had inhabited regions adjacent to a Spanish Period mission were to obtain half of all mission possessions, including land. In 1834, a prominent group of Californians, including the Lugos, the Vallejos, the Picos, and the Ortegas, coerced Governor Figueroa to create the "Provisional Regulations." These regulations made mission lands available for granting to influential Californians rather than being distributed among the former mission residents (Beattie and Beattie 1939).

The American Period (post-1848)

Following the end of a brief period of hostilities between Mexico and the U.S., the U. S. officially obtained California from Mexico through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Cleland 1962:xiii). In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States mainly due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849.

Antelope Valley. Initial Euro-American settlement of the Antelope Valley began after the Mexican-American War and California's Gold Rush. The August 1854 establishment of Fort Tejon in the Tejon Pass (Stammerjohan 1992:24-25) helped protect against Indian depredations and thus created safe transportation corridors into the Antelope and Central valleys.

Gold mining and cattle ranching were also important factors in the early development of the Antelope Valley. Transportation and communications developments such as the Butterfield stagecoach route in 1858, the construction of the Los Angeles-to-San Francisco telegraph line in 1860, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad line in 1876 increased access to the valley (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2011).

Development of the Antelope Valley was originally spurred in large part by the construction of the railroad through the area. Most of the original communities in Antelope Valley were either founded or received a huge economic and population boost with the advent of the railroad through the area. Between 1874 and 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad built a route from the Bakersfield area through Tehachapi, the Antelope Valley, and Palmdale, and met the line coming north from Los Angeles through the Newhall Pass, Santa Clarita, and Acton.

On September 5, 1876 at Palmdale, in a scene reminiscent of the one at Promontory Point five years before, Charlie Crocker drove another golden spike and the Golden State was united from north to south. A Southern Pacific train bound from San Francisco reached Los Angeles the same day. (Yenne 1988:39)

Farmers were attracted to the Antelope Valley, which had several years of abundant rainfall, and farming the high desert seemed viable. Unfortunately, in 1894, a drought began that decimated the regional economy and forced many settlers to abandon their homesteads. After 1900, improved irrigation methods and electricity again made farming in the Antelope Valley viable. Construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct between 1908 and 1913 between the Owens Valley and Los Angeles also revived the valley's economy. Today, the Antelope Valley remains largely rural with agricultural uses, but its economic base is now supported by the aerospace and defense industries (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2011).

City of Lancaster. Lancaster was named in 1877 by Pennsylvania settlers in memory of their former home (Gudde 1998:202). Originally settled in the late 1870s when real estate developer M.L. Wicks purchased six sections of land from the Southern Pacific Railroad, the town was little more than a railroad stop. A small boom occurred at the beginning of the 20th century when gold and borax were discovered in the mountains above the Antelope Valley. In 1933, the U. S. Army Air Corps began conducting flight and weapon testing at Muroc Army Air Field, now known as Edwards Air Force Base, and Lancaster has grown steadily since. The largest employer in the region is currently the aerospace industry, and Lockheed has been the primary employer since 1953. Although he currently lives in Oroville, California, Major Chuck Yeager (b. 1923), the first man to break the sound barrier in a jet plane on Oct. 14, 1947, called Lancaster home for many years.

Lancaster is known for having the first "musical road" in the United States. First installed by Honda for a television commercial, a series of notes can be heard when a vehicle's rubber tires hum as they run over grooves cut into the pavement. The grooves in the pavement make the tires hum to the tune of the "William Tell Overture," which was used as the theme to the 1950s television show *The Lone Ranger*. Although the musical road was first created closer to the city, this original road was paved over to stop the music due to disruption it created for local residences. On October 17, 2008, a new musical road was created along Avenue G, near 30th Street West and Fox Field (Airport).

In 1977, Lancaster incorporated as a city with a population of 37,000. By 2000, the town had grown to over 118,000. By 2009, the city had a population of over 145,000, and by 2014, the population had grown to 159,500, making Lancaster one of the fastest-growing cities in the nation.

METHODS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

A record search of the project area was completed on January 29, 2015, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The record search identified all previous cultural resources and surveys within 0.25 mile of the project area. A copy of the record search response letter is provided as Appendix A. In addition, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and various local historical registers, was examined.

In addition, ten online historic aerial photographs dating from various years from 1948 to 2012 were reviewed.¹ USGS topographic maps dating from 1915 to 1975 were also examined² to determine whether any structures or other features are depicted within the project area.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 20–21, 2015, Brooks Smith conducted a pedestrian survey of the northern half of the project area. The ground surface was intensively examined by walking transects separated by approximate 8–10 meter intervals. Since subsurface excavations were not proposed as part of this study, observation of the subsurface was limited to a few rodent burrows and the accompanying rodent backdirt piles. Photographs of the project area were taken to document the condition of the parcel at the time of the survey.

The field survey was also conducted to update the documentation on two previously recorded historic sites: the historic farmstead site in the middle east side of the project area, and the historic trash scatter P-19-003693, located in the southern portion of the parcel along the east side of 55th Street West. Site record updates are attached as Appendix B. No official site record was originally filed for the farmstead. Instead, information contained in previous reports (Norwood 2007a and 2007b), and observations made during the current site visit were used to create an official site record for this site. The previous survey of the south half of the project area (Norwood 2007a) and test of the farmstead site (Norwood 2007b) are attached as Appendix C.

¹ National Environmental Title Research, LLC. Website: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

² Ibid.

RESULTS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Results of the archival research (Appendix A) indicate that the northern half of the project (20 acres) was previously surveyed by Hudlow (2004). A report obtained directly from the author showed that the southern half of the project was previously surveyed by Norwood (2007a). In addition, the western edge of the current project was surveyed by Cooley (2007). While the Norwood (2007a) survey reported excellent ground visibility in the south half of the current project area, Hudlow (2004) does not describe survey conditions within the north half of the project area. An additional seven cultural resource surveys have occurred within 0.25 mile of the current project area. These surveys include land adjacent to the north and west of the current project.

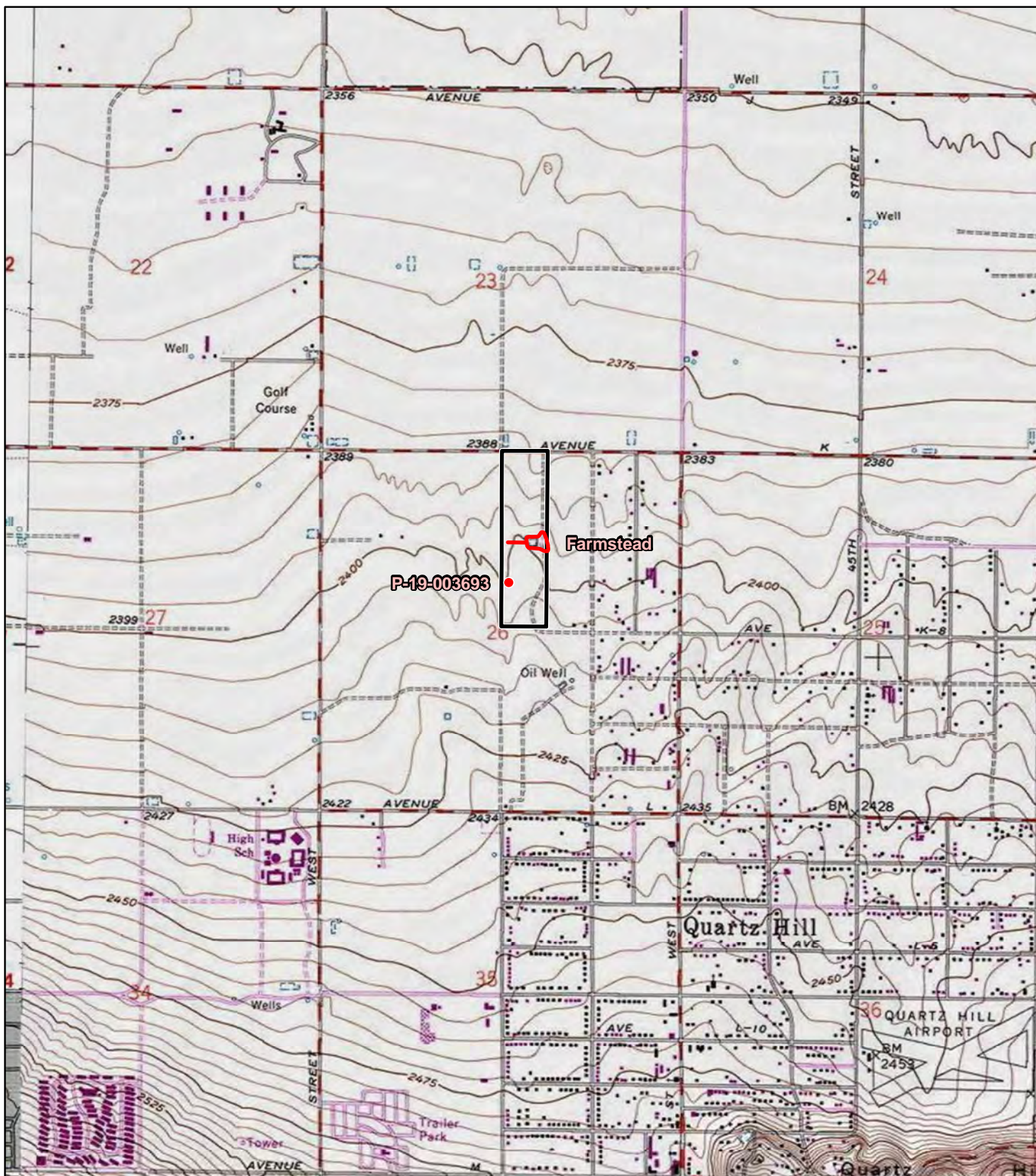
Previous surveys have resulted in recording six cultural resource sites, including four historic trash scatters, a historic farmstead site, and one prehistoric lithic scatter. Two of these sites, the historic farmstead (Norwood 2007a, 2007b) and a historic trash scatter, P-19-003693 (Tsunoda 2007 and Norwood 2007), are recorded within the project area (Figure 2). The farmstead is located within the central portion of the project area, while historic trash scatter P-19-003693 is located along the east side of 55th Street West, in the south half of the project area. Archival research shows that subsurface testing was conducted at the farmstead (Norwood 2007b). Both sites are reviewed below.

Online historic aerial photographs of the area were also reviewed. The earliest of these photographs (1948) clearly shows the farmstead, including house, outbuildings, water tank, and square earthen reservoir located in the southeastern corner of the project area. Mature trees are present on the farmstead, suggesting that the buildings and improvements existed for some time prior to 1948. The 1948 aerial photograph also depicts agricultural use of the entire project area north of the house and reservoir. Later aerial photos taken in 1953, 1956, and 1959 show little change in the house, buildings, and reservoir. A 1963 aerial photograph is grainy, but appears to show that several buildings are gone. A somewhat clearer 1965 aerial also appears to show an absence of outbuildings and trees around the reservoir, indicating that it did not hold water. A clearer aerial from 1971 definitively shows that the farmstead is no longer occupied and the fields north of the house are no longer being worked.

Online historic USGS maps of the area depict a house on the property on all available maps, 1915 through 1966. Based on the historic maps, the house was constructed some time prior to 1915. The reservoir is depicted on USGS maps from 1959 until the last available map in 1975. Since the reservoir exists on the 1948 aerial photograph, the pre-1959 USGS maps probably do not show the reservoir due to the distance between topographic contours.

Site P-19-003693

This site is a historic trash scatter originally recorded by (Tsunoda 2007) as part of the survey of a proposed power line described in Cooley (2007). The site was said to measure 15 x 15 ft and was



LSA

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Historic Farmstead
- Historic Trash Scatter



0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Lancaster West (1974), CA

E:\MEV1501\GIS\CulturalResources.mxd (3/19/2015)

FIGURE 2

40-acre Residential Lancaster Project
Location of Cultural Resources

recorded as containing metal cans and broken glass. Information in Norwood (2007a) indicates that the site is a small, disturbed short-term household refuse deposit dating circa 1955 to 1957. Norwood (2007a:7) states that in addition to cans and bottles, the site contains household debris, personal maintenance, and transportation and farming/ranching items. Norwood (2007a:8) continues to say that the site lacks integrity and does not qualify as a significant cultural resource under CEQA.

Farmstead Site

This site is a historic farmstead site originally recorded by Norwood (2007a) and later tested for site importance (Norwood 2007b). The site was recorded as measuring 65 x 25 meters (m) (213 x 82 ft) and consisting of a homesite complex with a variety of features including the foundations to a house, a water tank, an equipment shed, a pump shed, a well engine, and a capped well, all located just east of an earthen reservoir/irrigation pond measuring 40 x 30 m (131 x 98 ft).

Testing at this farmstead site included archival research and fieldwork, including a surface survey, collection, and excavation of thirteen 1 x 1 m units and a special feature unit (Norwood 2007b). All excavated sediment was passed through 1/8-inch mesh screen. Archival research conducted by Norwood (2007b:4-5) indicates that the northeastern quarter of Section 26, in which the project area is situated, was granted to David R. S. Schaffer on April 11, 1898. Sometime prior to 1945, the property was obtained by A.J. Arthur and Selma L. Peterson, who sold it to Earl F. and Lela Leonard on May 12, 1954. The Leonards then sold the property to Jose G. and Lois Avike on January 27, 1956, and the Avikes then subdivided the property and sold it. Maps found by Norwood (2007b:4-5, 8) indicate that buildings on the site were constructed and occupied sometime between 1922 and 1956.

Test excavation conducted by Norwood (2007b) placed units within foundations or areas of increased artifact density. Twelve of the units were excavated to depths of 7–45 centimeters (cm), while one unit was excavated to 60 cm. The feature excavation, placed in the basement stairwell of the house foundation was excavated to a depth of 123 cm. A total of 688 items was cataloged from this excavation, including cans, bottles, ceramics, electrical and plumbing hardware, toys, housewares, tools, clothing and personal adornment, firearm cartridges, automobile parts and farm machinery that dated from 1954 to 1960 (Norwood 2007:12-32). No sun-colored amethyst (purple) glass was found during testing.

Norwood (2007b:33-34) concludes that although the site appeared to have research potential due to its overall good state of preservation, and the possibility for the occurrence of significant intact older buried deposits from the early 1900s, that the deposit simply represents deposition during the period from 1954 to 1960. Due to the limited period of occupation, and

“consideration of the site in terms of age, rarity, variation in context, quantity, context and integrity, there is no factor that supports findings of significance. ... [As such,] The overall research value of the site is considered fulfilled by the Phase II evaluations.” (Norwood 2007b:33)

Norwood (2007b:34) then concludes that the site does not have the potential to provide additional significant data. Finally, Norwood (2007b:34) recommended no additional cultural resource work at the site.

FIELD SURVEY

Due to the excellent ground visibility reported by Norwood (2007a:5) within the southern 20-acre half of the current 40-acre project area, and because the Hudlow (2004) survey that occurred more than 10 years ago does not describe ground visibility, it was recommended that only the northern half of the project area be resurveyed. Also, during the survey of what is now the south half of the current project area, Norwood (2007a) recorded the historic farmstead, which is primarily within the north half of the current project area previously surveyed by Hudlow (2004). Norwood (2007a:7-8) also describes historic trash scatter site P-19-003693. Because of these considerations, the northern half of the current project area was resurveyed. Additionally, the condition of two sites, historic trash scatter P-19-003693 located in the southwestern portion of the project area along the east side of 55th Street West and the historic farmstead located in the middle of the current 40-acre project area, were documented. Both sites are described below, and site updates are provided as Appendix B.

The survey encountered weeds and brush resulting in fair to poor ground visibility of approximately 30 percent. Abundant modern trash was observed along the margins of the project area adjacent to existing roads, as well as in the farmstead's earthen reservoir. Rodent burrow back-dirt piles were inspected, but no cultural resources were observed. Project area sediment is a reddish-brown silty clay with some gravel and appears to be what is commonly referred to as decomposing granitic. Geologically, this sediment is Holocene to Late Pleistocene alluvium.

P-19-003693

This historic trash scatter currently exists as recorded by (Tsunoda 2007) and Norwood (2007a:7). The household debris, personal maintenance, and transportation and farming/ranching items described by Norwood (2007a) include ceramics, window pane glass, fragments of shoes, and a rubber hose. The current survey found fewer rusted cans than are pictured in photographs provided by Norwood (2007a) and Tsunoda (2007). This may have been the result of a combination of deterioration and the often high desert winds that can easily move surface items from their original location. The current survey also identified the beverage cans as flat-top, requiring a church key opener, roughly dating this deposit to the 1950s. This verifies previous identification of the site as a small, disturbed, short-term household refuse deposit from the 1950s (Norwood (2007a:1). Although this deposit may be related to the nearby farmstead, there is no way to positively verify this relationship. One argument against the relationship of this trash scatter with the farmstead site is that the farmstead contained a refuse pit (Feature H).

Farmstead Site

This site was found to be essentially the same as originally recorded by Norwood (2007a, 2007b). However, during the current survey, a series of nine standpipes was found to extend west from the reservoir. These standpipes, not originally included in the site description, have been added. Additionally, several small pieces of sun-colored amethyst (purple) glass were observed at the site, suggesting deposition in the 1920s. The fields north of the house that were farmed as part of this site are not included in the site area depicted in Figure 2 or on the site record (Appendix B).

The farmstead measures 215 ft north-south x 530 ft east-west and contains 14 features in three main areas located along the longer east-west axis. The easternmost and primary area consists of the house,

outbuildings, well pump, and water tank foundations, a capped well, and a refuse pit, and measures approximately 215 x 110 ft with greatest length in the north-south direction. The central portion of the site is the earthen reservoir or irrigation pond, as described by Norwood (2007a, 2007b), which measures approximately 130 x 140 ft and is slightly longer in the east-west direction. The western portion of the site is a series of nine 12-inch diameter standpipes that extend 300 ft west from the central area of the reservoir's western berm. The standpipes begin 75 ft west of the western berm and are spaced at intervals of 25 ft. The standpipes were intended to water the field to the north. Nine standpipes are visible, while one near the reservoir is buried. Two or three more standpipes are likely present but buried on the eastern and western ends of the standpipe alignment.

Nearly all the eastern portion of the site has been razed, and nearly everything that once existed above ground level has been removed. Some trash exists in the now dry reservoir. Based on the historic aerials, razing occurred in the early to mid-1960s. A site record for this site (Appendix B) is based on descriptions within Norwood (2007a and 2007b), as well as on observations made during the current study.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A survey was conducted on the northern half of the 40-acre project area and two previously recorded historic resources, one near the center of the project area (farmstead) and one in the southwestern portion of the project area (historic trash scatter site P-19-003693), were relocated and documented. Previous record search information shows that although the entire project area was previously surveyed, the southern half of the project area contained excellent ground visibility for the previous survey, while the northern half of the project area had far less ground visibility, and was conducted over 10 years ago. The current survey identified no new cultural resources.

The two previously recorded resources, the farmstead and P-19-003693, were found to be essentially as previously recorded. Both sites were documented for this project. Since no site records were submitted to the SCCIC for the farmstead as part of the Norwood (2007) survey, a site record for this site was completed using site information from previous reports as well as from the current survey.

The small historic trash scatter, P-19-003693, is located along the east side of 55th Street West in the southern half of the current project area. The site measures 15 x 15 ft and contains household debris including rusted metal cans, bottle and window glass, glazed ceramic fragments, shoe pieces, and a rubber hose. Material from the site dates from the 1950s and appears to be contemporaneous with the farmstead, although there is no direct connection with the other site. Site P-30-003693 lacks size, an abundance of material, and contains highly fragmented items. As such, it is recommended that this site is not important under CEQA.

The farmstead measures 215 x 530 ft and contains 14 features in three main areas located along the longer east-west axis. The easternmost and primary area consists of the house, outbuildings, well pump, and water tank foundations, a capped well, and a refuse pit, and measures approximately 215 x 110 ft with its greatest length in the north-south direction. The central portion of the site is an earthen reservoir that measures approximately 130 x 140 ft. The western portion of the site is a series of nine 12-inch diameter concrete standpipes extending 300 ft west from the central portion of the reservoir and spaced at 25 ft intervals. Additional buried standpipes may exist at the eastern and western ends of the standpipe alignment. Almost the entire eastern portion of the site has been razed, and almost everything that once existed above ground level has been removed from the property. The earliest aerial photo obtained shows that the farmstead was fully established by 1948. Historic maps indicate that the site existed by the late 1910s to the early 1920s. The site was razed sometime in the early to mid-1960s.

The farmstead site was previously tested (Norwood 2007b) using thirteen (13) 1 x 1 m units excavated to depths of 7–60 cm. A special feature unit was excavated to a depth of 123 cm in the basement stairwell of the house. A total of 688 items from this excavation included household debris such as cans, bottles, ceramics, electrical and plumbing hardware, toys, housewares, tools, clothing and personal adornment, firearm cartridges, automobile parts, and farm machinery dating primarily from 1954 to 1960. Little remains of this site aside from the foundations, reservoir, standpipes, and a scatter of historic and modern trash. Because it has been levelled, the site does not retain its character.

It is neither the last of its kind nor is it associated with an important or historically significant person. Previous testing at the site exhausted its research potential and suggested that this site is not important under CEQA. It is recommended that this site is not important under CEQA.

Because neither P-19-003693 nor the farmstead site is important, LSA recommends no additional cultural resource management of the project area, such as construction monitoring. However, in the event that additional cultural resources not associated with either of the two known sites are encountered during project construction, work in the vicinity of the find should be halted until a qualified archaeologist has determined the appropriate treatment of the discovery.

If human remains are encountered during construction activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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- 2007b Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for 20 Acres Northeast of the Intersection of 55th Street West and Avenue K-8, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared by RTFactfinders. Project Number 541. On file, LSA Associates, Inc. To be filed at the SCCIC.

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APPENDIX A

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS LETTER

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

LSA
LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

JAN 30 2015

RECEIVED
IRVINE

1/29/2015

Records Search File No.: 14734.854

Brooks Smith
LSA Associates, Inc
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

Re: Records Search for the Lancaster 40 Project, LSA Job Number WHC1501

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Lancaster West, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area:	19-003693
Resources within ¼-mile radius:	19-003383, 19-003692, 19-003694, 19-004427
Reports within project area:	LA-2063, LA-7991, LA-8329, LA-8426, LA-8441, LA-8455
Reports within ¼-mile radius:	See enclosed list

Resource Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Historical Maps:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information:

☒ not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature:

☒ not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

☒ not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory:

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below)

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

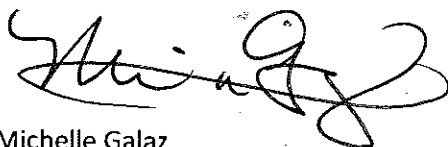
Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,



Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 2 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – 17 pages

(X) Report Copies – (LA2063, LA8329, LA8426, LA8441, LA8455) – 129 pages

(X) Invoice #14734.854

Report List

Lancaster 40 Project, LSA Project No. WHC1501

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-02063		1990	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Four Properties in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	
LA-02583		1992	Macko, Michael E.	An Archaeological Assessment of CUP 91-370, Olivet Southern Baptist Church Quartz Hill, California	Macko Archaeological Consulting	
LA-06633		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Addendum Report: a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Pacific Lane Company Property (APN 3204-009-011), in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-06636		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Pacific Land Company Property (tract 53642) in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-06935		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Sayani Property Located Near 60th Street West and Avenue K-8, in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-07968		2006	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for APN 3203-032-025 and -026, Avenue J-12 and 55th Street West, City of Lancaster, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	19-186543
LA-07991		2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update	CRM Tech	
LA-08329		2004	Simon, Joseph M.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lancaster 98 Study Area, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	
LA-08344		2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Antelope Valley Land, Lic Properties (APNs 3204-006-028, -036, and -037) in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-08426		2007	Cooley, Theodore G.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Antelope-quartz Hill No. 2 66kv Line Project, Los Angeles County, California (jo# 3196 0468)	Jones & Stokes	19-003477, 19-003676, 19-003690, 19-003691, 19-003692, 19-003693, 19-003694, 19-188024
LA-08441		2004	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Taft Corporation Property in the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	

Report List

Lancaster 40 Project, LSA Project No. WHC1501

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-08451		2004	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Property at 60th West and Avenue K, City of Lancaster, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
LA-08455		2004	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Property at 55th West and Avenue K, City of Lancaster, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
LA-08457		2004	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Property at 57th West and Avenue K, City of Lancaster, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
LA-11453		2011	Orfila, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company; Nineteen deteriorated power poles on the Petan 12kv, Forage 12kv, Hangar 12kv, Lupine 12kv Assembly 12kv, Force 12kv, Moonglow 12kv, and Highes Lake 12kv circuits in Los Angeles County, CA	RSO Consulting	19-001995, 19-003692, 19-003693, 19-003694, 19-003833, 19-003834, 19-003835, 19-004110, 19-004157, 19-100802, 19-100803
LA-12576		2014	Haas, Hannah and Ramirez, Robert	Bruin Engineering Assessor Parcel Numbers 3203-017-006 and 3203-017-011, Cultural Resources Study	Rincon Consultants	19-004427

APPENDIX B

SITE RECORD UPDATES

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-19-003693 UPDATE
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Historic Trash Scatter (P-19-003693)

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Lancaster West **Date** 1974 **Township/Range** T 7N R 13W in the SE¼ of NE¼ of Sect 26.

c. Address (along E. side of 55th St. West, So of W. Ave. K) **City** Lancaster **Zip** 93536

d. UTM: 387530 mE/ 3837043 mN. (11N)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) The site is located 1.0 mile NW of downtown Quartz Hill 20 ft west of 55th Street West at a point 1,900 ft south of West Ave. K. Elevation is 2,504 ft.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site appears as originally recorded: It is a scatter of primarily rusted cans (beverage, sanitary food, and vacuum-sealed coffee) and glass pieces (clear, brown, and aqua) in an area measuring approx. 15x15 ft dating from the 1950s. The current survey also confirmed the presence of window glass, glazed ceramics (orange and green, flow-blue, and white), shoe pieces, a rubber hose, lumber and concrete fragments, as noted by (Norwood 2007), but not mentioned by Tsunoda (2007). Flat-topped cans are all church-key opened suggesting a 1950s deposition. Fewer cans exist at the site than were present in 2007 based on photos in Norwood (2007), and on the original site record by Tsunoda (2007).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Trash scatter (AH4).

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

P-19-003693: Historic trash scatter showing primarily rusted cans and glass. View to north.



***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric

1950s based on church key
opened steel beverage cans

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Meridian Land Development
19153 Town Center Dr., Ste 106
Apple Valley, CA
92308

***P8. Updated by:**

Brooks Smith
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

***P9. Date Updated**

March 19, 2015

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive Relocation Survey

*** P11. Report Citations:** Strudwick, I and Smith, B. 2015. Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment, Lancaster 40 Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA. LSA Associates, Inc.; Norwood, Richard H. 2007, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for 20 Acres Northeast of the Intersection of 55th Street West and Avenue K-8, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA, RT Factfinders; Tsunoda, Koji, 2007, State of California, DPR Site Record Form for P-19-003693, on file, SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton.

Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Site Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 19-003693

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

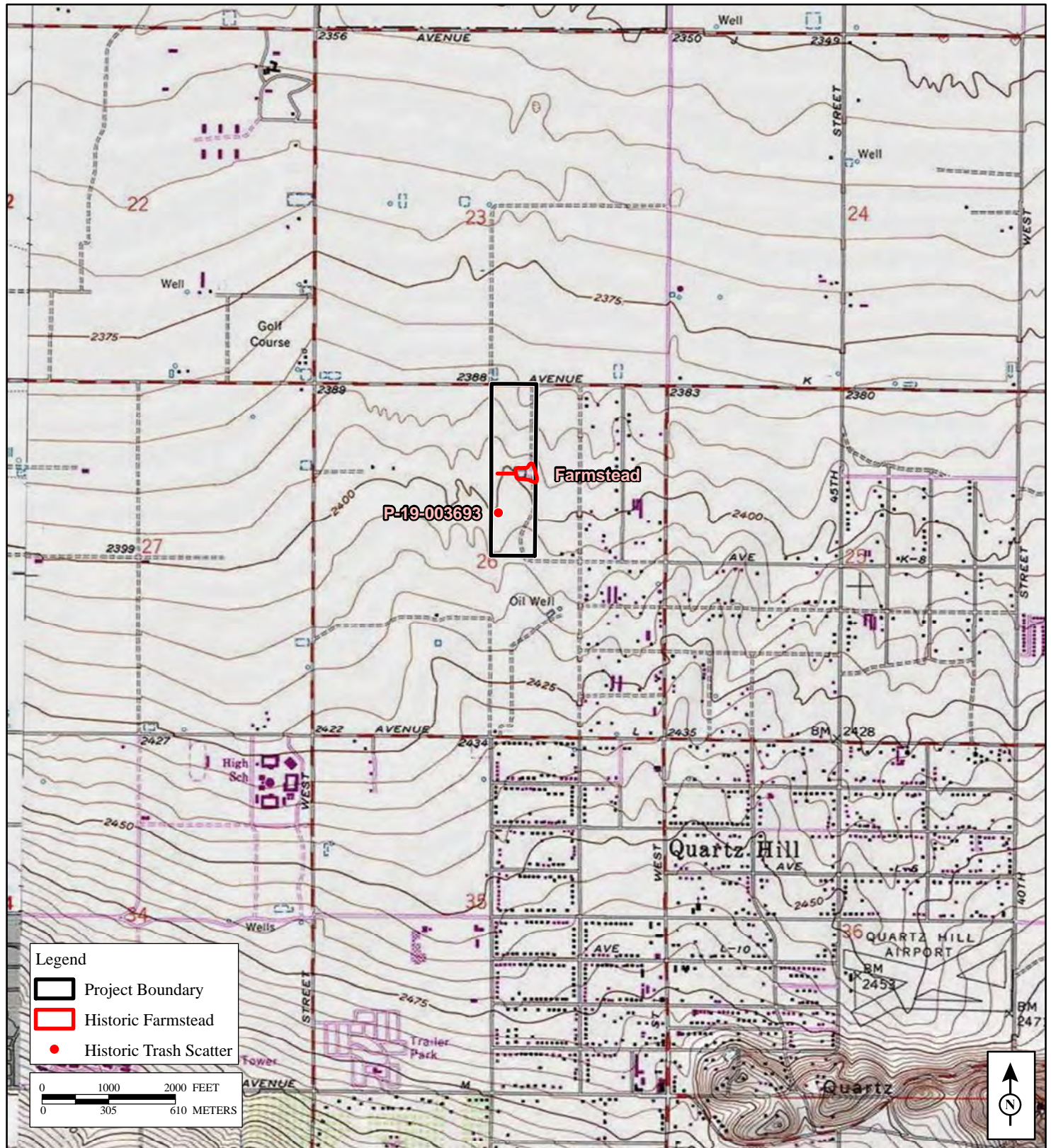
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Historic Trash Scatter

*Map Name: Lancaster West, California

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1974



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-19-

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Farmstead

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lancaster West, CA Date 1974 Township/Range T 7N R 13W in middle of W½ of NE¼ of Sect 26.

c. Address (SE of W. Ave. K and 55th St. West) City Lancaster Zip 93536

d. UTM: 387693 mE/ 3837269 mN. (11N)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) The site is located 1.0 mile NW of downtown Quartz Hill 100-600 ft west of 55th Street West at a point 0.25 mile south of West Ave. K. Site elevation is 2,395-2,400 ft.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site is an historic farmstead measuring 215x530 ft and containing 14 features in 3 main areas located along the longer east-west axis. The easternmost and primary area contains foundations of the house, outbuildings, well pump, and water tank, ... (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: This resource is a farmstead (HP33) incorporating house and outbuilding foundations (HP2), a trash scatter (AH4), a capped well (AH5), an earthen reservoir/irrigation pond and buried standpipes (AH6).

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

Farmstead: View of House Foundation (Feature A). Note basement entrance. Truck parked on side of earthen reservoir/irrigation pond (Feature J). View to the west.



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric

*P7. Owner and Address:

Meridian Land Development
19153 Town Center Dr., Ste 106
Apple Valley, CA
92308

*P8. Updated by:

Brooks Smith and I. Strudwick
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

*P9. Date Updated

March 19, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Relocation Survey

* P11. Report Citation: Strudwick and Smith. 2015. Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment, Lancaster 40 Residential Project, Los Angeles County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.

Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Site Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-19-

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Farmstead

*Recorded by B. Smith and I. Strudwick

*Date Mar. 19, 2015

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***P3a. Description:**

... as well as a capped well, and a refuse pit in an area measuring 215x115 ft with greatest length in the N-S direction. The central portion of the site is an earthen reservoir (irrigation pond) that measures approximately 130x140 ft and is longer in the E-W direction. The western portion of the site is a series of nine 12-inch diameter standpipes that extend 300 ft west from the central area of the reservoir's western berm. The standpipes begin 75 ft west of the western berm and are spaced at 25 ft intervals. The standpipes were intended to water the field to the north, which are not included within the site boundary.

Nine standpipes are visible, while one near the reservoir is buried. Two or three more standpipes may be buried at the eastern and western ends of the standpipe alignment. The central and eastern portions of the site were found and described in 2007 (Norwood 2007a) and tested later the same year (Norwood 2007b). The western (standpipe) portion of the site was identified in 2015 (Strudwick and Smith 2015). The following information describing the central and eastern portions of the site are from Norwood (2007a, 2007b), referenced below.

Testing at this Farmstead site included archival research and fieldwork, including a surface survey, collection, and excavation of thirteen 1 x 1 m units and a special feature unit (Norwood 2007b). Archival research conducted by Norwood (2007b:4-5) indicates that the northeastern quarter of Section 26, in which the project area is situated, was granted to David R. S. Schaffer on April 11, 1898. Sometime prior to 1945 the property was obtained by A. J. Arthur and Selma L. Peterson, who sold it to Earl F. and Lela Leonard on May 12, 1954. The Leonards then sold the property to Jose G. and Lois Avike on January 27, 1956 and the Avikes then subdivided the property and sold it. Maps found by Norwood (2007b:4-5, 8) indicate that buildings on the site were constructed and occupied sometime from 1922-1956.

Test excavation at the site was conducted by Norwood (2007b) using 1x1 m units placed within foundations or in areas of increased artifact density. Excavated sediment was passed through one-eighth inch mesh screen. Twelve of the excavation units were excavated to depths of 7-45 cm, while one unit was excavated to 60 cm. The feature excavation, placed in the basement stairwell of the house foundation was excavated to a depth of 123 cm. A total of 688 items was cataloged from this excavation, including cans, bottles, ceramics, electrical and plumbing hardware, toys, housewares, tools, clothing and personal adornment, firearm cartridges, and automobile parts and farm machinery that dated 1954-1960 (Norwood 2007b:12-32). No sun-colored amethyst (purple) glass was found during testing, although purple glass was observed during the 20015 survey. Site recording (Norwood 2007a) and testing (Norwood 2007b) identified the following features:

Feature A is a 6 inch wide perimeter house foundation measuring approx. 20x20 ft square that represents the original residence. Feature A was tested using two 1x1 m units. A semi-basement in the northeastern corner of the foundation was also tested using a special larger feature excavation unit.

Feature B is a capped well and cement pad. The 12- $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter well casing is made of heavy gauge steel set into a raised concrete block measuring approx. 2 ft square. One 1x1 m excavation unit was placed just east of this feature.

Feature C is a 2 ft 11 inch diameter concrete standpipe just less than 9 ft south of the well.

Feature D is a concrete pump mount measuring approx. 4x3 ft and 2 ft tall. The block contains twin raised mounts each with 4 mounting bolts.

Feature E is a 2 ft tall concrete block measuring approx. 7.5x4 ft. This block also contains twin raised mounts each with 4 mounting bolts. One 1x1 m unit was placed adjacent to Feature E.

Feature F is a 6 inch wide concrete perimeter foundation set in an area measuring 10x10 ft that appears to be a water tank foundation.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-19-

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 6

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Farmstead

*Recorded by B. Smith and I. Strudwick

*Date Mar. 19, 2015

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***P3a. Description (Cont'd):**

Feature G is a 6 inch wide concrete strip set in an approx. 36x17 ft rectangular perimeter that was the foundation for a barn or workshop. The southernmost 25 ft of the eastern side does not contain the perimeter foundation, suggesting that it was the entrance to the structure. Two 1x1 m excavation units were placed along the northern end of the eastern side of this feature.

Feature H is a circular refuse deposit or burn pit measuring 16.5 ft diameter. Five 1x1 m excavation units were placed at this feature.

Feature I is a 6 inch wide perimeter footing for an outbuilding foundation measuring approx. 16x32.5 ft. A concrete slab measuring approx. 5x6.5 ft is located at the eastern side within the larger foundation. One 1x1 m excavation unit was placed on the north side of the concrete slab within the larger foundation.

Feature J is an earthen-banked reservoir or irrigation pond measuring approx. 130x140 ft and 5ft deep located in the center of the site. The pond is connected with the standpipes to the west and was also connected to the well (Feature B), which provided the water. The pond contains recent household trash and debris that appears to be post-occupation dumping. Bottle collectors have looted this feature.

Feature K is a concrete slab measuring approx. 11x8.5 ft rounded at both north and south ends and made of four 2 ft wide sections. The function of this feature is unknown.

Feature L is a rough equipment mounting slab measuring 5 ft square that contains two 2x4 inch wooden boards than are nearly 4 ft long. This feature was completely buried and was discovered in the 1x1 m excavation unit placed just east of the well (Feature B). Feature L is encrusted with grease and oil.

Feature M is a concrete slab measuring 19.5x18.75 inches that contains brick impressions. Located on the eastern side of the house (Feature A) foundation, Feature M is probably the foundation of a brick-lined stove or heater vent.

Feature N was identified in 2015 and consists of a 300 ft length of nine 12-inch diameter concrete standpipes extending westward from the middle of the west side of the irrigation pond (Feature J). The standpipes are spaced at 25 ft intervals and one of the pipes nearest the pond is buried. It is possible that additional buried standpipes exist on both the east end nearest the reservoir, and also at the west end of the alignment nearest 55 Street West.

Based on the archival research and site testing, Norwood (2007b:33-34) states that the deposit represented deposition during the period 1954-1960, and that... "... in terms of age, rarity, variation in context, quantity, context and integrity, there is no factor that supports findings of significance. ... The overall research value of the site is considered fulfilled by the Phase II evaluations" (Norwood 2007b:33). Norwood (2007b:34) concluded that the site did not contain the potential to provide additional significant data and no additional cultural resource work was recommended at this site.

Norwood, Richard H.

2007a Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for 20 Acres Northeast of the Intersection of 55th Street West and Avenue K-8, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. RT Factfinders. Project Number 539.

2007b Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for 20 Acres Northeast of the Intersection of 55th Street West and Avenue K-8, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared by RTFactfinders. Project Number 541.

Strudwick, Ivan H., and Brooks Smith

2015 Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment, Lancaster 40 Residential Project, Los Angeles County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

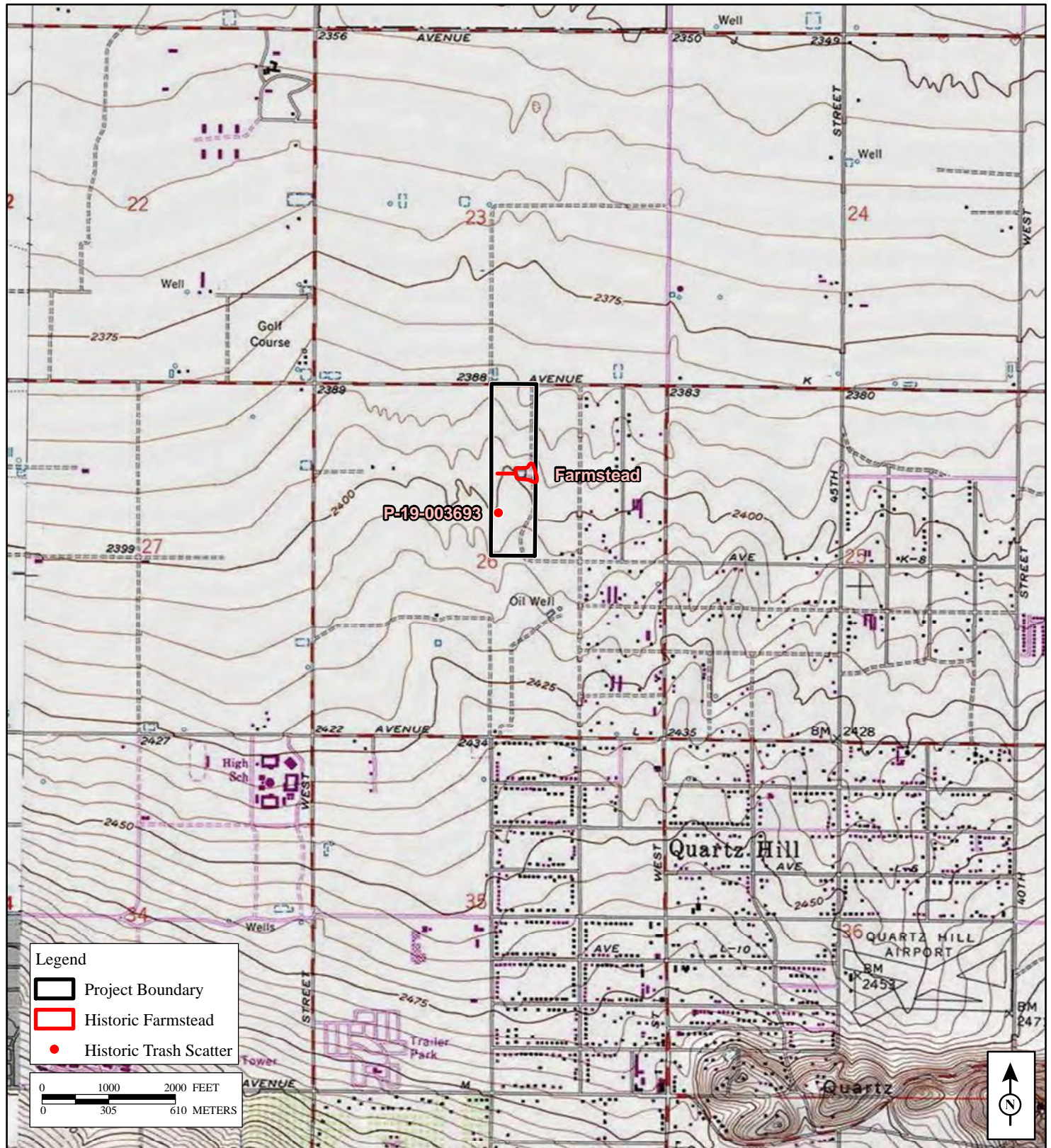
Page 4 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Farmstead

*Map Name: Lancaster West, California

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1974



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 19-
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

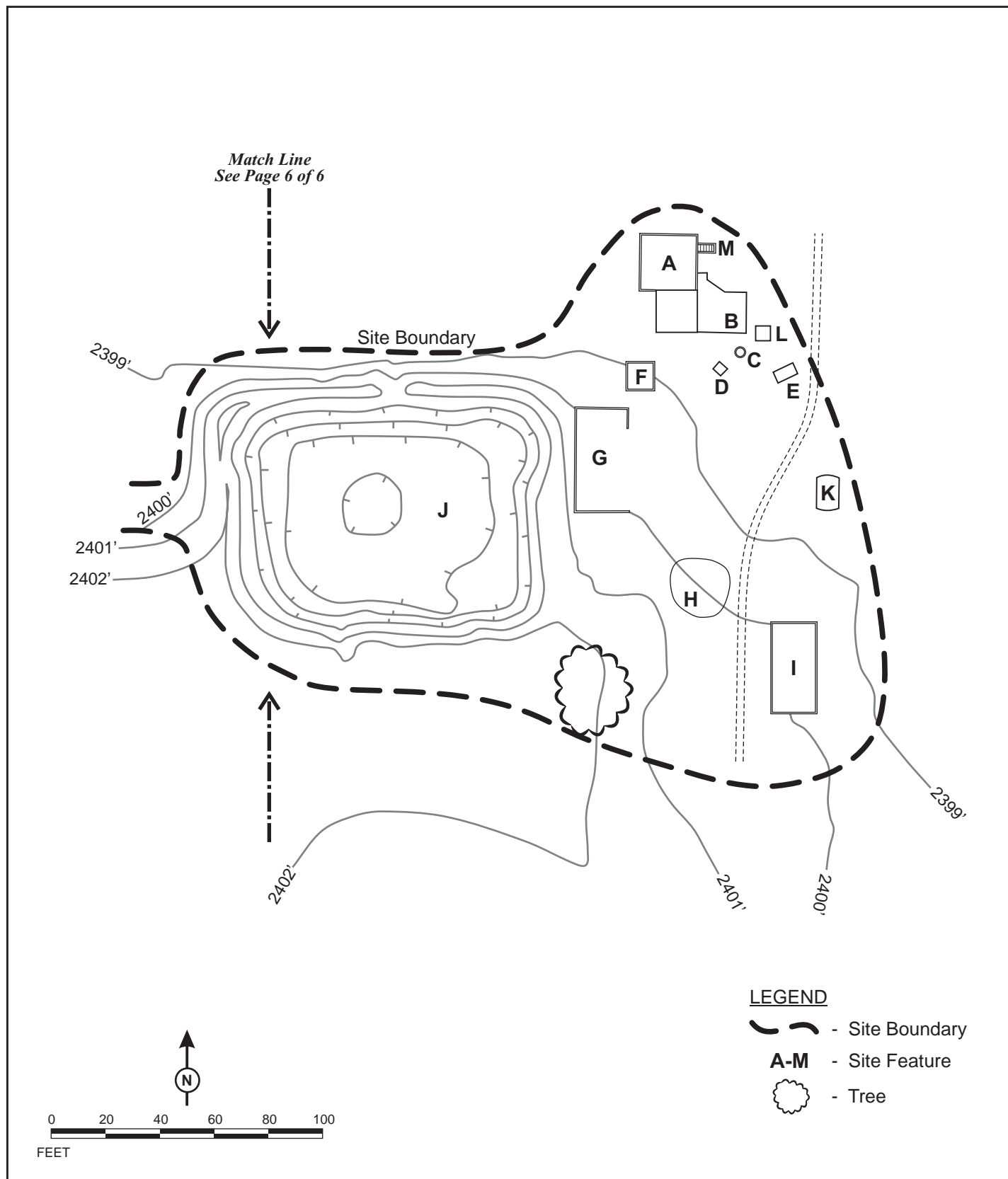
Page 5 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Farmstead Site

*Map Name: Site Map: Historic Farmstead

*Scale: 1" = 50'

*Date of Map: March 2015



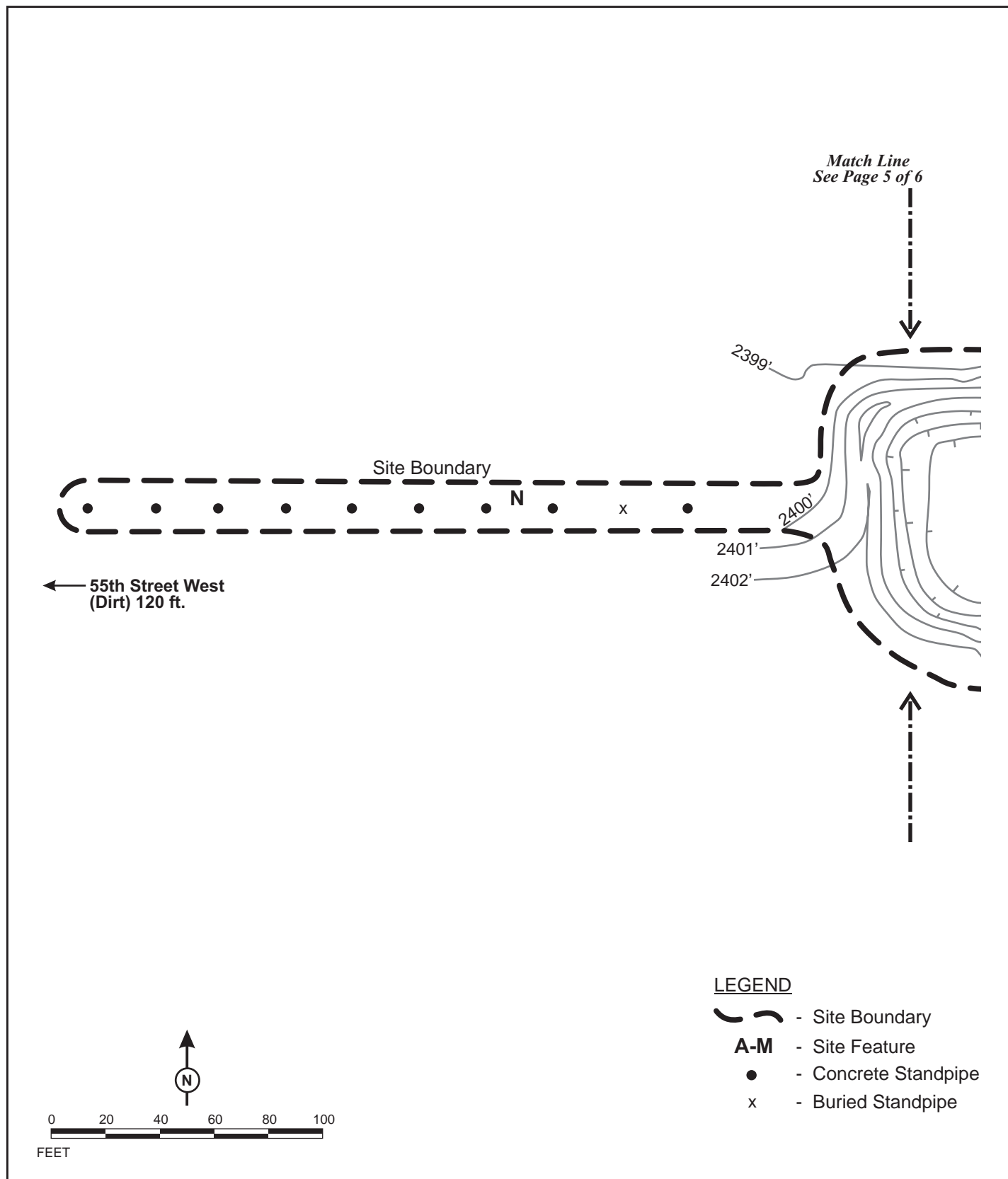
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 19-
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Farmstead Site

*Map Name: Site Map: Historic Farmstead *Scale: 1" = 50' *Date of Map: March 2015



APPENDIX C

**PHASE I AND PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS
IN THE PROJECT AREA (NORWOOD 2007A AND 2007B)**



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

REPORT

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR 20 ACRES
NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF
55TH STREET WEST AND WEST AVENUE K-8
LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CALIFORNIA**

Prepared For:

**Mr. Geoff McComic
1072 Treena Street, Suite 200
San Diego, California 92131**

Prepared By:

**Richard H. Norwood
Archaeologist
RTFactfinders
7350 Round Hill Drive
Lancaster, California 93536
(661) 722-6121 / Cell: (661) 265-5422**

Job. No. 539

May 2007

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS (APN): 3204-011-023, -033, -034

**Performed under: Private contract
USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, Calif. 7.5'
Area covered: 20 acres
Location: Township 7 North, Range 13 West, Section 26
Keywords: Antelope Valley, Lancaster**

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III. CULTURAL SETTING.....	3
IV. RECORD AND MAP SEARCH RESULTS.....	4
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VI. SURVEY FINDINGS.....	6
VII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS.....	8
VIII. REFERENCES CITED.....	10

ATTACHMENTS

1. Inventory, Site 539-2
2. Maps, Site 539-1
3. Photos

SUMMARY

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was undertaken for a 20-acre property situated northeast of the intersection of 55th Street West and West Avenue K-8. The property is in the Antelope Valley and is recorded with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as three parcels designated APN 3204-011-023, -033, -034.

The purpose of the study was to identify cultural resources within the subject property and recommend mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the property, a review of the literature and records, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, and preparation of a phase I report.

As a result of the investigation, no prehistoric period sites or artifacts were found. Two historic period sites were discovered. The sites consist of a homesite ruin (Site 539-1) and a 1950s era refuse deposit (Site 539-2). A phase II evaluation is recommended in order to assess the significance of the homesite, (Site 539-1). The refuse deposit (Site 539-2) is not considered to be a significant cultural resource due to a lack of age and integrity. No further work is recommended for Site 539-2.

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase I cultural resource investigation was undertaken for a 20-acre property situated northeast of the intersection of 55th Street West and West Avenue K-8. The property is within the Antelope Valley and is recorded with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as three parcels designated APN 3204-011-023, -033, -034. The property is located within the west 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 26, Township 7 North, Range 13 West. (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

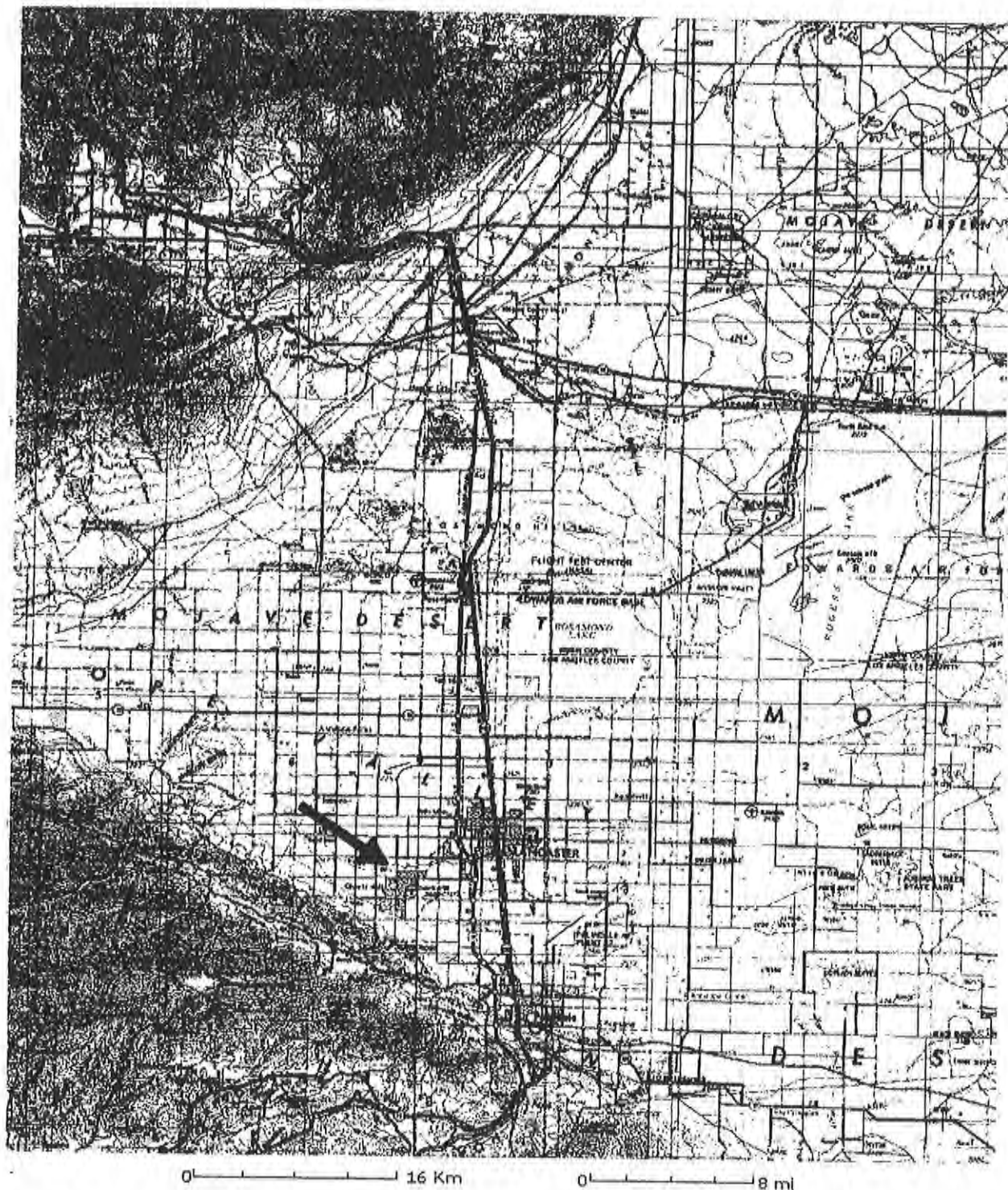
The purpose of the study was to identify cultural resources within the subject property and recommend mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included an on-foot inspection of the property, a review of the literature and records, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, and preparation of a phase I report.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property consists of undeveloped land located on the floor of the Antelope Valley, a broad flat V-shaped basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The Valley is bounded in the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and in the south by the San Gabriel Mountains and extends eastward to the Mojave River Valley. Low points in the Antelope Valley are Rogers and Rosamond Dry Lakes with elevations of approximately 2275 feet above mean sea level. The property lies southwest of Rosamond Dry Lake and its elevation is approximately 2400-2405 feet above mean sea level.

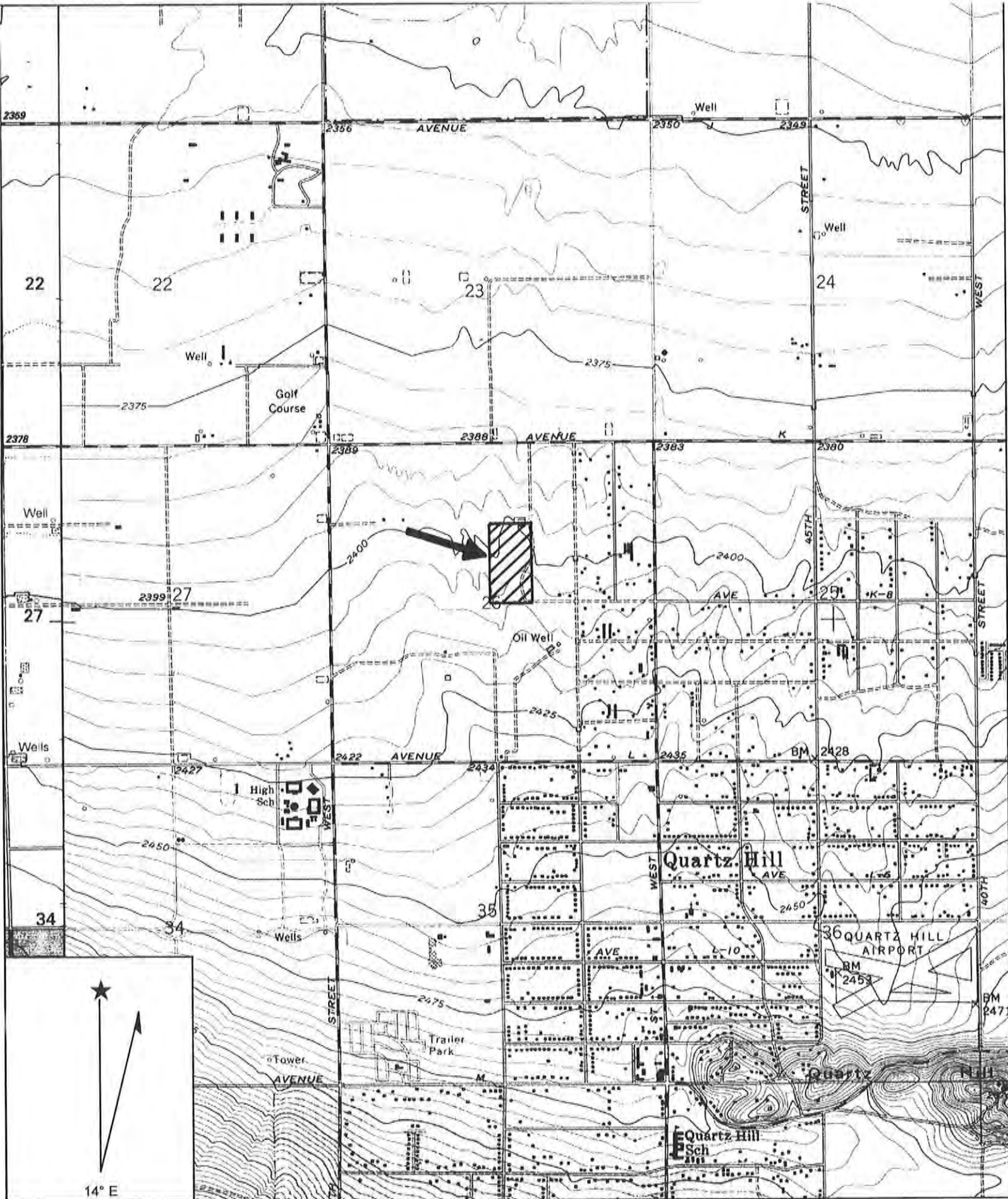
Natural contours and vegetation are still present on the southern half of the property. The northern half of the property has been cleared and partially leveled at some time in the past. The native vegetation setting is Joshua Tree woodland. The property is immediately surrounded by undeveloped land. An older single family home development is located to the east. A new single family development is located to the west. New homes are under development to the southwest within Section 26. As with many vacant lands in areas close to population centers, recent-period trash is present on the property particularly along 55th Street West and West Avenue K-8 which are both still unpaved. There is some surface disturbance to the property resulting from off-road vehicle use.

Soil on the property is predominantly quaternary sand with a gravel content. The terrain is characterized by sandy soil and low, stable dunes. There are no notable prominent physiographic features, rock outcrops, springs or other sources of permanent surface water on or adjacent to the property.



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

Figure 1: Vicinity map, courtesy of USGS and Microsoft Terraserver.



Name: LANCASTER WEST
 Date: 5/11/2007
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 11 0387673 E 3836659 N
 Caption: Figure 2: Project location

SCALE 1" = 200'

00403/502022001-A1

2417-1-9559 (10)

[illegible]

T.7N., R.13W. PARCEL MAP
P.M. 115-88

PARCEL MAP
P.M. 56-12

PARÇEL. MAP
P.M. 121-23

FOR PREV. ASSMT. SEE:
3204 - 11

ASSESSOR'S MAP
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

III. CULTURAL SETTING

The Antelope Valley likely has a prehistoric cultural history extending back over 10,000 years assuming it is like other Mojave Desert basins. Most of the prehistoric periods are known only in general outline. As would be expected, the later periods are the best known. General temporal and cultural sequences have been developed by a number of researchers for other areas of the Mojave Desert including Wallace (1962), Bettinger and Taylor (1974), Stickle and Weinman-Roberts (1980), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Earle, et. al. (1997).

Local prehistoric cultural history can be classified into four periods: Early, Middle, Late and Post-Contact (Norwood 1987). These periods were created to recognize change in environmental variables, technological and stylistic change, and/or settlement pattern changes. The ethnography of the Antelope Valley floor is poorly known. Various Indian groups including the Kitanemuk, Kawaiisu and Serrano/Vanyume may have been present in the area. These people were hunters and gatherers with an intimate knowledge of local floral and faunal resources and were able to obtain and prepare them for food and other products. The ethnography of the Valley is discussed by Kroeber (1925), Bean and Smith (1978), Blackburn and Bean (1978), Sutton (1980), Zigmond (1986) and Earle (1996).

The historical context of the region is discussed in several publications including those by Starr (1988); Morris (1977); and Earle, et. al. (1997, 1998); and Earle (1998). Also a series of publications by the Kern-Antelope Historical Society and the West Antelope Valley Historical Society contain historical essays and interviews that are valuable for understanding the development of local historical context.

Prior to the last part of the 19th century the history of the Antelope Valley is characterized primarily by people's efforts to pass through the Valley. Activity within the Valley was largely limited to cattle grazing, minor prospecting, and hunting expeditions. Historic development of the Valley really began after the 1876 establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad linking Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley. The mid-1880s brought the first actual land boom. This period saw establishment of a number of settlements in the Valley and many settlers began successful orchards and small farms. There was a great deal of speculation and a variety of questionable schemes were used to entice people into the Valley.

By the late 1800s the fortunes of the Valley were greatly altered by natural causes. In 1894, a 10-year drought began that devastated many settlers who had little practical knowledge or appreciation of the desert environment. These people lost crop after crop and eventually their homes and land. At the turn-of-the-century, much of the Valley was considered worthless and the ownership of many parcels reverted to the state. A reduced population of die-hards remained, some of whom were favored by high water tables and favorable and valuable agricultural soil. The history of the earlier periods of

occupation are, as would be expected, less clear than later periods, because there was an exodus of people and records. There is still much to learn about the dynamics of local development prior to 1920-1925.

Worldwide during the same period many technological innovations were being introduced. In 1904, a gasoline engine was first used in the Valley to pump well water. By 1908-1914 there was an influx of people into the Valley due to the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct. By 1904 improved conditions after the drought, improved irrigation techniques and increasing subsistence diversity enhanced the potential for economic success. The World War I period brought another influx of people as homesteading reached a peak of popularity and agricultural prices were relatively high.

In 1914, electricity was introduced to the Valley and by 1917 the introduction of electric water pumps and improved dry farming techniques resulted in the substantial growth and success of agriculture. Increased prices for agricultural produce during World War I stimulated additional growth and agricultural expansion. Other economic endeavors, such as poultry ranching and, after 1919, moonshining, became important economic boosters. By the mid-1920s, Palmdale and Lancaster had achieved the basic elements and social institutions and structure of small American rural towns.

IV. RECORD AND MAP SEARCH RESULTS

Site records, pertinent reports, and historic period maps were reviewed. The review indicates that two properties were recently investigated to the southwest of the subject property. Survey of a 59.5-acre property (Norwood 2004b) resulted in the discovery of a series of relatively early period (1910s-1930s) refuse deposits. Survey of another 30 acre property resulted in the discovery of additional early period refuse deposits dating to a similar early period (Norwood 2004a). Phase II investigations were completed and the sites were determined "not significant" (Norwood 2004e, 2006). Survey of property to the immediate south of the subject property resulted in the discovery of a 1930s era refuse deposit (Norwood 2004c). It was determined "not significant". To the west, survey of 20 acres resulted in finding a 1955-era homesite (Norwood 2004d). It was determined "not significant".

GLO Records: The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records were searched for evidence of early land transactions in Section 26 (BLM-GLO Records, 2007). The records show that different portions of the section were granted to four different individuals between 1891 and 1915. The subject property encompasses a portion of the northeast quarter of Section 26. The northeast quarter was granted to David R. S. Shaffer on 4/11/1898 through a homestead entry.

Historic period maps were reviewed to identify any potential historic sites or features that might be present. Examination of these maps is discussed below.

1911: The earliest regional map of Lancaster is Johnson's (1911) Water Supply map showing well locations throughout Lancaster and the surrounding area. Data for this map is based on a 1909 field survey. Johnson's map depicts no structures or wells within or near the subject property. There is a southeast/northwest trending dirt road passing through the southwest corner of the section at this time. It does not pass through the subject property. While the property entered the private domain in the 1890s, early maps fail to depict any evidence of occupation, as reflected by the presence of wells or structures.

1915: The 1915 Lake Elizabeth 15' USGS quadrangle map shows no structures within the section. There is a southwest/northeast trending dirt road passing from the southwest corner of the section to the north central portion of the section. This road passes through the subject property.

1922: By 1920-1925 Lancaster had matured into a typical American small town. Carpenter and Cosby's soil survey map, based on a 1922 field survey, depicts two structures in the north central portion of the section. They lie just north of the subject property. No structures occur within the subject property itself at this time.

1938: Walsh's real property map of the Valley shows subdivisions and land owners, but not structures. No owners' names are provided for land which encompasses the subject property. However, it shows that the section contained many subdivisions.

1958: The 15' Lancaster quadrangle map shows that growth in Lancaster was substantial. By the mid-1950s high density development expanded into many areas. Section 26 has many structures, primarily in the eastern half. One structure and a holding pond are depicted on the subject property. The map is based on 1956 aerial photos, which suggests that the structure on the subject property was present by that time.

V. SURVEY METHODS AND CONDITIONS

Field survey for the property was completed on May 12, 2007 by Richard Norwood (MA, Anthropology), assisted by Darlene Tefft Norwood. Fieldwork required 4 person-hours. The property was examined by walking a series of north/south trending linear transects across the property beginning at the southwest property corner. Spacing between transects did not exceed 15 meter intervals. Soil surface visibility was excellent in most areas due to dry conditions and scanty vegetation. Light conditions were excellent, with bright sun and clear skies.

Points of interest were recorded using a Garmin eTrex Summit GPS. In accordance with State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines, any sites or artifacts greater than 50 years of age, if present, were to be noted and considered as potential cultural resources. There were no inhibiting factors that would have prevented the discovery and

identification of surface evidence of prehistoric or historic period artifacts or features.

VI. SURVEY FINDINGS

As a result of the survey no prehistoric period sites or artifacts were discovered. Two historic period sites were recorded. The sites are discussed below.

Site 539-1: The site consists of the ruins of a homesite complex with a variety of features. The homesite complex encompasses an area of approximately 65 meters north/south and 25 meters east/west. This complex lies on the east side of an irrigation pond measuring approximately 40 meters east/west and 30 meters north/south. The site area is covered in dried grasses and weeds so it is difficult to observe the surface and features. A sketch map of the site is provided in Attachment 2. Photographs are presented in Attachment 3. Map research suggests that the complex was built and occupied sometime between 1922-1956. While not impossible, there is no apparent connection between the site and the original land owner, David Shaffer, and an 1890s-1900s occupation. Additional research is necessary to refine site history and dates of occupation. Features noted at the site are listed below.

Feature A: This feature consists of a complex house foundation. The northern portion consists of a rectangular poured cement footing with wall-mounting bolts. There may be a filled-in basement as there is a possible cellar step extension near the northern corner of the feature. There is a cement entry step at the east/central footing. This northern portion of the foundation looks like older-period cement work common in this region in the 1920s-1930s period. The southern portion of the foundation is made up of a simple cement slab that probably functioned as support for an addition.

Feature B: The feature is a well and cement well pad. The well casing is made of heavy gauge steel and is about 15 inches in diameter. There is a welded cap over the top of the casing. The well probably served both household and irrigation needs.

Feature C: This is a large diameter cement standpipe just south of the well that is linked to an apparent underground irrigation system.

Feature D: This feature is a pump mount. It is a very large cement block with four motor mounting bolts.

Feature E: The feature is a large cement block with twin pump mounting blocks on its top surface.

Feature F: This feature is a small square cement slab that may have functioned as a tank stand.

Feature G: The feature is a simple rectangular poured cement footing with wall mounting bolts. It may represent a foundation for a barn or workshop.

Feature H: This feature is a small refuse deposit measuring about three meters in diameter. An earthenware made by Southern Potteries, Inc. between 1917-1957 (Lehner 1988:433, mark 1) is the only specifically datable artifact noted. The feature may date to the 1940s-1950s period.

Feature I: This feature is another simple rectangular foundation. It is partially buried, but is similar to Feature G. It may represent another outbuilding.

Feature J: This feature is an earth-banked rectangular irrigation pond. The pond is about 1.5 meters deep and has plumbing associated with an underground irrigation system. The system is probably associated with a cleared but abandoned field north of the subject property. There is a large salt cedar tree near the southeast corner of the pond. There is a considerable amount of household trash and debris in and surrounding the pond feature. There is evidence that bottle collectors have looted this area. Bottles observed in and around the pond date to the late 1950s-1960s era.

The site is an agriculture-related homesite with multiple structures and features. It may have been occupied as early as the mid-1920s to as late as the 1960s. The artifacts noted consist of a wide range of items representing multiple functions. The site is near the northeast subject property corner. The northern property boundary passes through the site with the southern 1/3 of the site within the subject property. There is some evidence of previous looting and some of the glass has been used for target practice.

Additional work is needed to adequately assess the site. This would include research to the degree necessary to identify past occupants and a subsurface testing program designed to locate and evaluate intact buried deposits or features, particularly those dating to the 1920s-1930s period, that would produce meaningful information.

Site 539-2: The site consists of a small, disturbed late period refuse deposit measuring approximately 5 meters north/south and 4 meters east/west. The deposit contains common household-related refuse. An inventory of artifacts noted is presented in Attachment 1. The site does not appear to have appreciable depth. Based on can types and bottle maker's marks the site dates to circa 1955-1957.

The site is a typical single-component, short-term household refuse deposit. The refuse consists primarily of domestic expendable items (cans and bottles) with some kitchen related non-expendables represented. There is little representation of general household systems, personal maintenance items, transportation related items or farming/ranching items. The site is in the west central portion of the property and may be related to Site 539-1, however, the site can not be firmly associated with any one occupation site, group

of people, or person. There is no evidence of ethnic affinity.

There is some evidence of previous looting and the glass has been used for target practice. Site 539-2 lacks meaningful age and integrity. The site does not qualify as a significant cultural resource in accordance with CEQA criteria.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has provisions that any cultural resources that are identified on a property during the environmental review process need to be evaluated for significance because unique or important resources require mitigation.

Site 539-1: Due to the relatively early date of private ownership of the land (circa 1898), and the possibility of long term occupation, Site 539-1 is potentially significant. Additional work is needed to adequately assess the site. A site that is unevaluated is treated as "legally significant" under CEQA, therefore, a phase II investigation and formal evaluation is recommended.

It is always a difficult situation when a cultural resource falls directly on a property boundary. In this case, 1/3 of Site 539-1 is definitely within the subject property while the remainder is on the adjoining parcel to the north. Regardless, it is reasonable to assume that, without mitigation measures, all of the site will be impacted by proposed development of the subject property. The southern 1/3 will be subject to grading. The northern 2/3 is subject to accidental impacts during construction and post-development impacts which may include firebreak grading, refuse dumping and the increased human traffic characteristic of development areas.

It is always better to evaluate a site as a whole because it may be impossible to evaluate a site adequately without doing so. However, there are several options.

1. Do not evaluate the site, but assume it is significant. This option triggers mitigation requirements which may include creation of an open space easement, implementation of active protection measures, such as fencing, and periodic monitoring and reporting. However, the efforts and costs associated with these measures may not be warranted if the site was to be evaluated and determined "not significant". Without evaluation it really isn't known what is being protected.
2. Evaluate the entire site. Implementation of this option has two possible outcomes. The site may be determined "not significant" in which case no further mitigation measures are necessary and construction proceeds unhindered. Or, the site may be determined significant, in which case either full scale excavation (Phase III data recovery) or preservation measures are required. Preservation may include creation of an open space easement, implementation of active

protection measures and periodic monitoring and reporting. In this case, the issue of significance is settled.

3. Evaluate the southern 1/3 of the site and assume that the northern 2/3 of the site is significant. This option limits action to addressing direct impacts, but fails to address construction-related and post-development impacts to the remaining site. The disadvantage of this approach is that the portion of the site formally investigated forces the evaluator to consider that portion of the site investigated as being a contributing element to an overall significant entity. This may in turn force the evaluator to recommend measures that may not be truly appropriate if the northern 2/3 of the site were known to be "not significant". Further mitigation measures and costs, such as monitoring, may still be necessary.

While no option may be entirely satisfactory, from a cultural resource management point of view, evaluation of the whole site is recommended. This option has the greatest potential for determining the site "not significant" and eliminating further measures and concerns. If the site is determined "significant" as a whole, more intelligent and comprehensive mitigation measures can be applied. The following measures are recommended.

1. Research should be completed to the degree necessary to identify past occupants and periods of occupation.
2. Features at the site should be cleared of sand and vegetation and then fully documented and photographed.
3. A systematic collection of a sample of diagnostic surface artifacts should be made.
4. Excavation of a minimum of ten 1 x 1 meter square hand dug test units should be completed to both expose features and locate and assess buried deposits.
5. Cataloging and analysis of the artifacts recovered should be completed.
6. Preparation and submittal of a phase II technical report is recommended.
7. Permanent curation of the artifact collection with the Lancaster Museum or other suitable repository should be accomplished.

It is anticipated that if no significant buried features or artifact deposits are found, no further work will be necessary for this site. Further measures would only be necessary in extraordinary finds are made that require work beyond the phase II scope of work.

Site 539-2: The site does not have the potential to provide additional significant data so does not qualify as a significant resource under CEQA criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

General provisions: While unlikely, potentially significant buried deposits could exist elsewhere on the property. Such sites cannot be detected during a phase I surface survey or phase II work which is limited to areas of known sites. Under CEQA "inadvertent finds" (unexpected buried sites found after completion of a phase I or II study as a result of construction exposure) are subject to evaluation and, if found significant, appropriate impact mitigation is required.

In the event unanticipated cultural materials (arrowheads, grinding stones, etc.) or features (old foundations, cellars, privy pits, etc.) are encountered, even where potential occurrence has not previously recognized, work must stop at the discovery site. A professional cultural resource consultant will need to evaluate the new find.

In the event any bones of possible human origin are uncovered, the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified and permitted to investigate the find prior to any further disturbance at the location of discovery.

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ATTACHMENTS





ATTACHMENT 1

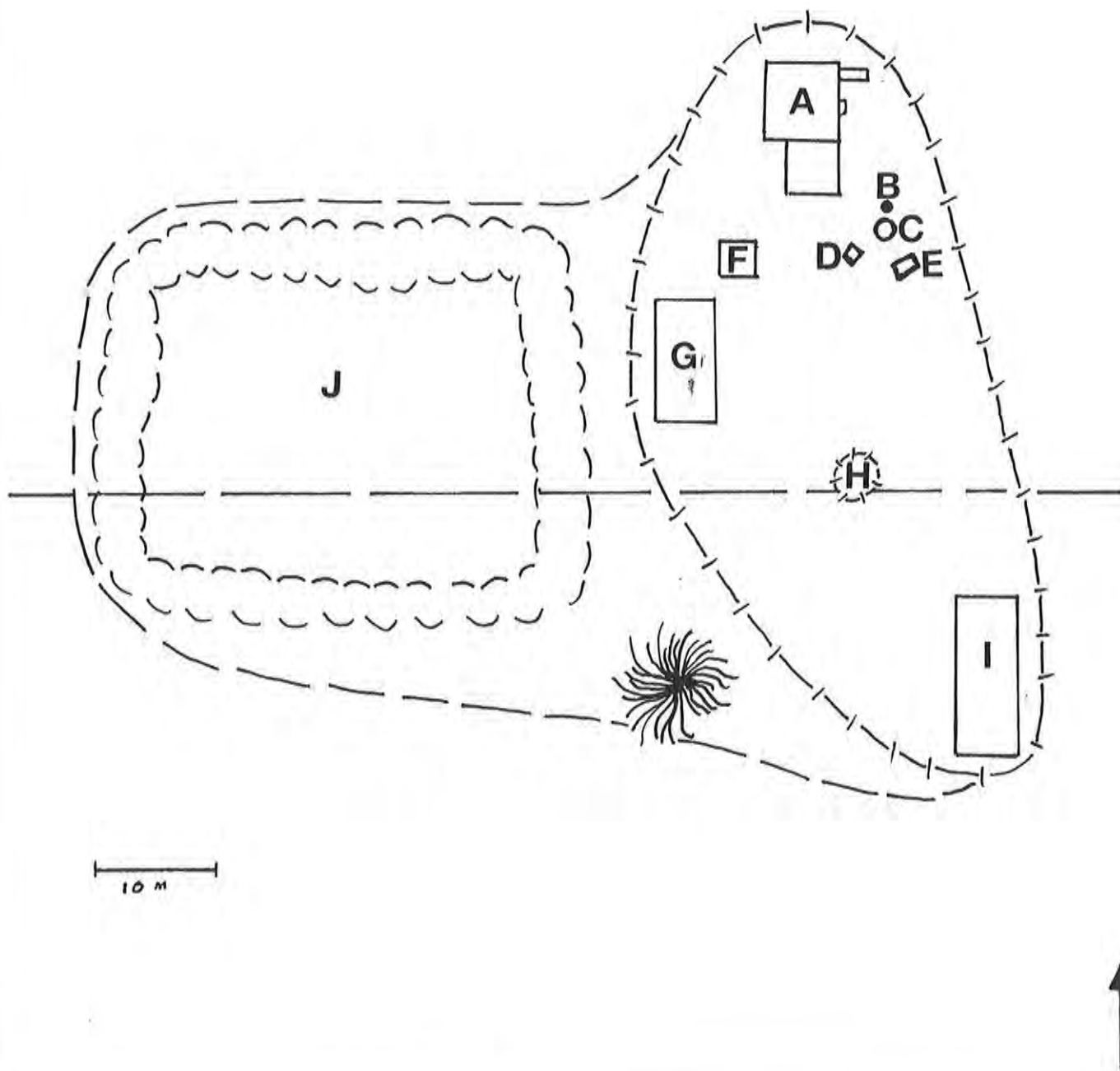


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5	CAN	COFFEE	FRA	STL		1 LB VACUUM PACKED	51	A
3	CAN	MEAT/RECTANGLE	COM	STL			51	A
100	CAN	SANITARY	COM	STL		VARIOUS SIZES	51	A
3	BOTTLE		FRA	AQU			51	B
1	BOTTLE		BSE	CLE	LCIR	"L-IN-CIRCLE" MARK/LATCHFORD 1957+	51	B
1	BOTTLE		BSE	CLE	GC	GLASS CONTAINERS CORP/1945+	51	B
1	BOTTLE		BSE	CLE	OI	OI MARK/1929-1954	51	B
1	BOTTLE		BSE	CLE	IOVL	POST 1954 OWENS-ILLINOIS MARK	51	B
5	BOTTLE	7UP	FRA	DGR			51	B
10	BOTTLE	COSMETIC	FRA	WHI			51	B
25	BOTTLE	SODA	FRA	DGR			51	B
100	BOTTLE	VARIOUS	FRA	CLE			51	B
50	BOTTLE	VARIOUS	FRA	BRN			51	B
2	OTHER PKG	SQUEEZE TUBE	COM	LED			51	C
10	BOTTLE CAP	CROWN	COM	STL			51	F
3	BOTTLE LID	SCREW TOP	COM	STL			51	F
2	EARTHENWARE		FRA	WHI		BLUE WILLOW PATTERN	52	A
3	EARTHENWARE		FRA	WHI		PLAIN ORANGE GLAZE/CALIFORNIA COLORS	52	A
10	GLASSWARE	MIXED	FRA	CLE			52	B
2	LIGHTING	BULB BASE	BSE	MIX			53	H
10	MATERIAL	PLATE GLASS	FRA	CLE			54	D
5	MATERIAL	TILE/ASBESTOS	FRA	BRN			54	D
5	MATERIAL	CEMENT CHUNKS	FRA	GRY			54	E
5	MATERIAL	MILLED LUMBER	FRA	BRN		SMALL PIECES	54	E
5	CLOTHING	SHOE PARTS	FRA	MIX		TENNIS SHOES	55	B
1	HABITS	ASH TRAY	FRA	CLE			55	E
1	AUTO PART	MISCELLANEOUS	FRA	MIX			57	B
1	AUTO PART	OIL FILTER	COM	STL			57	B
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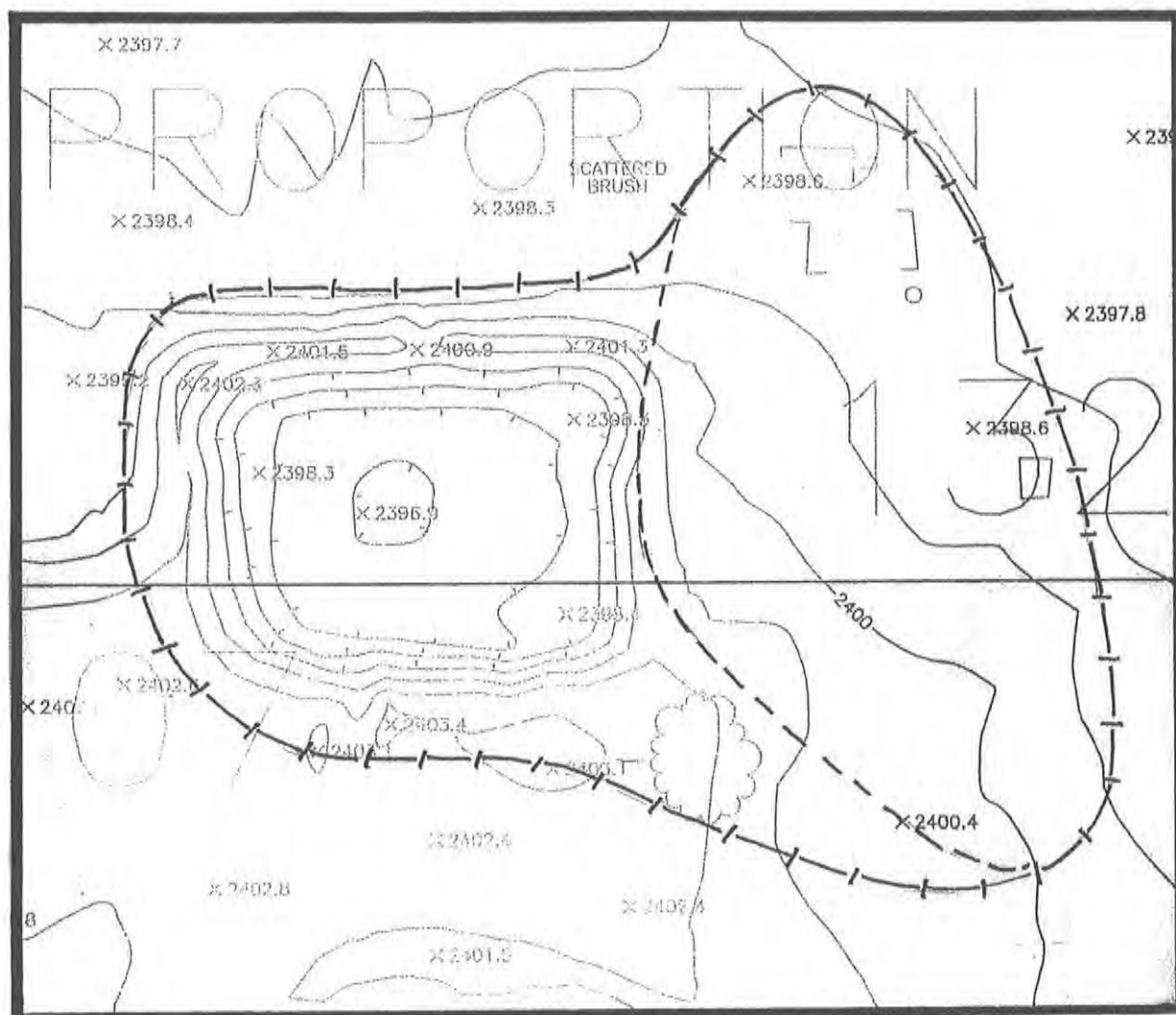


ATTACHMENT 2





Sketch map for Site 539-1



Site 539-1 plotted on project topographic map



ATTACHMENT 3



Project 539 photos



View north



View NE



539-1 view E



539-1 view SE

Project 539 photos



539-1 view SW



539-1 foundation



539-1 well



539-2 view N

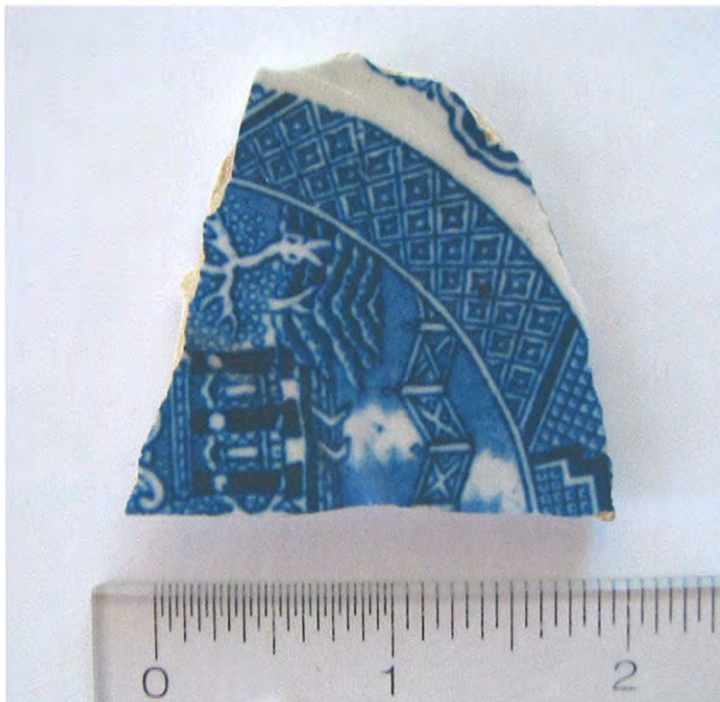
Project 539 photos



539-1 ceramic 1



539-1 ceramic 2



539-1 ceramic 4



539-1 ceramic 3



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

REPORT

**PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR SITE 539-1
ON 20 ACRES NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF
55TH STREET WEST AND WEST AVENUE K-8
LANCASTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CALIFORNIA**

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Job. No. 541

July 2007

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS (APN): 3204-011-023, -033, -034

**Performed under: Private contract
USGS Quadrangle: Lancaster West, Calif. 7.5'
Area covered: 20 acres
Location: Township 7 North, Range 13 West, Section 26
Keywords: Antelope Valley, Lancaster**

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Attachments

1. Functional Domains
2. Archival Research
3. Catalog
4. Photos

SUMMARY

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase II cultural resource investigation was undertaken for a historic period archaeological site (Site 539-1, Norwood 2007) within a 20-acre property situated northeast of the intersection of 55th Street West and West Avenue K-8. The property is in the Antelope Valley and is recorded with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as three parcels designated APN 3204-011-023, -033, -034. Site 539-1 lies on the northern boundary of parcel 3204-011-033.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate Site 539-1 for significance and recommend further mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included institutional research, detailed mapping, test excavation, artifact cataloging and analysis, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, and preparation of a phase II report.

As a result of the investigation, Site 539-1 was found to be "not significant" under CEQA criteria due to a lack of early period features or significant buried components and a lack of integrity. No further work is recommended for Site 539-1.

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Lancaster, a phase II cultural resource investigation was undertaken for a historic period archaeological site (Site 539-1, Norwood 2007) within a 20-acre property situated northeast of the intersection of 55th Street West and West Avenue K-8. The property is in the Antelope Valley and is recorded with the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor as three parcels designated APN 3204-011-023, -033, -034. The site lies on the northern boundary of parcel 3204-011-033 and extends into APN 3204-010-055 north of the subject property. The property is located within the west 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 26, Township 7 North, Range 13 West (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Phase I field survey for the property was completed on May 12, 2007 by Richard Norwood (MA, Anthropology), assisted by Darlene Tefft Norwood. As a result of the survey no prehistoric period sites or artifacts were discovered. Two historic period sites were recorded, a homesite ruin recorded as Site 539-1 and a disturbed 1950-era refuse deposit recorded as Site 539-2. Site 539-2 was considered not significant and no further work was recommended. A phase II evaluation was recommended for the homesite ruin, Site 539-1 (Norwood 2007).

The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate Site 539-1 for significance and recommend further mitigation measures, as warranted. The scope of the investigation included institutional research, detailed mapping, test excavation, artifact cataloging and analysis, preparation and filing of record forms as specified by the Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines, and preparation of a phase II report.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property consists of undeveloped land located on the floor of the Antelope Valley, a broad flat V-shaped basin in the Western Mojave Desert. The Valley is bounded in the north by the Tehachapi Mountains and in the south by the San Gabriel Mountains and extends eastward to the Mojave River Valley. Low points in the Antelope Valley are Rogers and Rosamond Dry Lakes with elevations of approximately 2275 feet above mean sea level. The property lies southwest of Rosamond Dry Lake and its elevation is approximately 2400-2405 feet above mean sea level.

Natural contours and vegetation are still present on the southern half of the property. The northern half of the property has been cleared and partially leveled at some time in the past. The native vegetation setting is Joshua Tree woodland. The property is immediately surrounded by undeveloped land. An older single family home development is located to the east. A new single family development is located to the west. New homes are under development to the southwest within Section 26. As with many vacant lands in areas close to population centers, recent-period trash is present on the property particularly along 55th Street West and West Avenue K-8 which are both still unpaved. There is some surface disturbance to the property resulting from off-road vehicle use.



RT FACTFINDERS
Cultural Resources

Figure 1: Vicinity map, courtesy of USGS and Microsoft Terraserver.



Name: LANCASTER WEST
 Date: 5/11/2007
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 11 0387673 E 3836659 N
 Caption: Figure 2: Project location

Soil on the property is predominantly quaternary sand with a gravel content. The terrain is characterized by sandy soil and low, stable dunes. There are no notable prominent physiographic features, rock outcrops, springs or other sources of permanent surface water on or adjacent to the property.

III. HISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT

The historical context of the region is discussed in several publications including those by Starr (1988); Morris (1977); and Earle, et. al. (1997, 1998); and Earle (1998). Also a series of publications by the Kern-Antelope Historical Society and the West Antelope Valley Historical Society contain historical essays and interviews that are valuable for understanding the development of local historical context.

Prior to the last part of the 19th century the history of the Antelope Valley is characterized primarily by people's efforts to pass through the Valley. Activity within the Valley was largely limited to cattle grazing, minor prospecting, and hunting expeditions. Historic development of the Valley really began after the 1876 establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad linking Los Angeles with the San Joaquin Valley. The mid-1880s brought the first actual land boom. This period saw establishment of a number of settlements in the Valley and many settlers began successful orchards and small farms. There was a great deal of speculation and a variety of questionable schemes were used to entice people into the Valley.

By the late 1800s the fortunes of the Valley were greatly altered by natural causes. In 1894, a 10-year drought began that devastated many settlers who had little practical knowledge or appreciation of the desert environment. These people lost crop after crop and eventually their homes and land. At the turn-of-the-century, much of the Valley was considered worthless and the ownership of many parcels reverted to the state. A reduced population of die-hards remained, some of whom were favored by high water tables and favorable and valuable agricultural soil. The history of the earlier periods of occupation are, as would be expected, less clear than later periods, because there was an exodus of people and records. There is still much to learn about the dynamics of local development prior to 1920-1925.

Worldwide during the same period many technological innovations were being introduced. In 1904, a gasoline engine was first used in the Valley to pump well water. By 1908-1914 there was an influx of people into the Valley due to the construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct. By 1904 improved conditions after the drought, improved irrigation techniques and increasing subsistence diversity enhanced the potential for economic success. The World War I period brought another influx of people as homesteading reached a peak of popularity and agricultural prices were relatively high.

In 1914, electricity was introduced to the Valley and by 1917 the introduction of electric water pumps and improved dry farming techniques resulted in the substantial growth and success of

agriculture. Increased prices for agricultural produce during World War I stimulated additional growth and agricultural expansion. Other economic endeavors, such as poultry ranching and, after 1919, moonshining, became important economic boosters. By the mid-1920s, Palmdale and Lancaster had achieved the basic elements and social institutions and structure of small American rural towns.

IV. BACKGROUND

Site records, pertinent reports, and historic period maps were reviewed. The review indicates that two properties were investigated to the southwest of the subject property. Survey of a 59.5-acre property (Norwood 2004b) resulted in the discovery of a series of relatively early period (1910s-1930s) refuse deposits. Survey of an adjacent 30-acre property resulted in the discovery of additional early period refuse deposits dating to a similar early period (Norwood 2004a). Phase II investigations were completed and the sites were determined "not significant" (Norwood 2004e, 2006). Survey of property to the immediate south of the subject property resulted in the discovery of a 1930's era refuse deposit (Norwood 2004c). It was determined "not significant". To the west, survey of 20 acres resulted in finding a 1955-era homesite (Norwood 2004d). It was determined "not significant".

Historic period maps were reviewed to identify historic sites and features as well as their date ranges. Examination of these maps is discussed below.

1911: The earliest regional map of Lancaster is Johnson's (1911) Water Supply map showing well locations throughout Lancaster and the surrounding area. Data for this map is based on a 1909 field survey. Johnson's map depicts no structures or wells within or near the subject property. There is a southeast/northwest trending dirt road passing through the southwest corner of the section at this time. It does not pass through the subject property. While the property entered the private domain in the 1890s, the 1911 Johnson map fails to depict any evidence of occupation, as reflected by the presence of wells or structures.

1915: The 1915 Lake Elizabeth 15' USGS quadrangle map shows no structures within the section. There is a southwest/northeast trending dirt road passing from the southwest corner of the section to the north central portion of the section. This road passes through the subject property.

1922: By 1920-1925 Lancaster had matured into a typical American small town. Carpenter and Cosby's soil survey map, based on a 1922 field survey, depicts two structures in the north central portion of the section. They lie just north of the subject property. No structures are indicated within the subject property itself at this time.

1938: Walsh's real property map of the Valley shows subdivisions and land owners, but not structures. No owners' names are provided for land which encompasses the subject property. However, it shows that the section contained many subdivisions.

1958: The 15' Lancaster quadrangle map shows that growth in Lancaster was substantial. By the mid-1950s high density development expanded into many areas. Section 26 has many structures, primarily in the eastern half. One structure and a holding pond are depicted on the northern boundary of the subject property. The map is based on 1956 aerial photos, which indicates that the structure on the subject property was present by that time.

GLO Records: The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records were searched for evidence of early land transactions in Section 26 (BLM-GLO Records, 2007). The records show that different portions of the section were granted to four different individuals between 1891 and 1915. The subject property encompasses a portion of the northeast quarter of Section 26. The northeast quarter was granted to David R. S. Shaffer on 4/11/1898 through a homestead entry.

Archival Research: The late period chain of title for the property was reconstructed for the time of apparent occupation. A. J. Arthur and Selma L. Peterson obtained the property sometime before 1945. The Peterson's sold the property to Earl F. and Lela Leonard on May 12, 1954. Site 539-1 was probably not occupied before 1954, but was probably built and occupied by at least 1956. The Leonards sold the property to Jose G. and Lois Avike on January 27, 1956. In 1969 the Avikes subdivided the property into the configuration seen today and sold it. (See Crosby 2007, Attachment 2). It is probable that the Avike family is responsible for the occupation and most of the deposition at Site 539-1.

V. RESEARCH DESIGN

General Significance Criteria: Under certain conditions historic period archaeological sites are considered significant cultural resources. These types of sites are a reflection of past daily life and consumer behavior. Analysis of refuse deposits may provide important information about a variety of behaviors that may contrast with, or even contradict, the written and oral historical record. Refuse deposits may also be valuable as a source of artifacts useful for creating interpretive displays. Such displays elicit appreciation of what life was like in earlier times.

For any site to be significant it must yield important information in accordance with CEQA. Important information is that which provides substantial support for existing knowledge or results in meaningful new knowledge. The ability of a site to yield knowledge is related to variation. Differences and similarities are measured, weighed, and considered in light of the body of existing knowledge. Simplistically, the greater the variation displayed by a site, the greater the potential for a site to yield information, and, therefore, be considered significant. In large part, the purpose of phase II work is to assess the variation present in sites and artifact assemblages.

In assessing the significance of sites it is necessary to consider a number of factors and characteristics. Important factors are noted below.

Age: The relative value of deposits tends to increase with age. This applies because there is usually less information available for earlier time periods. Given that quantity, variation, site size and condition are equal, an 1840s refuse deposit is more valuable than a 1940s refuse deposit.

Rarity: The relative abundance of sites representing particular periods or groups of people is an important factor. For example, there are no known historic deposits in the Antelope Valley dating to the Spanish colonial period. If a deposit dating to that period was found, even in poor condition, it would be considered highly significant by virtue of its locally unique status.

Variation in Content: Research value increases in proportion to the variety of items present in a sample. The greater the variety of items represented, the greater the number and complexity of behaviors and relationships reflected in the assemblage. For example, a simple can dump is less valuable than a refuse deposit containing many different classes of household items.

Quantity: For many kinds of problem solving, more is better. Use of statistical methods require sufficient numbers of items to get meaningful analytical results.

Context: The degree and nature of association between sites and historically important persons, locations, events and themes is a particularly important factor. For example, a refuse deposit behind Abraham Lincoln's cabin would be considered valuable due to its association with a famous man. A similar deposit behind a contemporary, but unknown, settler's cabin would be of less relative value.

Integrity: Physical condition is a critical factor in evaluating all sites. Undisturbed sites with intact buried deposits yield more valuable information than disturbed and/or vandalized sites. Artifact condition is also an important factor. An assemblage with complete specimens is more valuable than one with damaged, fragmented artifacts.

Basic Questions: The following questions were considered for the site.

1. What type of site does it represent in terms of its functions?
2. How old is the site?
3. Who deposited the site? Specifically, was the site created by a nuclear family, or an extended family? What ages and genders does the site reflect?
4. What occupations or crafts were practiced? Is there evidence of adaptive reuse or handmade items? Are there specialty items indicating specific jobs?
5. What is the economic status of the people who deposited the site? Were they rich, poor or

middle class?

The evaluation examined and considered significance criteria and the ability of the site to address the basic questions listed above. Other questions were considered on an opportunistic basis depending on finds made during fieldwork. Research considerations were based largely on the research of Earle (1998a) and Earle, et. al. (1998b).

VI. METHODS

Data gathering methods followed these general assumptions and procedures.

1. Excavation was focused in areas of greatest predicted artifact concentration or to explore features.
2. Excavation continued until redundancy of finds was achieved.
3. Evidence gathering was oriented to reveal site structure, content and level of previous disturbance.

General methods applied to gather data and artifacts are described below.

Mapping: A Garmin Etrex Summit GPS (Global Positioning System) unit was used to map the site. All actions involving collection or excavations were recorded and referenced using UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinates, a metric system. The metric system as also used for excavation units and creation of a site map for state records. However, maps were also created in the English system (feet and inches) for convenience in transferring plots onto the project map and in understanding the site. The English system was also used to measure features in their native system.

Photo Documentation: A Cannon Power Shot S3 IS digital camera was used to record the site, artifacts, excavation activities and excavated units.

Surface Collection: Temporally diagnostic artifacts that provide tight date ranges in good context and condition were sought on an opportunistic basis. There were no specifically diagnostic artifacts found on the surface of Site 539-1. A systematic surface collection was not considered necessary.

Metal Detector and Probe: Tesoro Sidewinder U-Max and White's DFX metal detectors were used for site scanning. A standard steel probe was used to probe high probability areas for buried deposits.

Feature Unit: Unit A-1 was excavated as a non-standard feature examination unit. It simply involved clearing the stairway to the floor of the basement in Feature A, gathering an array of

diagnostic artifacts from stair and basement fill, and clearing some of the interior of the basement. During excavation soil was not screened.

Test Excavation Units (TUs): Standard hand-excavated 1x1 meter square test excavation units were employed for most of the site. Soil was screened using 1/8 inch mesh hardware cloth. All artifacts and residues retained in the screen were bagged, then taken to the lab for water screening, sorting and cataloging. Test excavations were focused in the areas of the site where artifact density was most pronounced on the surface or adjacent to features.

Surface Rakes (Rak): In order to enhance the collection of diagnostic artifacts, certain key areas were raked using a four-tined cultivating rake. Raking typically achieves a depth of at least 5 centimeters. Raking was used as a way to help backfill excavated units and expand the excavated sample, and worked especially well at Locus H.

Recording and Analysis: Artifacts were examined for a variety of attributes, such as color, portion, shape, and composition to determine function and period of manufacture. Attribute data was entered into a database for further analysis and comparison. When relevant, measurements of historic artifacts were made using a base-16 system where 4 1/4 inches = 4 and 4/16 inches = 404 inches, with the 04 representing 4/16 of an inch.

Artifact inventory and description are based on a classification system involving functional domains. These are classes of artifacts that share and characterize relatively well-defined or distinct realms of human behavior. A summary of the functional domain classification system is presented in Attachment 1.

VII. FINDINGS

Site Description: The site (Site 539-1) consists of the ruins of a homesite complex with a variety of features. The homesite complex encompasses an area of approximately 65 meters north/south and 25 meters east/west. This complex lies on the east side of an irrigation pond measuring approximately 40 meters east/west and 30 meters north/south. The site area is covered in dried grasses and weeds so it is difficult to observe the surface and features. Photographs are presented in Attachment 4. Map research suggests that the complex was built and occupied sometime between 1922-1956. There is no apparent connection between the site and the original land owner, David Shaffer, and his 1890s-1900s occupation. Features noted at the site are listed below.

Feature A: This feature consists of a complex house foundation made up of several elements. The northern portion consists of a rectangular, 6-inch wide, poured cement footing with inset wall-mounting bolts. It measures 20-feet, 1-inch east/west and 20-feet, 3-inches north/south. This portion of the foundation represents the original residence. There is a semi-basement in the northeast corner of the structure which is entered through an external cement stairway. The basement does not encompass the whole structure interior, but is limited to the northern half.

RTION
SCATTERED
BRUSH

X 2397.3

X 2397.3

X 2397.8

X 2401.3

X 2398.3

X 2398.6

X 2398.4

X 2403.1

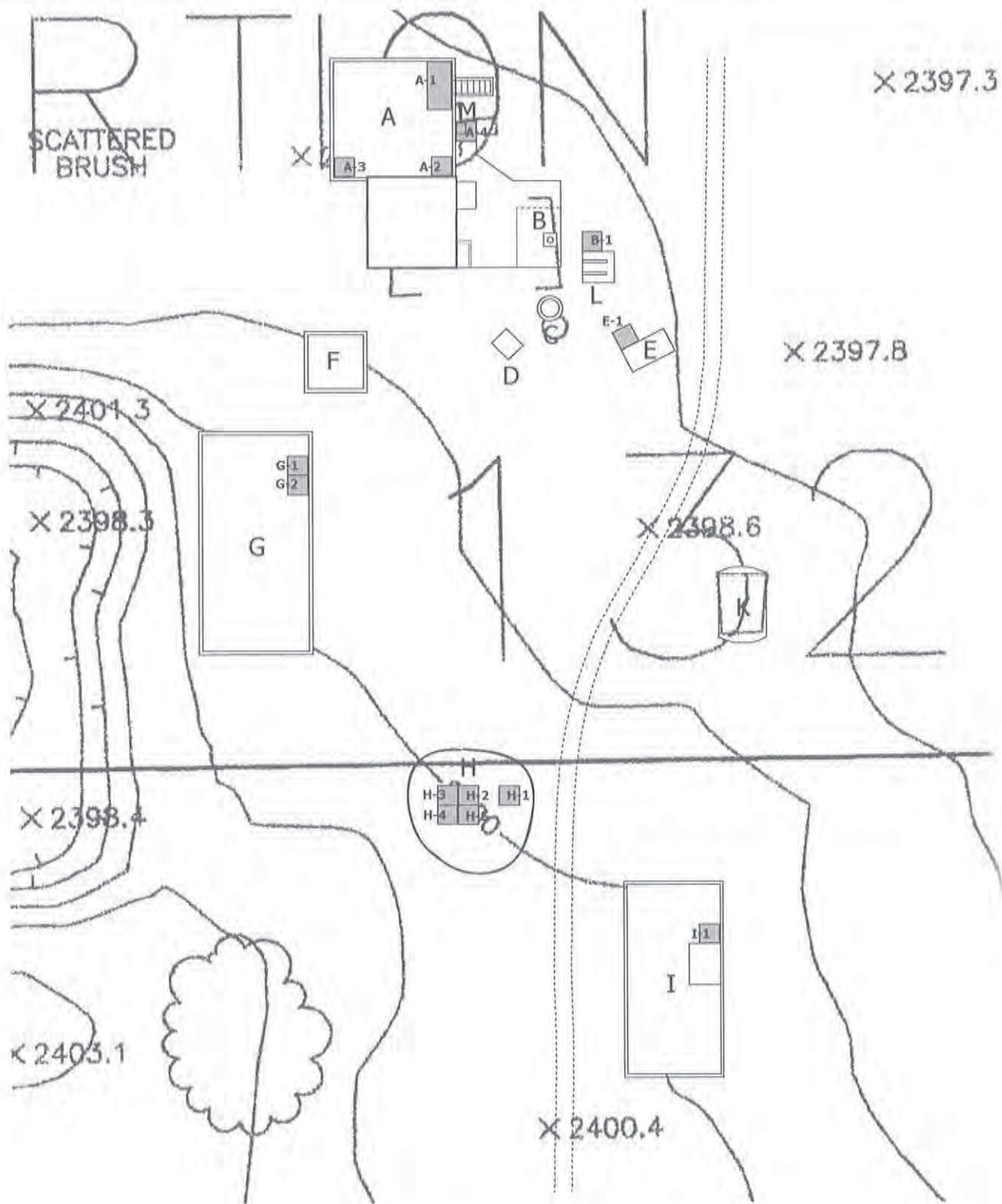
X 2400.4

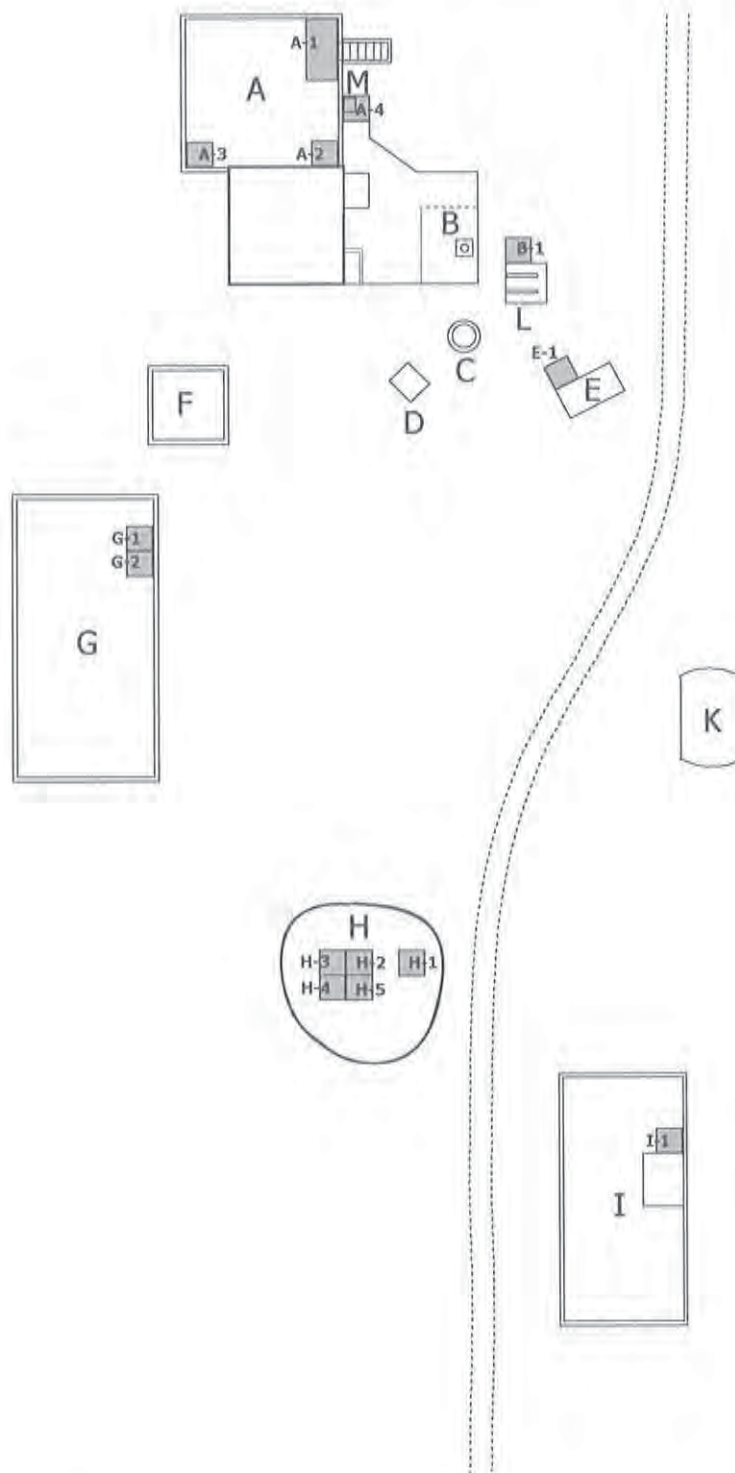
1 inch = 12 feet

■ = 1x1 meter test excavation



Site 539-1





1 inch = 12 feet

■ = 1x1 meter test excavation



The stairway is 6-feet east/west and 3-feet, 1-inch north/south. The southern portion of the foundation is an extension made up of a simple cement slab measuring 14-feet east/west and 14-feet, 4-inches north/south. Its northern end overlies the edge of the original residence footing. This slab functioned as support for an addition. There is a complex walkway and step adjacent to the southeast corner of the structure. The walkway abuts Feature B, a cement well pad.

Feature B: The feature is a well and cement well pad. The well casing is made of heavy gauge steel and is 12-1/8 inches in diameter. The casing has been cut off and there is a welded-on cap over the top of the casing. The casing is set into a raised block measuring 2-feet, 3-inches square. This well probably served both household and irrigation needs. There is a remnant of a wire fence north of the well. It is 3-feet, 8-inches tall and 7-feet long. It is made of T-bar and wire mesh with a rectangular weave.

Feature C: This is a 2-foot, 11-inch diameter cement standpipe situated 8-feet, 9- inches south of the well. The standpipe is linked to an apparent underground irrigation system. There is a cut-off 7-3/4 inch diameter steel pipe embedded in the north side of the standpipe that would have connected with the well. There appears to have been an east/west trending buried irrigation pipe system. There is a cement reinforcing collar at the base of the standpipe. It is 7-inches thick and has a corrugated surface. Corrugated roofing tin was probably used as a mold.

Feature D: This feature is a pump mount. It is a simple large cement block with four motor mounting studs on its top surface. It measures 3-feet, 11-inches long, 3-feet, 2-inches wide and 2-feet, 6-inches tall.

Feature E: The feature is a large cement block with twin raised pump mounting blocks on its top surface. It is 7-feet, 5-inches long, 4-feet wide and 2-feet, 2-inches tall. There are four mounting studs on the top surface of each raised block.

Feature F: This feature is a small 10-foot square, 6-inch wide cement footing that may have functioned as a tank stand, probably for residential use.

Feature G: The feature is a simple, rectangular, poured 6-inch wide cement footing with wall mounting bolts. The feature measures 36-feet, 3-inches north/south and 17-feet east/west. It probably represents a foundation for a barn or workshop.

Feature H: This feature is a refuse deposit/burn pit measuring about 16-feet, 4-inches in diameter.

Feature I: This feature is another simple rectangular foundation with a 6-inch wide footing. It is similar to Feature G. This feature is 16-feet east/west and 32- feet, 4-inches north/south and represents another outbuilding. There is a small, poorly-made cement slab at the east central portion of the structure measuring 5- feet east/west and 6-feet, 6 inches north/south.

Feature J: This feature is an earth-banked rectangular irrigation pond. The pond is about 4.9 feet deep and has plumbing associated with an underground irrigation system. The system is probably associated with a cleared abandoned field north of the subject property. There is a large salt cedar tree near the southeast corner of the pond. There is a considerable amount of household trash and debris in and surrounding the pond feature. There is evidence that bottle collectors have looted this area. Bottles observed in and around the pond date to the 1960's era and later, and probably represent post-occupational dumping.

Feature K: This feature was originally believed to be a wall segment from Feature A, however, further examination showed this feature to have been made "in situ". It consists of a segmented slab 11-feet, 1-inch long and 8-feet, 6-inches wide. It is rounded at both north and south ends and consists of four north/south trending panels which are each about 2-feet wide. The function of this feature is unknown.

Feature L: The feature was entirely buried and was discovered in the edge of Test Unit B-1 east of the well (Feature B). Feature L is a rough equipment mounting slab measuring 5-feet square. The slab is encrusted with grease and oil. There are two east/west trending 2 x 4 boards inset into the slab, but no mounting studs are present. The boards are 3-feet, 11-inches long.

Feature M: This feature is a small cement pad with brick impressions on its surface. The feature was discovered in Test Unit A-4 and measures 19-1/2 inches north/south and 18-3/4 inches east/west. It was constructed against the east wall of Feature A and is probably the foundation for a brick-lined stove or heater vent.

The site is an agriculture-oriented homesite with multiple features. The artifacts noted consist of a wide range of items representing multiple functions. The site is on the northeast subject property boundary. The northern property boundary passes through the site with the southern 1/3 of the site within the subject property. There is some evidence of previous looting and some of the glass has been used for target practice.

Phase II Field Work: Field work for the evaluation was completed between June 2 and June 12, 2007 by Richard Norwood (MA, Anthropology), assisted by a team of archaeologists representing RTFactfinders of Lancaster. The field work was begun by relocating the site, establishing a site datum, delineating refined site boundaries and assessing site condition since the original recording effort. The sites was found to be essentially in the same condition as when recorded during the phase I survey.

The site was mapped in detail. A datum was established as the central point of the irrigation standpipe designated Feature C. Various features were cleared of sand, measured using a tape measure, and plotted relative to Feature C.

Metal detector scanning was completed over the site to determine where concentrations of buried metal were located and to help place excavation units. A number of finds were made using metal

detectors, however, none proved to be diagnostic or collectable. Use of a steel probe was helpful in detecting and locating a buried refuse deposit at Feature H.

A series of 13 1x1 meter square excavation units were completed along with a special feature unit designated "A-1". These units were placed judgmentally and were aimed at exposing foundations or other features and to derive artifacts from the highest density portions of the deposit. Units were designated in accordance with the feature they were associated with and the number of the unit excavated at that feature. A unit list is provided below along with the maximum depth of each unit. The number of items collected and cataloged in each unit is also provided.

Unit Designation	Maximum Depth	Number of Cataloged Items
A-1	123cm	50
A-2	60cm	135
A-3	39cm	72
A-4	21cm	63
B-1	25cm	131
E-1	15cm	65
G-1	24cm	95
G-2	27cm	84
H-1	7cm	52
H-2	30cm	438
H-3	27cm	156
H-4	33cm	136
H-5	45cm	1,010
Block H, rake, east wall		104
Block H, rake, south wall		50
I-1	20cm	43

The deposit at this site consists of a gravelly, silty sand that becomes more compact with increasing depth. Cultural deposit depth ranges between 10 and 45 centimeters over most of the site. The semi-basement is 123 centimeters deep. The cultural deposit rests on a light tan, cemented, clayey sand hardpan and is relatively homogeneous. In some areas where burning occurred, sterile basement soil is baked a reddish-tan color and is extremely hard. As in many local sites, the deposit is disturbed by rodent burrowing. Some evidence of looting was noted. The phase II effort at Site 539-1 resulted the recovery and cataloging of 2,684 items.

The artifact finds are discussed in three sections. The results of the 1x1 units excavated to examine structural remains is presented first (Test Units A-2, 3, 4; B-1; E-1; G-1, 2; and I-1). The second section presents a discussion of special feature unit A-1. The last section presents the results of the five test excavation units completed at Feature H, an intact buried refuse deposit.

FEATURE TEST UNITS A-2, 3, 4; B-1; E-1; G-1, 2; and I-1

This group of units was completed to assess feature construction and associated artifacts. A primary refuse deposit was not encountered in any of these units. Test Unit A-2 had a depth of 60 centimeters. Hard sterile soil was encountered at that level. Presumably this represents the original surface beneath Feature A in the under-structure portion of the feature. Test Unit A-3 had a depth of 39 centimeters. An east/west trending intact glazed ceramic sewer pipe was encountered in this unit. It probably leads to a septic tank buried west of the structure. Test Unit A-4, placed against the outside wall of Feature A, was 21 centimeters deep. The base of a small brick feature (Feature M) was encountered in this unit. This feature, too small for a fireplace, may represent an exterior stove or heater vent.

Test Unit B-1, with 25 centimeters maximum depth, was placed west of and adjacent to the cement well pad. Portions of what may have been an additional pump mount or pad were encountered in the southern portion of the unit.

Test Unit E-1, adjacent to the north side of Feature E, proved to have a very hard asphalt-like, oil-cemented soil. This soil was encountered at about 5 centimeters deep. Soil was chipped out at the southwest unit corner to a depth of 15 centimeters in order to find and examine the base of the feature.

Test Units G-1 and G-2, with depths of 24 and 27 centimeters respectively, were excavated against the northeastern interior wall of Feature G. A hardened burned area of reddened clay, about 30 centimeters in diameter and 8 centimeters deep, was encountered in the north end of Test Unit G-2.

Test Unit I-1, with a maximum depth of 20 centimeters, was excavated north and adjacent to an interior slab feature. A layer of animal dung was encountered at about 10 centimeters.

A total of 688 items from these units was cataloged. The following presents a summary of the artifacts recovered. A list of artifacts recovered, by unit, is presented in Attachment 3.

DOMESTIC EXPENDABLE

CANNED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL (N = 5, excluding can scrap): The can assemblage is minimal and in poor condition due to excessive corrosion. They consist of an all-steel beer can, the base of a cardboard-sided oil can and a shoe polish can. Two non-diagnostic can lids were also recovered. Can morphology is consistent with the 1950's period.

GLASSED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL (BOTTLES, N = 51): Most specimens of bottle glass are badly shattered. No complete bottles were recovered. Products represented in the bottle assemblage include bleach, condiments, medicine and soda. Several glass colors are present.

When units produced minor amounts of glass with negligible weight, counts were obtained. The absolute and relative frequency of bottle glass (by count) of different colors is presented below:

Aqua	1	(1.9%)
Brown	13	(25.5%)
Clear	22	(43.1%)
Cobalt	1	(1.9%)
Dark green	3	(5.9%)
Light green	11	(21.5%)

In cases where large amounts of glass were encountered, non-diagnostic specimens were not counted, but weighted and cataloged as bulk glass. Totals for bulk glass are provided below.

Clear glass 29.0 Oz.

Brown glass 7.3 Oz.

No sun-altered amethyst glass was found which suggests a post-1925 origin for the assemblage. All bottles are machine-made specimens, which is typical of the mid-20th century.

BOTTLE MAKER'S MARKS: Five specimens were found with a bottle maker's mark. These are listed below.

[AHK] N = 1: The initials AHK was used on commercial containers by the Alexander H. Kerr & Company after 1944 (Toulouse 1971:44).

[IOVL] N = 3: The I-in-oval logo has been used by the Owens Illinois Glass Company since 1954. It replaced the earlier I-in-oval-over-diamond mark used between 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:403).

[MTC] N = 3: The Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company has used their distinctive MTC-in-an-inverted-triangular-shape logo since 1900 (Toulouse 1971:496).

BRAND NAMES: Several pieces with brand names were noted. They include the following.

Big Boy Salad Dressing

Coca-cola

Nehi soda

Santa Fe Vintners

The bottle assemblage is limited and not much can be said about variation in products or diet based on this assemblage. It is apparent that bottles reflect the post-1954 period. The assemblage is definitely consistent with bottles present in the 1954-1960 period.

OTHER PACKAGING (N = 6): These finds consist of bits of aluminum foil. Foil began to be introduced in packaging of many types in the post-World War II period. By the mid-1950s foil was quite common. One specimen of cellophane with imprinted lettering was also recovered. It was a wrapper for percale bed sheets.

FRESH MEAT (N = 12): There is very little evidence of significant meat consumption in this portion of the assemblage. There are a few bone fragments that may represent rabbit or chicken. Eggshell is also present and indicates the consumption of eggs. Oddly, the tip of a crab claw was recovered from Feature G.

CAN OR BOTTLE LIDS OR CAPS (N = 6): One crown-type bottle cap and five jar lids were recovered. None have legible lettering.

DOMESTIC NON-EXPENDABLE, KITCHEN

CERAMICS (N = 5): Only a few sherds of earthenware were recovered. All are small pieces of wares found in Feature H, which will be discussed later (Wares 6, 12, and 14). No pieces with maker's marks were found.

GLASSWARE (N = 2): Items include a fragment of a clear glass beer mug and a small piece of white glass.

DOMESTIC, GENERAL SYSTEMS

ELECTRICAL (N = 4): Electrical-related artifacts include a white porcelain wall tube insulator fragment and segments of copper electrical wire.

PLUMBING (N = 1): One small fragment of what may be PVC pipe was recovered. It is badly deteriorated.

LIGHTING (N = 20): The base of a possible Christmas tree bulb and clear light bulb glass was found. A total of 17 fragments of a red glass lantern globe was recovered from Feature G.

DECORATION (N = 4): This is a diverse category with unusual finds. One is a small piece of red plastic in the form of a bell. It may have been part of a Christmas decoration. A fragment of a small blue Christmas light bulb was also recovered. Another find is a holed, stamped piece of metal in the form of a "T". It may be a nail-on letter for use in spelling out a word or name. The fourth find is a concentration of what may be dried flowers used for home decoration.

TOY (N = 2): Items include a single link from a bicycle chain and a black rubber bicycle pedal bar.

HOUSEWARES (N = 10): There is a very sparse representation of housewares. These include

clothes pin springs, fragments of a mirror, paper staples and an aluminum screw-type notebook post.

DOMESTIC, CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE

TOOL (N = 3): This assemblage has a piece of cylindrical carborundum abrasive that may have been used in tool sharpening, an artist's or hobbyist's paintbrush ferrule and a pair of pliers.

HARDWARE/FASTENER (N = 345): As would be expected in the vicinity of structures, the fastener assemblage is the most extensive of any in this assemblage. Bolts, clips, a cotter pin, nails, nuts, screws, box staples, fence staples, carpet tacks, roofing tacks, washers and various pieces of wire were recovered. There is a good deal of variation in sizes and types of fasteners which is typical of a residential location. Significantly, there are no antique forms of fasteners, such as square nails, that would indicate early construction and occupation at this site.

HARDWARE/FIXTURE (N = 35): A variety of items are classed as fixtures. There is nothing extraordinary in the fixture assemblage and there are no specimens that indicate early occupation.

MATERIALS/INTERIOR (N = 13): Artifacts include fragments of drywall, floor tile, plastic, vinyl, rubber and plate glass.

MATERIALS/EXTERIOR (N = 63): Exterior materials include asbestos siding, brick, cement chunks, cut sheet metal, machining burrs, milled lumber, resin droplets from fresh pine lumber, composition roofing with green gravel coating and various unidentifiable items. There are 28 specimens of window glass. Some of the window glass is aqua-colored.

PERSONAL

CLOTHING (N = 3): Evidence of clothing is rare. Items include a two-hole shell button, a snap and a fragment of a zipper.

ADORNMENT (N = 3): A small white glass bead was recovered. It is rectangular in cross section and ovoid in profile. A hat pin was also found. It has a teardrop shaped white glass head. A piece of costume jewelry was also found. It is made of pot metal and consists of a cluster of seven stone settings, but it has no inset stones.

PERSONAL KIT (N = 1): A fragment of an aviator-type sunglass lens was recovered. It has a very dark green tint.

RECREATION

ARMS AND MUNITIONS (N = 39): Finds in this assemblage include 22 BBs and two .22 caliber bullets. A total of 15 .22 caliber cartridges were found. Headstamps include "C", "F",

"U", "HI/U/SPEED and "SUPER/X". It is probable that many of these cartridges represent post-abandonment target shooting.

TRANSPORTATION

AUTO PARTS (N = 4): Fragments of a clutch plate, an auto piston ring and auto safety glass were found.

FARMING/RANCHING

FENCING (N = 1): Fragments of barbed wire were found.

FARM EQUIPMENT (N = 1): A cutting blade from a mower was recovered. Such blades were used on equipment for harvesting alfalfa.

LIVESTOCK/POULTRY (N = 14): Animal dung was found in Unit I-1. This structure was probably used for keeping livestock, possibly horses. A total of 11 chicken "gizzard stones", consisting of small abraded glass fragments, were recovered in Feature G. A large quantity of small oyster shell fragments was found in the same location. Ground shell was often used as a dietary supplement in feeding chickens. It is possible that chickens were kept in this structure.

MISCELLANEOUS NON-ARTIFACTUAL AND INTRUSIVE ITEMS

Intrusive items include unburned rodent bone and various pieces of plastic.

In summary, the items found all reflect a late period occupation post-dating 1954.

FEATURE UNIT A-1

This unit was completed to uncover the stairway entering Feature A at the northwest corner and to determine what type of basement was present as well as to recover a sample of artifacts from the basement area. The unit was not of a fixed-size. The unit was designed to clear the stairway to the basement floor and determine what type of floor existed in the basement. In this case, excavated soil was not screened.

The soil in this unit was rubble-filled. Massive quantities of milled lumber, asbestos siding, brick and composition roofing make up a large portion of the fill. This was expected given that the Feature A structure had been destroyed and largely removed. The stairway and basement did not contain a primary household refuse deposit, however, a variety of artifacts were recovered. At a depth of about 60 centimeters, a strong and very foul odor, such as associated with decomposing animals, was encountered. Therefore, only a small portion of the basement was cleared. A summary of the artifacts recovered or observed in Feature Unit A-1 is provided below.

DOMESTIC EXPENDABLE

CANNED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL (N = 4, excluding can scrap): As with other areas of this site, the can assemblage is minimal and in poor condition due to excessive corrosion. They consist of fragments of all-steel beer cans, an aluminum hair spray can, a spray paint can and pieces of sanitary cans. Can morphology is consistent with the 1950s-early 1960s period.

GLASSED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL (BOTTLES, N = 16): Bottle glass fragments were not systematically retained, and were relatively uncommon. All whole bottles were saved. Products represented in the bottle assemblage include bleach, cod liver oil, coffee, condiments, hair dressing, medicine, model airplane paint, shampoo and toiletry. Only clear and brown glass was observed. All bottle glass post-dates 1954.

BOTTLE MAKER'S MARKS: Most specimens have a bottle maker's mark, as listed below.

[FHEX] N = 2: The F-in-hexagon mark was used by Fairmount Glass Works/Company between 1945-1960 (Toulouse 1971:201).

[GB] N = 1: A stylized "GB" was found on a clear glass bottle base with an applied color label indicating it held "HERBOLD LIQUID POMADE", a 1950s-era product. No reference for this logo was found.

[GC] N = 1: The angular C-over-angular-G mark signifies Glass Containers, Inc. of Fullerton, California, who operated several plants in Southern California. The mark shown in Toulouse (1971:220) is listed as having first been used in 1945, however, it may date somewhat earlier.

[HA] N = 1: The large-H-over-small-A mark was used by Hazel-Atlas Glass Company. Toulouse (1971:220) lists the mark as first used in 1920, however, trademark office records quoted by Peterson (1968) indicate it was first used in 1923. The mark is thought to have been last used in 1964.

[IOVL] N = 6: The I-in-oval logo has been used by the Owens Illinois Glass Company since 1954. It replaced the earlier I-in-oval over diamond mark used between 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:403).

[LCIR] N = 1: The L-in-oval mark was used by Latchford Glass Company of Los Angeles, California, between 1925-1938 and after 1957 (Toulouse 1971:316).

[MG] N = 1: The inward leaning M-joined-to-G mark (Toulouse logo #3) was used by the Maywood Glass Company of Compton, California, between 1930-1959 (Toulouse 1971:357). Toulouse lists the logo as being used circa 1958, but this logo occurs regularly in earlier assemblages.

A total of 13 specimens with bottle maker's marks occur. By far, Owen's Illinois Glass Company 1-in-oval bottle maker's marks dominate the bottle assemblage, comprising nearly half of the marks observed. The bottle assemblage comfortably dates between circa 1954-1960, a relatively tight date range.

Brand names were noted on several specimens. The following names were noted or recognized:

Duraglas (Glass made by Owen's Illinois Corp. circa 1940-1964)
Herbold Liquid Pomade
McKesson's Cod Liver Oil
Purex (Bleach)

The bottle assemblage is limited and not much can be said about variation in products or diet based on this assemblage. It is apparent that bottles reflect the post-1954 period.

OTHER PACKAGING (N = 2): These finds consist of a foil envelope for cocoa powder mix and a disposable aluminum pie plate.

DOMESTIC NON-EXPENDABLE, KITCHEN

CERAMICS (N = 1): One fragment was recovered and it is unlike any other ceramic found elsewhere in the site. It is a white earthenware with an interior polychrome floral decal decoration and a gilt floral exterior decoration. This type of heavily decorated ware was popular in the 1950s period.

GLASSWARE (N = 1): A blue glass coffee cup handle was noted. It is probably a brand called "Fire King" and similar or identical to a ware found in Locus H.

DOMESTIC, GENERAL SYSTEMS

ELECTRICAL (N = 3): Electrical-related artifacts include a white porcelain wall tube insulator with a triangular shaped maker's mark, a porcelain insulator fragment marked "BULL" and a brass two-plug wall outlet cover plate.

PLUMBING (N = 1): A large, broken cement laundry sink was found overturned on the basement floor. The rubber stopper and brass drain from this item was saved. Neither display a maker's mark. The presence of this sink in the basement, as well as a whole Purex bleach bottle, suggests that the basement may have functioned as a laundry room.

ENTERTAINMENT (N = 1): Small bits of newspaper were found, but none legible enough to derive useful information. A phone number on one fragment has the WH prefix, which was commonly used in the 1950s.

LIGHTING (N = 1): A complete large light bulb without its base was recovered. It is stamped "GENERAL ELECTRIC", however, its wattage could not be determined.

DECORATION (N = 1): A greenish plastic plant pot was recovered at the base of the stairwell. It is imprinted "McCLEAN BULB FARMS, INC./PUYALLUP, WASH. U.S.A.".

TOY (N = 1): A single glass marble was found. It is made of clear glass with a yellow swirl inside.

PET EQUIPMENT (N = 1): A simple leather dog collar was found. No tags were associated with the collar.

DOMESTIC, CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE

TOOL (N = 1): A window squeegee was recovered. It has a brass finish and is stamped "STECONE/MORSE-STARRET PRODUCTS CO.".

HARDWARE/FASTENER (N = 2): A galvanized siding nail and a large wood screw were saved. However, thousands of nails are present in the deposit, as would be expected in areas with construction debris. As with the Feature Units discussed earlier there are no antique forms of fasteners, such as square nails, that would indicate early construction and occupation at this site.

HARDWARE/FIXTURE (N = 5): Items include a piece of copper pipe which may relate to a gas line, a tool box handle, an unidentified item with a rubber cup and protruding mechanical item, and two clear glass "floor guard" cups used to protect hardwood floors from furniture leg damage. One of the floor guards has the Hazel-Atlas maker's mark indicating manufacture between 1920-1964. There is nothing extraordinary in the fixture assemblage and there are no specimens that indicate early occupation.

MATERIALS/INTERIOR (N = 13): Artifacts include many fragments of drywall and floor tile.

MATERIALS/EXTERIOR (N = 63): Exterior materials include asbestos siding, brick, cement chunks, cut sheet metal for roof flashing, milled lumber and large quantities of composition roofing with green gravel coating. There is also abundant window glass.

PERSONAL

CLOTHING (N = 1): One well-made black leather men's shoe was found. It carries no maker's mark or other useful information.

HABITS/ADDICTIONS (N = 1): A very crudely-made ceramic ash tray was recovered. It is glazed a bright yellow color and appears as if it was a child's elementary school project.

RECREATION

No recreation-related items were found.

TRANSPORTATION

AUTO PARTS (N = 2): A badly rusted spark plug marked "AC" was recovered. A brown bakelite floating-ball auto dash board compass was also found. These types of compasses were popular in the 1940s-1950s period. It is marked "HULL MFG. CO" and probably dates to the early 1950s.

A total of 50 items from this unit was saved and cataloged. In summary, there is no evidence for occupation during periods other than between 1954 and 1960.

FEATURE TEST UNITS H-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and Wall Rakes

This group of units was completed to assess a household refuse deposit recorded as Locus H. An intact buried refuse deposit and burn pit were exposed in these units. The first unit, H-1, had the most surface evidence, but lacked a buried deposit. Use of a steel probe aided in refining the location of a buried deposit a meter to the west of Test Unit H-1. The deposit in Test Units H-2, and especially H-5, proved to have an extremely high density deposit of artifacts. Also, the outlines of a rectangularly shaped burned pit was exposed in the floor of both these units. The pit is relatively shallow, varying in depth between 10 and 12 centimeters. Most of the artifacts in the deposit had been burned and some melting and shattering of artifacts had occurred. Nonetheless, many diagnostic artifacts were found sufficiently intact to provide information.

A total of 1989 Locus H items was cataloged. The following presents a summary of the artifacts. A list of artifacts recovered, sorted by functional domain, is presented in Attachment 3.

DOMESTIC EXPENDABLE

CANNED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL (N = 44, excluding can scrap): The can assemblage was originally quite extensive, however, it is in poor condition due to excessive corrosion. Corrosion is so extensive that cans had "crystallized" and broken into fragments. Many pounds of rusted can scrap were recovered, examined and then discarded.

Despite poor condition, it is readily apparent that the can assemblage is a late period one. Aluminum was just starting to be introduced into can manufacture and several fish cans were found that are all-aluminum. Aluminum had not yet been incorporated into beer and soda cans at this time. The can assemblage dates to the mid-to-late 1950s. A list of can types recognized is provided below.

Aspirin tin (Hinged box)

Coffee can (Vacuum-packed resealable)
 Fish can (Probably herring, embossed "NORWAY")
 Friction/interior lid (Chocolate, nuts, tobacco)
 Juice concentrate (Cardboard-sided)
 Milk (Regular size)
 Oil (Cardboard-sided)
 Rectangular (Large, with handle)
 Salt box (Cardboard, with aluminum pour spout)
 Sanitary
 Spice (Rectangular, with sliding shaker top)

Due to severe deterioration, the counting and typing of cans was not attempted. Based on the examination of can scrap it appears that sanitary cans are by far the most abundant type represented.

GLASSED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL (BOTTLES, N = 421): The glass bottle assemblage is quite extensive. Many complete bottles were recovered, as well as intact bottle bases. Products represented in the bottle assemblage include beer, beverages, bleach, Certo (a product used for home canning), soap, cologne, condiments, cosmetics, extracts, glue, ink, liquor, medicines, model paints, salad dressings, sauces, soda, spice, syrups, toiletries and wines.

Several glass colors are present. When units produced minor amounts of glass with negligible weight, counts were obtained. The absolute and relative frequency of bottle glass (by count) of different colors is presented below:

Aqua	2	(0.4%)
Brown	120	(26.6%)
Clear	214	(50.8%)
Dark green	63	(14.9%)
Olive	5	(1.2%)
White	17	(4.0%)

In cases where large amounts of glass were encountered, non-diagnostic specimens were not counted, but weighted and cataloged as bulk glass. Totals for bulk glass are provided below.

Brown glass	128.9 Oz	(8+pounds)
Brown CLEAR	469.7 Oz	(29+pounds)
Dark green	9.2 Oz	
Olive	3.3 Oz	

As expected in late period assemblages, brown and clear glass clearly dominate the assemblage.

BOTTLE MAKER'S MARKS: There is a very good representation of bottle maker's marks in

the bottle assemblage. A listing of bottle maker's marks and dates of manufacture are provided below. The list presents the number of times the mark was observed (N = x), a letter code used for the mark [WXY], the name of the company, a description of the mark and when it was used, as referenced by Toulouse (1971).

[ACIR] N = 1: The A-in-circle mark denotes the Armstrong Cork Company, Glass Division. This mark was used between 1938 and 1969 (Toulouse 1971:24).

[AHK] N = 3: The initials AHK were used on commercial containers by the Alexander H. Kerr & Company after 1944 (Toulouse 1971:44).

[ANCH] N = 2: The anchor-over-H logo was used by the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation since 1938. Bottles that are also marked with the term "ANCHORGLASS" were made in 1946 or later (Toulouse 1971:46-48).

[BALL] N = 2: The Ball-in-script mark was used by the Ball Brothers Company over a long period between the 1880s and 1969. The company did not produce jars for commercially-packed foods until the mid-20th century (Toulouse 1971:66). These two specimens are for commercial products.

[BCIR] N = 6: The B-in-circle mark was first used by Brockway Machine Bottle Company in 1925 (Toulouse 1971:59). After 1933 it became the Brockway Glass Company (1933-1988) and the mark was used until 1988.

[DIAM] N = 2: A simple elongated diamond was used by Diamond Glass Company of Royersford, Pennsylvania. The diamond mark was used after 1924 (Toulouse 1971:550).

[DIX] N = 1: The word "DIXIE" appears on some glassware of the 1940s and 1950s. There is no reference to a maker in Toulouse (1971) and this may represent a brand name who subcontracted manufacture of their glass containers.

[DURA] N = 4: The trade name "DURAGLAS" in script was embossed on Owens-Illinois bottles extensively between 1940 and the early 1960s. It appears on bottles with both the [OI] and [IOVL] maker's marks.

[FHEX] N = 2: The F-in-hexagon mark was used by Fairmount Glass Works/Company between 1945-1960 (Toulouse 1971:201).

[GC] N = 10: The angular C-over-angular-G mark signifies Glass Containers, Inc. of Fullerton, California, who operated several plants in Southern California. The mark shown in Toulouse (1971:220) is listed as having first been used in 1945, however, it may date somewhat earlier.

[HA] N = 8: The large-H-over-small-A mark was used by Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

Toulouse (1971:220) lists the mark as first used in 1920, however, trademark office records quoted by Peterson (1968) indicate it was first used in 1923. The mark is thought to have been last used in 1964.

[IOVL] N = 64: The I-in-oval logo has been used by the Owens Illinois Glass Company since 1954. It replaced the earlier I-in-oval over diamond mark used between 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:403).

[LAW] N = 8: The name Lawry's appears on glass bottle bases, but is not listed as a glass maker. The company apparently subcontracted for the manufacture of their bottles.

[LCIR] N = 4: The L-in-oval mark was used by Latchford Glass Company of Los Angeles, California, between 1925-1938 and after 1957 (Toulouse 1971:316).

[LM] N = 2: The LM-in-circle mark was used by the Latchford-Marble Glass Company of Los Angeles, California between 1939 and 1957 (Toulouse 1971:332).

[LSQU] N = 2: The L-in-square mark was used by the Lincoln Container Corporation starting in 1953 (Toulouse 1971:316).

[MG] N = 2: The inward leaning M-joined-to-G mark (Toulouse logo #3) was used by the Maywood Glass Company of Compton, California, between 1930-1959 (Toulouse 1971:357). Toulouse lists the logo as being used circa 1958, but this logo occurs regularly in earlier assemblages.

[MTC] N = 3: The Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company used their distinctive MTC-in-an-inverted-triangle shape since 1900 (Toulouse 1971:496).

[NSQU] N = 1: The N-in-square mark was used by Obear-Nester Glass Company of East St. Louis between approximately 1915-1980 (Toulouse 1971:374).

[OI] N = 4: The I-in-O-inside-elongated-diamond is one of the most common marks of the mid-20th century. Toulouse lists this mark of Owens-Illinois Glass Company as being used between 1929 and 1954 (1971:403). The diamond was removed from the "old" mark (diamond superimposed over an "I" and an "O" or oval) beginning around 1954, although some bottle molds apparently did not have the diamond removed until as late as 1958.

[TCIR] N = 1: A T-in-circle logo is not listed in Toulouse (1971) and could not be identified.

[WCIR] N = 1: The W-in-circle logo has been used by the T. C. Wheaton Company since 1946 (Toulouse 1971:527).

A total of 120 specimens with actual glass maker's marks occur. By far, the Owen's Illinois

Glass Company's I-in-oval bottle maker's mark dominates the bottle assemblage. It comprises half (53.3%) of the marks observed. This is common in 1950s era assemblages since Owen-Illinois had the largest bottle market share during this period. For the most part, in terms of maker's marks, the bottle assemblage comfortably dates between circa 1954-1960, a relatively tight date range.

Brand names were noted on many specimens. The following names were noted:

- 7-Up (Soda)
- Alka-Seltzer (Medicine)
- Bireley's (Soda)
- Duraglas (Glass made by Owen's Illinois Corp.)
- Lawry's (Spice/seasoning)
- Le Page's (Paper glue)
- Log Cabin Syrup (Maple syrup)
- Lotta Cola (Soda)
- Nesbitts (Soda)
- Norwich (Medicine, aspirin)
- Pabst Blue Ribbon (Beer)
- Pertussin (Cough medicine)
- Purex (Bleach)
- Shedd's Old Style Sauce (Sauce, dressing)
- Shilling (Spice)
- Vernor's (Soda, ginger ale)
- Wishbone (Salad dressing)
- White Magic (Bleach, blueing)
- Whitehall (Medicine, Anacin)

The bottle assemblage is extensive. There is a large portion of soda in the diet. Several brands were identified and include "Lotta Cola", the first cola introduced in a 16-ounce bottle. This brand was short-lived, lasting from 1957 to the early 1960s. Beer, liquor and wine are present in relatively modest amounts. There is no evidence that suggests that site occupants were heavy drinkers. There is a product known as Certo in the assemblage. This product was used in home canning thus indicating canning was done in the household. Lawry's was a favorite condiment in this home. Lawry's "seasoning salt" was often used as a tenderizer and flavor additive for lesser grades of meat. Shedd's old style sauce was also popular. This product was mayonnaise-like with lots of horse radish. The household had a modest quantity of cosmetics and toiletries. The most notable aspect of the bottle assemblage is a very high quantity of medical bottles. There are many small screw-top brown glass bottles embossed "WHITEHALL" on the sides. These likely contained a product called Anacin, a pain-killer containing aspirin and caffeine. It is probable that someone in the household was treating chronic pain, perhaps from arthritis or other pain-related disease.

As with bottle specimens found elsewhere at this site, the assemblage is definitely consistent with bottles present in the 1954-1960 period.

OTHER PACKAGING (N = 8): These finds consist of bits of aluminum foil. Foil began to be introduced in packaging of many types in the post-World War II period and is a good time marker for later-period assemblages. By the mid-1950s foil was quite common. One specimen of plastic strip was found that looks like a bandaide, but lacks the interior gauze pad.

PRODUCE (N = 13): Produce remnants noted include peach pits, almond, filbert and walnut shells. A piece of a pine cone was also found, but the use of pine nuts in the diet is unknown.

FRESH MEAT (N = 11): There is considerable evidence of meat consumption. Eggshell is present in abundance indicating the consumption of eggs. Food bone is particularly abundant and four "bulk samples" were cataloged. Typically, bone is badly fragmented and often burned. Various cuts of beef, pork, fowl and fish were being consumed in the household. The poor condition of the bone makes it difficult to quantify or systematically analyze the assemblage in greater detail.

CAN OR BOTTLE LIDS OR CAPS (N = 23): A variety of lids were recovered and most are believed to fit a variety of condiment jars. Oddly, given the frequency of soda bottles in the assemblage, only one crown-type bottle cap was recovered. None of the caps or lids have legible lettering.

DOMESTIC NON-EXPENDABLE, KITCHEN

CERAMICS (N = 539): Ceramics are subdivided into three basic categories: earthenware, porcelain and crockery. Typically, earthenware is considered everyday-ware and has a grainy texture. Porcelain, which is fired at hotter temperatures, is glass-like and is typically more expensive. Crockery is usually thick, porous and cream-colored. Crockery is commonly used for food storage rather than for serving.

There is a substantial ceramic assemblage in the Locus H deposit. Photographs of various wares are presented in Attachment 4. A summary of the various wares found is provided below.

Ware 1 (N = 30): Earthenware, bowl, cup, saucer, white glaze, brown transferware pictorial, band of oak leaves and acorns at rim, boats, plus trees and windmill elements, no maker's mark.

Ware 2 (N = 49): Earthenware, bowl, cup, plate, white glaze, cobalt blue "Blue Willow" transferware, marked "MADE IN/JAPAN".

Ware 3 (N = 66): Earthenware, bowl, plate, white glaze, hand painted leaves and cherries in black outline with cherries painted red, no maker's mark.

Ware 4 (N = 19): Earthenware, cup, plate, white glaze, hand painted decorative elements, Southern Potteries, Inc. distinctive maker's mark was used between 1917-1957 (Lehner 1988:433, mark 1), pattern name is "Cock o' the Walk".

Ware 5 (N = 55): Earthenware, cup, speckled turquoise glaze, marked "JAPAN".

Ware 6 (N = 9): Earthenware, bread plate, plain dark green glaze, no maker's mark.

Ware 7 (N = 9): Porcelain, plate, light green interior glaze, white exterior glaze, Syracuse China Company, "OLD IVORY/SYRACUSE CHINA/O.P.C.O." in ribbon/"S-1-in-circle" date code (Lehner 1988:458, mark #102), possibly made in 1938.

Ware 8 (N = 10): Earthenware, plate, butterscotch yellow glaze, ring ware, embossed "...AINBOW". W. S. George China Company made a pattern called "Rainbow" in the color "pumpkin" in the late 1930s. Hall China Company also made a ware called Rainbow (Kovel and Kovel 1995).

Ware 9 (N = 9): Earthenware, saucer, white glaze, silvered line at rim with abstract silvered elements below rim, Taylor, Smith and Taylor China Company (Gates and Ormerod 1982:274, Figure 252a with "125017" beneath) with the mark used circa 1935-1960.

Ware 10 (N = 10): Earthenware, cup, white glaze, novelty item, purple accents with brown lettering "HALF A CUP", no maker's mark. This partitioned cup suggests that site occupants had a sense of humor.

Ware 11 (N = 25): Porcelain, plate, white glaze, gilt line at rim, small dragon logo with "GERMANY/US-ZONE" underneath. German ceramics were marked "US Zone" right after World War II (1945-1949). The specific mark was not identified.

Ware 12 (N = 17): Earthenware, mixing bowl, dark brown glaze over embossed decoration, base has the text fragment "OVEN P.../STONEW.../U.S.A.". The mark signifies MARCREST/OVEN PROOF/STONEWARE, a ware made during the 1950's.

Ware 13 (N = 10): Earthenware, thick mug, light yellow glaze, base embossed "CALIFORNIA MODERN/SANTA ANITA/WARE". Santa Anita Pottery operated between 1939 and about 1957 (Lehner 1988:404). The mark on this specimen is Lehner's logo #2.

Ware 14 (N = 27): Earthenware, cups, light yellow glaze, relatively thin, no maker's mark.

Ware 15 (N = 25): Earthenware, plate, light yellow glaze, "SUNSET POTTERY/MADE IN/CALIFORNIA/U.S.A." over a sun setting in the ocean. Not listed in Lehner (1988) or Kovel and Kovel (1995). A Sunset Pottery is listed on Replacements.com but no information is provided. Possibly this is a Vernon Kilns product marketed under another name. Circa 1940s-

1950s.

Ware 16 (N = 17): Earthenware, saucer, white glaze, wide gilt band at rim, Homer Laughlin semi-vitreous ware, 1900-1960 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:136, figure 116d). Code is "H 8 N 7".

Ware 17 (N = 10): Earthenware, saucer, white glaze, floral and basket decal decor, scalloped surface, "EDWIN M. KNOWLES/CHINA CO./MADE IN U.S.A./39-6". Semi-vitreous ware circa 1930-1948, possibly made in 1939 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:100, figure 82c).

Ware 18 (N = 9): Earthenware, plate, white glaze, wide deep red band at rim, abstract gilt element below rim and floral decal in well, Steubenville Pottery Company (1879-1959), mark #19. The mark was filed for patent registration with mark No. 18 claiming use since April 9, 1931 for use on earthenware (Lehner 1988:446-447).

Ware 19 (N = 6): Earthenware, saucer, white glaze, floral decal decor, "TST/AVONA/CHINA"-in-triangle. This mark was used by Taylor, Smith and Taylor between 1917 and circa 1925 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:269, figure 247b).

Ware 20 (N = 6): Earthenware, serving bowl, white glaze, trace of floral decal decor, scalloped and embossed rim, no maker's mark.

Ware 21 (N = 15): Earthenware, large plate or platter, white glaze, no decor, thick, no maker's mark.

Ware 22 (N = 11): Earthenware, saucer, white glaze, embossed floral decor below rim, concentric circles at well edge, marked "PEACHTREE [in quotes]/U.S.A.". Lenox China produced a pattern of this name, but it differs from the specimen found.

Ware 23 (N = 1): Earthenware, plate, maroon glaze, rim only, scalloped, unique to site, no maker's mark.

Ware 24 (N = 1): Earthenware (Decoration), bud vase, tan glaze, rectangular bottle shape, no maker's mark.

Ware 25 (N = 7): Earthenware, bread plate, white glaze, embossed rose pattern, scalloped rim and well, Homer Laughlin semi-vitreous ware, 1900-1960 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:136, figure 116d). Code is "141 N 8".

Ware 26 (N = 8): Earthenware, bread plate, white glaze, black rim band, concentric rings at well edge, floral decal in well, "VERNON KILNS/CALIFORNIA/MADE IN U.S.A." The mark consists of simple text and is not illustrated in Lehner 1988 or Nelson 1994.

Ware 27 (N = 3): Crockery, poultry fountain dish, tan glaze, pieces refit, no maker's mark.

Ware 28 (N = 1): Crockery, large jar, tan glaze, rim only, no maker's mark.

Ware 29 (N = 7): Earthenware, bread plate, white glaze, base only, floral decal in well, Paden City Pottery, "SHELL KREST/PADEN CITY/W. VA.". Mark #5 in Lehner (1988:336) was used in the late 1930s and 1940s.

Ware 30 (N = 10): Earthenware (Decoration), planter pot, elongated urn with handles, dark brown glaze, no maker's mark.

Ware 31 (N = 2): Earthenware (Decoration), planter pot, flat sides, rounded profile, white glaze, no maker's mark.

Note: Wares 24, 30 and 31 are representative of items used in home decoration so are classified as such in assemblage counts.

There is considerable variation in ceramics, thus, it is difficult to generalize about the collection. Almost 30 different wares were involved in serving food. Both inexpensive utility wares and cheap Japanese imports as well as high quality wares, such as German porcelain, are present. There is also a great deal of variation in decoration, ranging from the gaudy and colorful to the solid color wares with no decorative elements. Many of the wares are represented by only one or two vessels. Perhaps this variation indicates either the acquisition of many ceramics on a piece by piece basis, or the sharing of prepared food among different households with different ceramics.

Also, it is interesting to note that most of the ceramics are post-World War II period and roughly contemporary in manufacture. With the exception of Ware 19, a single plate, there appears to be no heirloom china being used and discarded. It is not apparent that any ware was passed down from an earlier generation.

GLASSWARE (N = 135): Items include bowls, cups, dishes and tumblers. Fire King Oven Ware, also known as Jadeware, which was very popular in the 1940s and 1950s, is present as cups and rib-sided bowls. A Fire King ware made of blue glass is also present. One type of pressed glass depressionware is also represented. It is a pale yellow glass with ornate decor typical of the 1930s. These wares would have supplemented the ceramic assemblage for serving food. Tumblers are present, but not particularly abundant. Many are characterized by applied color labeling with either floral or cute-small-animal motifs. These were commonly obtained by purchasing a variety of retail products (jelly, jam, cheese spread) that came in such tumblers. "Jelly glasses" were a common element of 1940-1950s glassware assemblages. Interestingly, one of the tumblers was partitioned in half like the "half a cup" coffee cup (Ware 10). This concern with half measures may have been a household joke.

CANNING JARS AND EQUIPMENT (N = 4): The representation of home canning is quite

minimal. Specimens include sidewall glass representing perhaps two jars and an open-top screw type lid. In the 1950s canning-related items become increasingly rare as commercial foods replaced home-canned products.

FLATWARE (N = 5): Specimens include a badly rusted dinner knife blade and handle, a stainless steel spoon with no maker's mark, a silver plated spoon and a partially melted red plastic fork. The silver-plated spoon is marked "S LADY ESTHER SILVER PLATE". The Lady Esther pattern was introduced in 1935 and manufactured by Lunt Silversmiths (Hagan 1995:176). Plastic spoons were beginning to become common in the 1950s and were of such quality that they could be washed and reused.

ENAMELWARE/TINWARE (N = 1): A badly rusted piece of rim appears to be part of a small basin or bowl. No graniteware was noted in the assemblage.

COOKWARE (N = 12): One partially melted portion of the aluminum support stem for a coffee pot percolator basket was recovered. Other specimens include pieces of a large, heavy, knobbed, clear glass pot lid that may have been used on a crock-pot.

APPLIANCE (N = 5): Segments of tightly coiled copper wire, typical of hot plate heater coils, were found. The remaining specimens appear to be rubber or plastic circular support pads used on the base of toasters, hot plates or other small kitchen appliances.

OTHER FOOD PREPARATION/SERVICE TOOLS (N = 4): Items include a small aluminum measuring spoon, a broken paring knife, a spatula handle, and the lever portion of a carbonated beverage bottle expanding sealer.

DOMESTIC, GENERAL SYSTEMS

ELECTRICAL (N = 19): Electrical-related artifacts include the carbon rods from D-cell batteries, a small bulb socket, part of a large cylindrical fuse, plug teeth, electrical wire and a transformer, perhaps from a radio.

PLUMBING (N = 2): One small fragment of a steel pipe and one nut used for affixing faucets were recovered.

PEST CONTROL (N = 1): One classic wire gopher trap, along with its chain attachment, was found.

ENTERTAINMENT (N = 4): Pieces of a vacuum tube (Type 7A8) and fragments of newspaper were recovered. The tube may have been used in either a radio or television set. The newspaper fragments are small and difficult to read. Not enough text is legible to provide definite date information. However, a phone number in a want ad is listed as "WH 2-8676". For Lancaster, the WH prefix is believed to have stood for Whitehall. Such phone numbers were common to

the 1950's period.

SECURITY (N = 1): A small jewelry box lock was found.

LIGHTING (N = 13): Light bulb bases, glass and parts were found. One fragment is marked "SYLVANIA 60 WATT/120V".

DECORATION (N = 6): There are at least three ceramic items, a bud vase and two planter pots, represented in the assemblage. Use of house plants for decoration was common after the World War II period. The items are described in the ceramic section under Wares 24, 30 and 31. The remaining items are Christmas tree light bulbs or bulb parts.

TOY (N = 10): Items include various bicycle parts including a name plate for a "MURRAY" bicycle. Other items include a harmonica, a cap pistol, a tricycle wheel, a possible metal airplane part and a toy wheel. One piece of stamped sheet with a reptilian scaled texture may also have been a toy.

HOUSEWARES (N = 124): There is a substantial representation of housewares. These include clothespin springs, paper staples and paper brads, cup hooks, flashlight parts, rubber bands, scissors, a thermos cap, a thermometer, steel wool and pins. There is also a good deal of evidence related to writing including pencil lead, eraser ferrules and various ball point pen parts. One pen pocket clip is embossed "WEAREVER".

DOMESTIC, CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE

TOOL (N = 10): This assemblage has pieces of cylindrical carborundum abrasive that may have been used in tool sharpening, an allen wrench, pieces of a carpenters chalk stick, a drill bit key, a soldering tip, and a tape measure. It is probable that site occupants had at least an average skill in household carpentry.

HARDWARE/FASTENER (N = 346): The fastener assemblage is very extensive. Bolts, pieces of chain, cotter pins, a variety of nails, nuts, a rivet, box and fence staples, roofing tacks, a tonneau clip, washers and various pieces of wire were recovered. There are no antique forms of fasteners, such as square nails, that would indicate early construction and occupation at this site. There are a few small square shoe nails present, but no remaining evidence of the shoes.

HARDWARE/FIXTURE (N = 59): A wide variety of items classed as fixtures were recovered. Many have no identifiable function and none have maker's marks. There is nothing extraordinary in the fixture assemblage and there are no specimens that indicate early occupation.

MATERIALS/INTERIOR (N = 14): Artifacts include fragments of fiberglass, floor tile and plate glass.

MATERIALS/EXTERIOR (N = 12): Exterior materials include asbestos siding, melted lead, dried paint, composition roofing with green gravel coating and several fragments of window pane.

PERSONAL

GROOMING (N = 6): A bobby pin, a plastic comb fragment, a nail file, a pair of tweezers, a plastic tooth brush fragment and a lipstick case were found. The lipstick case is embossed "NORTHAM WARREN/NEW YORK". This company made various cosmetics throughout the 1940s-1950s period but was bought out by Cheesebrough-Ponds in 1960. It is unusual that there are not more female-related items in this category. Female-oriented grooming items are typically more common in the 1950s era.

CLOTHING (N = 50): Clothes-related items include a small steel buckle, various buttons, fragments of fabric, grommets, rhinestones, snaps, a strap slide and zipper pulls. One of the zipper pulls is embossed "TALON", a common zipper brand in the 1950s. A large portion of the items in the category are grommets, perhaps from tennis shoes.

PERSONAL KIT (N = 11): A variety of diverse items were recovered. These include the possible tip for a bolo tie; two keys; a key ring and beaded key chain; a possible purse frame; an aviator-type, very dark green sunglass lens; a watch band mounting pin; and a possible watch fob.

HABITS/ADDICTIONS (N = 2): Habit-related finds include a small hinge-top covered circular dish made of a nickel alloy that may have served as an ash tray and the interior portion of a Zippo-type lighter.

RECREATION

ARMS AND MUNITIONS (N = 5): Oddly, finds in this assemblage lack any .22 caliber cartridges, unlike cartridge finds in other areas of the site. One BB and a lead pellet used in air pistols were found. Cartridges include the following.

"SUPER SPEED/.30-30 WIN" (Used in lever-action Winchester rifles)

".38 SPECIAL" (Common pistol ammunition)

"XTRA RANGE/NO. 16/S.R. & CO." (16-gauge shotgun ammunition made for the Sears and Roebuck Co.)

TRANSPORTATION

AUTO PART (N = 10): Items include a fuse, two hose clamps, a broken sealed beam headlamp,

a tail light bulb, and a valve stem.

FARMING/RANCHING

FENCING (N = 2): Fragments of tight-weave poultry wire and barbed wire were found.

IRRIGATION (N = 1): A fragment of cement irrigation pipe was recovered.

LIVESTOCK/POULTRY (N = 2): A total of two chicken "gizzard stones", consisting of small abraded glass fragments, were recovered in Feature H.

Locus H is a primary refuse deposit with artifacts consistent with the time period reflected at the rest of the site. It was probably the location of an incinerator. Often these were made of wire to allow oxygen to flow through burning refuse. This may have been the main location of refuse disposal for the occupation. In the rural Antelope Valley, refuse pick up service did not occur until the 1960s.

Site 539-5 EVALUATION

A series of questions were posed earlier in the research design. These are addressed below:

1. What type of site does 539-1 represent? The site is a residence with a variety of features including a well and irrigation system, outbuildings and refuse deposits. The residence was a farm, although the land area farmed was relatively small-scale. Chickens were kept as well as a few stock animals, possibly horses. It is probable that site occupant/s had a wage-paying job to supplement farm income.
2. How old is the site? There are numerous temporally diagnostic artifacts present at this site. The site contains artifacts that tend to date to the period just following the Korean War, circa 1954-1960. This is true for all areas of the site and there is no evidence of earlier occupation.
3. Who deposited the site? Specifically, was the site deposited by an individual, a nuclear family, or an extended family? What ages and genders do the deposits represent? The Jose and Lois Avike family were apparent owners and residents during the period of site deposition. There is artifactual evidence indicating at least one adult male and female, and two male children. Based on the presence of full-size bike parts and evidence of model-building, the older boy was probably a teenager. The cap pistol probably indicates a 6-10 year old male child. The woman of the household is only weakly represented in terms of grooming, clothing, adornment and other female-oriented artifacts. She may have been ill during the period of occupation.
4. What span of time does the deposit represent? Is there a long or short term accumulation of refuse? Is there a single, or are there multiple, deposition episodes? Most of the artifacts at this site display a fairly constricted range of temporal variation. Locus H appears to be the location of

a trash incinerator where burned material accumulated over a relatively short period of time. It is evident that occupation did not extend into the 1960s. Based on a review of artifacts it is apparent that the residence was abandoned in 1960 or shortly thereafter.

There are a number of possible reasons for abandonment of a structure. One is that a job was lost and there was no income available to continue residence. Another is that no buyers/renters could be found and the occupants had to leave. A third is that there was some sort of family crisis (illness, death, divorce). It is apparent from the high quantity of medicine bottles in the deposit that there was illness in the household. It is possible that this was the wife, since woman-related items (clothing, cosmetics, grooming aids, etc.) are relatively rare in the assemblage. It may be that upon her death, the survivors no longer resided on the property.

5. What occupations or crafts were practiced? Is there evidence of adaptive reuse or handmade items? Are there specialty items indicating specific jobs? There is no evidence of special crafts or occupations. Home canned products are poorly represented indicating that home canning was not extensively practiced. The presence of an artist's brush and model airplane paint suggests model-building as a possible hobby.

6. What is the economic status of the people who deposited the site? Were they rich, poor or middle class? If the ceramics are considered, the assemblage appears to be made up of a wide mix of wares. The assemblage reflects a rather average existence that would be expected of rural residents of modest means but some limited disposable income.

This site contained a fairly well-rounded variable assemblage that is only partially looted. Residential sites dating to the 1940s-1950s are a relatively common site type in the Antelope Valley. However, Site 539-1 appeared to have research potential due to its overall relatively good state of preservation and the possibility for the occurrence of significant intact buried deposits that could date to earlier periods, since records show this area was homesteaded in the late 19th century.

The most important finding is that Site 539-1 does not have substantial buried deposits dating earlier than the 1950s with an abundance of well preserved intact specimens. There is very little time depth represented. The construction and deposition appears to have occurred during a relatively short period of time of about six years.

In consideration of the site in terms of age, rarity, variation in context, quantity, context and integrity, there is no factor that supports findings of significance. The evidence obtained is supplementary in nature and will be of some value in a broad, cumulative, comparative context. The overall research value of the site is considered fulfilled by the phase II evaluation efforts.

VIII. MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has provisions to ensure that any cultural

resources identified during the environmental review process be evaluated for significance, because unique or important resources require mitigation.

Project Specific Recommendation: Since the site's deposit, as discovered during the phase II test excavation, does not have the potential to provide additional significant data it does not qualify as a significant cultural resource under CEQA criteria. Development of the property is not expected to result in a significant impact to cultural resources. Since the site has no further research potential, no further work is recommended.

General Recommendations: While very unlikely and not expected, buried deposits could exist on the property in other areas not previously identified. Under CEQA "inadvertent finds" (unexpected buried sites found after completion of a phase I or II study as a result of construction exposure) are subject to evaluation and, if significant, appropriate impact mitigation. In the event unanticipated cultural materials (arrowheads, grinding stones, etc.) or features (old foundations, cellars, privy pits, etc.) are encountered other than those described in this report, work must stop at the discovery site. A professional cultural resource consultant will need to evaluate the find. In the event any bones of possible human origin are uncovered, during excavation or other construction, the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified and permitted to investigate the find prior to any further disturbance at the location of discovery.

IX. PROJECT PERSONNEL

Shannon Clark
Kathy Loetzerich
Roscoe Loetzerich
Darlene Tefft Norwood
Richard Norwood
Cole Parker
Melinda Walton

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ATTACHMENTS





ATTACHMENT 1



HISTORIC PERIOD FUNCTIONAL DOMAINS

DOMESTIC EXPENDABLE: Items in this category move rapidly through the household; they are not intended for long term use or storage, and associate with foodstuffs. Most of the items in domestic refuse deposits are in this domain. Dates of acquisition and dates of use and discard are closely related (theoretically a year or two) so items classed here are presumably the best temporally restricted indicators of activity at a site. While reuse of retail glass containers and other containers probably occurred this would be an exception rather than the rule. Domains are listed below:

51. MISCELLANEOUS CAN RESIDUE (Scrap): This category is used to group rusted and unidentifiable fragments of metal.

- 51A. CANNED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL
- 51B. GLASSED FOOD/PRODUCTS/RETAIL
- 51C. OTHER PACKAGING/FOOD/PRODUCTS
- 51D. PRODUCE/FRESH
- 51E. MEAT/FRESH
- 51F. CAPS/LIDS FOR GLASS/METAL CONTAINERS

DOMESTIC NON-EXPENDABLE, KITCHEN: Items in this category are designed for re-use with intended use lives lasting a decade or more. These are kitchen-related items that may experience daily, periodic or seasonal use, but are primarily related to food preparation, processing and serving. While cared for or "curated" these items tend to experience a "hard" use life and generally occur frequently in domestic refuse deposits due to breakage.

- 52A. CERAMICS
- 52B. GLASSWARE
- 52C. CANNING JARS/EQUIPMENT
- 52D. FLATWARE/CUTLERY
- 52E. ENAMELWARE/TINWARE
- 52F. COOKWARE
- 52G. KITCHEN APPLIANCES
- 52H. OTHER FOOD PREPARATION/SERVICE TOOLS
- 52I. CHILD/SPECIAL FOOD PREPARATION TOOLS

DOMESTIC, GENERAL: Items in this category are functioning parts of general household systems with use lives intended to be long lasting to permanent. These items relate to the interior of the home and the original creation or maintenance functions that occur within. These items tend to experience a "soft" use life in the sense they are taken-for-granted as fairly permanent.

- 53A. ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

- 53B. PLUMBING SYSTEMS
- 53C. TEMPERATURE CONTROL SYSTEMS
- 53D. PEST CONTROL SYSTEMS
- 53E. GAMES/ENTERTAINMENT/EDUCATIONAL
- 53F. SECURITY
- 53G. FURNISHINGS
- 53H. LIGHTING
- 53I. DECORATION
- 53J. TOYS AND CHILD REARING EQUIPMENT
- 53K. PET SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
- 53L. MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE/HOUSEWARES

DOMESTIC, CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE: Items in the category, once used, are intended to be parts of permanently functioning systems and be involved in continuing integrity of a function or a constructed entity.

- 54A. TOOLS
- 54B. HARDWARE/FASTENERS
- 54C. HARDWARE/FIXTURES
- 54D. MATERIALS/INTERIOR
- 54E. MATERIAL/EXTERIOR

PERSONAL: Items in this category relate to personal maintenance. They are not tied to the maintenance of a household system but to the maintenance of an individual person. Items in this category are semi-permanent and tend to have a variable use life.

- 55A. GROOMING
- 55B. CLOTHING
- 55C. ADORNMENT
- 55D. PERSONAL KIT (KEYS, WALLET, WATCH, ETC)
- 55E. HABITS/ADDICTIONS
- 55F. LUGGAGE/TRUNK/JEWELRY BOX
- 55G. MEDICAL DEVICES

RECREATION: These items are not intimately tied to household or personal maintenance but are "optional" or "supplementary" within the historic period contextual framework. Items classed here are outside the basic immediate necessity of household and personal maintenance needs and requirements.

- 56A. ARMS/MUNITIONS/HUNTING GEAR
- 56B. FISHING GEAR
- 56C. SPORTING EQUIPMENT
- 56D. HOBBIES

TRANSPORTATION: Items in this category all relate to or support a mode of transportation.

- 57A. HORSE/TACK/WAGON
- 57B. AUTOS/AUTO PARTS
- 57C. RAILROAD
- 57D. AIRCRAFT

FARMING/RANCHING: Items identified with this domain are fairly specialized and characterize a rural lifestyle or pursuits associated with farming or ranching.

- 58A. FENCING
- 58B. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
- 58C. FARM MANUAL EQUIPMENT
- 58D. FARM MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
- 58E. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY EQUIPMENT

MINING: This domain applies to a quite specialized array of items associated with the assessment, acquisition, extraction and processing of mineral/rock resources.

- 59A. BLASTING SYSTEMS
- 59B. DRILLING
- 59C. ASSAY
- 59D. LIGHTING
- 59E. CLAIM FORM
- 59F. ORE SAMPLES
- 59G. ORE PROCESSING ITEMS

MILITARY: This domain is very specialized and used to isolate, distinguish and identify items associated with the military. The exception here is cartridges which are analyzed under 6A. Many military items entered the civilian population through "war surplus" programs, thus classification here must be carefully considered in terms of context.

- 60A. UNIFORMS/DECORATIONS
- 60B. MILITARY ARMS
- 60C. FIELD KIT

INDUSTRIAL: This domain applied to items not associated with an urban or rural domestic lifestyle; but more closely associated with industrial or institutional entities and functions.

- 61A. HEAVY MACHINED PARTS
- 61B. INSTITUTIONAL ITEMS
- 61C. OTHER COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

MISCELLANEOUS, HISTORIC: Items classed here are either natural objects in cultural context or simply not clearly associated with any other domain. Functions and associations may be obscure to unfathomable. This category is also used to classify items clearly not associated with the primary assemblage. This code is also used to categorize items that are clearly intrusive.

99. MISCELLANEOUS



ATTACHMENT 2



Introduction

Site 539-1 is located in the west (W) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northeast (NE) $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, Township (T) 7 North (N), Range (R) 13W, San Bernardino Base Meridian (SBBM). More specifically, it is found on the boundary of two parcels, Assessor's Identification Number (AIN) 3204-010-055, comprising the south (S) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the east (E) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and AIN 3204-011-033, comprising the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the northwest (NW) $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM. The majority of the site, and the structural remains, is located in AIN 3204-010-055.

David R. S. Shaffer originally homesteaded the 160 acres contained in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM, under the authority of the Homestead Act of 20 May 1862 (12 Stat. 392). Shaffer successfully "proved up" his claim and received Patent Number 2951 for the property on 11 April 1898 (GLO).

Parcel AIN 3204-010-055

George K. and Glenna Lee until before 2004

Jose G. and Lois Avike to George K. and Glenna Lee, 7 March 1969

Earl F. and Lela Leonard to Jose G. and Lois Avike, 27 January 1956

J. Arthur and Selma L. Peterson to Earl F. and Lela Leonard, 12 May 1954

J. Arthur and Selma L. Peterson, before 1945

George K. Lee and Glenna Lee, husband and wife, owned parcel AIN 3204-010-055 until sometime before 2004 (Assessor 2007). They had acquired the property from Jose G. Avike and Lois Avike, husband and wife, on 7 March 1969. Jose and Lois Avike subdivided their property and sold two parcels during this transaction. Parcel 1 was sold to George K. Lee and Glenna Lee, husband and wife. Parcel 2, containing the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ or the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM, AIN 3204-10-054, was sold to George C. Lee, $\frac{1}{2}$ interest, and Jacob Chang and Phoebe Lee Change, husband and wife, $\frac{1}{2}$ interest (Los Angeles County 1969).

Jose and Lois Avike purchased the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM from Earl F. Leonard and Lela Leonard, husband and wife, on 24 January 1956. The property description was according to the official plat of the said land approved by the Surveyor General on 19 February 1856. Earl and Lela Leonard reserved 50 percent of all oil and mineral rights in and under the said land (Los Angeles County 1956).

Earl F. Leonard and Lela Leonard purchased the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM from J. Arthur Peterson and Selma L. Peterson, husband and wife, on 12 May 1954 (Los Angeles County 1954a).

Parcel AIN 3204-011-033

Eugene E. and Anna Marie C. Ronay until before 23 December 2005
Vladimir and Vera Svidensky to Eugene E. and Annamarie C. Ronay, 5 October 1964
James J. and Irene A. Heffernan to Vladimir and Vera Svidensky, 11 December 1963
J. Arthur and Selma L. Peterson to James J. and Irene A. Heffernan, 22 November 1954
J. Arthur and Selma L. Peterson, before 1945

Eugene E. Ronay and Anna Marie C. Ronay, husband and wife, owned parcel AIN 3204-011-033 until sometime before 23 December 2005 (Assessor 2007). Eugene and Anna Marie Ronay purchased the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM, from Vladimir Svidensky and Vera Svidensky, husband and wife, on 5 October 1964. The property description was according to the official plat of the said land approved by the Surveyor General on 19 February 1856. Vladimir and Vera Svidensky reserved an easement for ingress and egress and incidental purposes to be used in common with others over the south 15 feet of the said land (Los Angeles County 1964).

Vladimir Svidensky and Vera Svidensky, who lived at 9655 Crystal View Drive, Tujunga, California, purchased the N 20 acres of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM, from James J. Heffernan and Irene A. Heffernan, husband and wife, on 11 December 1963 (Los Angeles County 1963).

James J. Heffernan and Irene A. Heffernan purchased the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N 20 acres of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 26, T7N, R13W, SBBM, from J. Arthur Peterson and Selma L. Peterson, husband and wife, on 22 November 1954 (Los Angeles County 1954b).

J. Arthur Peterson and Selma L. Peterson, who also owned the property containing parcel AIN 3204-010-055 apparently obtained both properties before 1945, for the deed indicating their acquisition of the land has not been located in the property indexes of the Los Angeles County Register-Recorder since that date. The indexes prior to 1945 have not been checked for transactions relating to J. Arthur Peterson and Selma L. Peterson.

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- 1954b Grant Deed: J. Arthur Peterson and Selma L. Peterson to Earl F. Leonard and Lela Leonard, 12 May 1954. Official Records Book 44633, Page 15, Los Angeles County Register-Recorder, Norwalk, California.
- 1956 Joint Tenancy Deed: Earl F. Leonard and Lela Leonard to Jose G. Avike and Lois Avike, 24 January 1956. Official Records Book 50403, Page 287, Los Angeles County Register-Recorder, Norwalk, California.
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- 1969 Grant Deed: Jose G. Avike and Lois Avike to George K. Lee, Glenna Lee, George C. Lee, Jacob Chang, and Phoebe Lee Chang, 7 March 1969. Official Records, Deed Book 4334, Page 153, Los Angeles County Register-Recorder, Norwalk, California.



ATTACHMENT 3



CAT	QNT	ITEM	TYPE	FOR	COL	MM	WARE	LH	WI	TH	DIAM	NOTES	U	TYPE	UNIT	DEPTH	FN	DO	LO
933	1	BULK GLASS	NON-DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	BRN							3.1 OZ	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	A		
932	1	BULK GLASS	NON-DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	CLE							7.5 OZ	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	A		
930	1	CAN	OIL	COM	MIX							TOP IS ALUMINUM - SAE 90"	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	A		
931	1	CAN	SHOE POLISH	COM	STL							BADLY MELTED	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	A		
923	1	BOTTLE		SID	COB							ACL WHITE	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	B	A	
924	3	BOTTLE		SID	DGR								1X1	A-2	0-60	51	B	A	
921	1	OTHER PKG	FOIL	FRA	ALU							PLASTIC CAP FRAGMENT	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	C	A	
928	1	LD	SCREW TOP	FRA	PNK							JAR LID	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	F	A	
901	1	LD	SCREW TOP	COM	STL							SMALL FRAGMENT	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	F	A	
936	1	LD	SCREW TOP	FRA	STL							JAR LID WITH RUBBER GASKET	1X1	A-2	0-60	51	F	A	
902	1	LD	TWIST OFF	COM	STL							DARK BROWN GLAZE	1X1	A-2	0-60	52	A	A	
934	1	EARTHENWARE		FRA	CRM	12						SMALL THINNO DECOR LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE	1X1	A-2	0-60	52	A	A	
929	1	EARTHENWARE		FRA	WHI	14							1X1	A-2	0-60	53	A	A	
926	1	DECORATION	XMAS LIGHT	FRA	BLU							RUBBER PEDAL BAR	1X1	A-2	0-60	53	J	A	
935	1	TOY	BIKE PART	COM	BLK								1X1	A-2	0-60	53	L	A	
915	1	HOUSEWARE	MIRROR	FRA	CLE								1X1	A-2	0-60	53	L	A	
910	1	HOUSEWARE	STAPLE PAPER	COM	STL								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	A	A	
909	1	TOOL	PAINT BRUSH	FRA	STL							FERRULE ARTIST-STYLE BRUSH	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	A	A	
918	1	FASTENER	BOLT	COM	BRN							FOR FASTENING PLUG AND SWITCH PLATES	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
919	1	FASTENER	BOLT	COM	BRN							SLOTTED HEX HEAD SHORT	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
916	3	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	ALU							DRYWALL NAILS	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
914	57	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	STL							VARIOUS SIZES AND TYPES	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
920	1	FASTENER	SCREW COLLAR	COM	ALU								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
917	1	FASTENER	SCREW WOOD	COM	BRN							DOVE HEAD CHROME PLATED	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
912	5	FASTENER	SCREW WOOD	COM	STL							VARIOUS SIZES	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
913	8	FASTENER	TACK CARPET	COM	STL								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
911	9	FASTENER	TACK ROOFING	COM	GAL								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	B	A	
905	1	MATERIAL	FLOOR TILE	FRA	BRN								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	D	A	
908	1	MATERIAL	PLATE GLASS	FRA	CLE							LARGE PIECES FINISHED EDGE	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	E	A	
904	1	MATERIAL	ASBESTOS SIDING	FRA	WHI								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	E	A	
907	1	MATERIAL	CEMENT CHUNKS	FRA	GRY								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	E	A	
906	1	MATERIAL	ROOFING	FRA	BLK								1X1	A-2	0-60	54	E	A	
927	12	WINDOW	PANE	FRA	MIX							CLEAR AND SOME AQUA	1X1	A-2	0-60	54	E	A	
922	6	CARTRIDGE	22 CA	COM	BRN							"C77"/"S" HEAD STAMPS	1X1	A-2	0-60	56	A	A	
930	4	BONE	INTRUSIVE	FRA	TAN							SMALL MAMMAL	1X1	A-2	0-60	98	A		
931	1	PLASTIC	CUP	RIM	WHI					210		THIN PLASTIC FRAGMENT	1X1	A-2	0-60	99	A		
938	1	CAN	BEER	BSE	STL								1X1	A-3	0-39	51	A	A	
956	1	BOTTLE		SID	BRN							"20 [I]-N-OVAL] 9". 8A/2850-EP"	1X1	A-3	0-39	51	B	A	
939	1	BOTTLE		BSE	CLE	10VL							1X1	A-3	0-39	51	B	A	
955	1	BOTTLE		SID	LGR							THIN	1X1	A-3	0-39	51	B	A	
941	1	BOTTLE	BLEACH	SID	BRN							"...H BL..." ON SHOULDER	1X1	A-3	0-39	51	B	A	
940	1	BOTTLE CAP	CROWN	COM	STL							BADLY RUSTED	1X1	A-3	0-39	51	F	A	
960	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE	FRA	COB							BLACK RUBBER INSULATION	1X1	A-3	0-39	53	A	A	
961	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE INSULATION	FRA	BLK							FABRIC COVERED	1X1	A-3	0-39	53	A	A	
948	1	HOUSEWARE	CLOTHES PIN	FRA	STL							SPRING	1X1	A-3	0-39	53	L	A	
957	1	HOUSEWARE	MIRROR	FRA	CLE							VERY SMALL FRAGMENT	1X1	A-3	0-39	53	L	A	
958	7	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	ALU							HEADS MISSING ON ALL BUT 2	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	B	A	
964	24	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	MIX							VARIOUS SIZES AND TYPES	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	B	A	
959	1	FASTENER	STAPLE PENCE	COM	STL							BADLY RUSTED	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	B	A	
953	6	FASTENER	TACK ROOFING	COM	GAL							ONE LONG	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	B	A	
949	1	MATERIAL	DRYWALL	FRA	WHI							ONE WITH TRACE OF LIGHT TURQUOISE PAINT	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	D	A	
947	1	MATERIAL	PLASTIC	FRA	YEL							WARPED AND SHRUNKEN	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	D	A	
944	1	MATERIAL	ASBESTOS SIDING	FRA	WHI							ABUNDANT	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	E	A	
952	1	MATERIAL	BRICK	FRA	RED							CORNER PIECE	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	E	A	
942	1	MATERIAL	MILLED LUMBER	FRA	TAN							WITH WHITE PAINT	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	E	A	
945	1	MATERIAL	ROOFING	FRA	BLK							COMPOSITION GREEN COATING	1X1	A-3	0-39	54	E	A	
960	6	WINDOW	PANE	FRA	AQU								1X1	A-3	0-39	54	E	A	
943	1	CLOTHING	BUTTON	FRA	WHI								1X1	A-3	0-39	55	B	A	
937	1	ADORNMENT	PENDANT	COM	POT							SEVEN-CLUSTER STONE SETTING NO STONES	1X1	A-3	0-39	55	C	A	
946	1	PERSONAL KIT	SUNG GLASS LENS	FRA	DGR							VERY DARK GREEN TINT	1X1	A-3	0-39	55	D	A	
951	3	CARTRIDGE	22 CA	COM	BRN							"S" HEAD STAMP	1X1	A-3	0-39	56	A	A	
953	2	BONE	INTRUSIVE	COM	TAN							SMALL MAMMAL	1X1	A-3	0-39	56	A	A	
973	8	BOTTLE		SID	BRN							SOME BEADED	1X1	A-4	0-21	51	B	A	
972	3	BOTTLE		SID	CLE								1X1	A-4	0-21	51	B	A	
981	1	BOTTLE		SID	LGR								1X1	A-4	0-21	51	B	A	

[illegible]

CAT	CNT	ITEM	TYPE	POR	COL	MM	WARE	LT	WT	TH	DIAM	NOTES	U	TYP	UNIT	DEPTH	FN	DO
841	1	CAN	BEER	FRA	STL							ALL-STEEL/KEY OPENED	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	A
839	1	CAN	HAIR SPRAY	COM	ALU							WOMAN PICTORAL "EL..."	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	A
	1	CAN	OIL	FRA	STL							CARDBOARD SIDES	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	A
828	1	CAN	PAINT	COM	STL							SPRAY CAN/RED/BADLY RUSTED	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	A
819	1	CAN	SANITARY	COM	STL		314				204	PROBABLE JUICE CONCENTRATE	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	A
801	1	BOTTLE		COM	BRN	IOVL						"7 [IN-OVAL] 10" BEADED OVAL SCREW TOP	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
802	1	BOTTLE		COM	BRN	IOVL						"7 [IN-OVAL] 0.9" BEADED OVAL SCREW TOP/SEE 801	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
810	1	BOTTLE		COM	CLE							"6F/228/3 - SMALL SCREW TOP JAR	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
813	1	BOTTLE		COM	CLE							SMALL SCREW TOP JAR/NO MARKS	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
805	1	BOTTLE	BLEACH	COM	BRN	LOIR						"PUREX/2438 60UL-IN-CIRCLE/7" RIBBED SHOULDER	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
815	1	BOTTLE	COD LIVER OIL	COM	BRN	IOVL						"6 [IN-OVAL] 6" EMBOSSED FISHERMAN & CODFISH ON SIDE	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
812	1	BOTTLE	COFFEE	COM	CLE	GC						"[GC] 1/3962" BAND OF STARS TEXTURE AROUND BASE	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
803	1	BOTTLE	CONDIMENT	COM	CLE	MG						"1051AJMGI 481" SCREW TOP JAR	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
806	1	BOTTLE	CONDIMENT	COM	CLE	HA						"2232/HAJ0 4" SCREW TOP JAR/FOUND IN INSULATED BOX	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
808	1	BOTTLE	CONDIMENT	COM	CLE	IOVL						"3265-GP DURGLAS" PRY TOP JAR	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
804	1	BOTTLE	HAIR DRESSING	COM	CLE	GB						ACL "HERBOLD LIQUID POMADE" "GB/8"	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
800	1	BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	BRN	IOVL						"12 02/4 [IN-OVAL] 02" RECTANGULAR BEADED SCREW TOP	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
811	1	BOTTLE	MODEL PAINT	COM	CLE	FHEX						"16 [IN-HEXAGON] HEXAGONAL BOTTLE	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
814	1	BOTTLE	MODEL PAINT	COM	CLE	FHEX						"79[IF-IN-HEXAGON]" VERY SMALL SQUARE SCREW TOP JAR	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
807	1	BOTTLE	SHAMPOO	COM	CLE							"7630[M]" FACETED SIDES/PARTIAL LABEL	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
	1	BOTTLE	TOILETRY	COM	BRN	IOVL						"7 [IN-OVAL] SIDES PAT 194624" OVOID/STRATED SIDES	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	B
835	1	OTHER PKG	FOIL CONTAINER	FRA	ALU							COCOA ENVELOPE/YELLOW/BROWN TEXT	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	C
827	1	OTHER PKG	PIE PLATE	FRA	ALU							DISPOSABLE	FEA	A-1		0-123	51	C
830	1	EARTHENWARE		RIM	WHI							POLYCHROME/FLORAL INTERIOR/GILT FLORAL EXTERIOR	FEA	A-1		0-123	52	A
831	1	GLASSWARE	CUP HANDLE	HDL	BLU							FOR TWO-PLUG OUTLET	FEA	A-1		0-123	52	B
821	1	ELECTRICAL	COVER PLATE	COM	BRN							"BULL"	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	A
822	1	ELECTRICAL	INSULATOR	FRA	WHI	YES						WALL TUBE/TRIANGULAR MAKER'S MARK	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	A
817	1	ELECTRICAL	INSULATOR TUBE	COM	WHI							FROM CEMENT LAUNDRY SINK	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	B
825	1	PLUMBING	DRAIN	COM	BRN							RUBBER STOPPER	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	B
826	1	PLUMBING	PLUG	COM	WHI							SMALL FRAGMENT ATTACHED TO SQUEEGIE/ILLEGIBLE	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	E
849	1	ENTERTAINMENT	NEWSPAPER	FRA	TAN							"GENERAL ELECTRIC" LARGE/BASE MISSING	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	H
820	1	LIGHTING	BULB	COM	CLE	YES						PLASTIC "MCLEAN BULB FARMS, INC./PUYALLUP WASH. U.S.A.	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	I
838	1	DECORATION	PLANT POT	COM	GRN							YELLOW SWIRL IN CLEAR BODY	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	J
836	1	TOY	MARBLE	COM	CLE							NO TAG	FEA	A-1		0-123	53	K
834	1	PET EQUIP	DOG COLLAR	COM	BLK							"STECOME/MORSE-STARRET PRODUCTS CO."	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	A
848	1	TOOL	SQUEEGIE	COM	BRN	YES						ABUNDANT/USED TO APPLY SIDING	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	B
847	1	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	GAL							VERY LARGE	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	B
842	1	FASTENER	SCREW/WOOD	COM	GAL		300					THIN/WITH COLLAR AT ONE END/POSSIBLE GAS LINE	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	C
821	1	FIXTURE	COPPER PIPE	COM	COP							GLASS CUP FOR FURNITURE LEGS	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	C
832	1	FIXTURE	FLOOR GUARD	COM	CLE						214	GLASS CUP FOR FURNITURE LEGS	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	C
833	1	FIXTURE	FLOOR GUARD	COM	CLE						208	FOR WOODEN TOOL BOX?	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	C
824	1	FIXTURE	HANDLE	COM	STL							RUBBER CUP WITH INSERTED MECHANISM	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	C
823	1	FIXTURE	UNIDENTIFIED	COM	BLK							DETERIORATED	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	D
846	1	MATERIAL	DRYWALL	FRA	WHI							CARPET FRAGMENTS?	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	D
	1	MATERIAL	FABRIC	FRA	MIX							ABUNDANT	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	E
	1	MATERIAL	FLASHING	FRA	STL							ABUNDANT	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	E
844	1	MATERIAL	ASBESTOS SIDING	FRA	WHI							ABUNDANT	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	E
	1	MATERIAL	BRICK	FRA	RED							COMPOSITION/WITH GREEN COATING/VERY ABUNDANT	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	E
845	1	MATERIAL	MILLED LUMBER	FRA	TAN							ABUNDANT	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	E
840	1	MATERIAL	ROOFING	FRA	BLK							COMPOSITION/WITH GREEN COATING/VERY ABUNDANT	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	E
	1	WINDOW	PANE	FRA	AQU							ABUNDANT	FEA	A-1		0-123	54	E
	1	WINDOW	SCREEN	FRA	COP							LEATHER/MALE FORMAL/WELL MADE	FEA	A-1		0-123	55	B
843	1	CLOTHING	SHOE	COM	BLK							"YELLOW GLAZE/MADE BY A CHILD	FEA	A-1		0-123	55	E
816	1	HABIT	ASH TRAY	FRA	WHI							28 3/4" LONG/8 1/2" WIDE/45" TALL	FEA	A-1		0-123	55	F
	1	STORAGE	BOX/INSULATED	BBB	MIX							BROWN BAKELITE/"HULL MFG. CO." WITH PATENT NUMBERS	FEA	A-1		0-123	57	B
818	1	AUTO PART	DASH COMPASS	COM	BRN							"AC" BADLY RUSTED	FEA	A-1		0-123	57	B
829	1	AUTO PART	SPARK PLUG	COM	STL							RUBBER	FEA	A-1		0-123	58	A
	1	FENCING	T-BAR	COM	STL								FEA	A-1		0-123	58	B
	1	GARDENING	HOSE	FRA	GRN								FEA	A-1		0-123	59	B
	1	PLASTIC	BOTTLE	COM	CLE								FEA	A-1		0-123	99	

CAT	CNT	ITEM	TYPE	POR	COL	MM	WARE	LH	WI	TH	DIAM	NOTES	U	TY	UNIT	DEPTH	FN	DO
136		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	BRN							1 LB. 12.9 OZ	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	
602		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	BRN							16 LB. 4.0 OZ	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	
214		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	CLE							7.1 OZ DIS	1X1	H-3		0-27	51	
263		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	CLE							9.9 OZ ISOME LETTERED	1X1	H-4		0-33	51	
137		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	CLE							3 LB. 7.5 OZ ISOME MELTED	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	
601		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	CLE							24 LB. 13.2 OZ	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	
372		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	DGR							3.5 OZ	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	
138		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	DGR							5.7 OZ BEADED	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	
139		1 BULK GLASS	NON DIAGNOSTIC	FRA	OLI							3.3 OZ WINE	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	
610		1 CAN	ASPIRIN TIN	COM	STL							BADLY MELTED	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
319		1 CAN	FISH	FRA	ALU							PARTLY MELTED	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
348		1 CAN	FISH	FRA	ALU							"NORWAY" KEY OPENED FISH CAN	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
607		1 CAN	HERRING	COM	ALU							REGULAR SIZE	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
615		1 CAN	MILK	FRA	STL							CARDBOARD SIDES/RED FOIL LABEL/PUNCHED WITH OIL SPOUT	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
81		1 CAN	OIL	COM	MIX						400		1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
608		1 CAN	SANITARY	BBD	STL			409			300		1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
19		1 CAN	SANITARY	BBD	STL			410			400		1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
840		1 CAN	SANITARY	BSE	STL						400		1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
80		1 CAN	SANITARY	COM	STL			400			206		1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
280		1 CAN	SANITARY	SID	STL			408				KEY OPENED/SIDE/PUNCHED ON OPPOSITE SIDE	1X1	H-4		0-33	51	A
281		1 CAN	SANITARY	SID	STL			407					1X1	H-4		0-33	51	A
612		1 CAN	COFFEE	SID	STL			407					1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
82		1 CAN LID	FRIC/TINT	LID	STL						500	KEY OPENED	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
667		1 CAN LID	FRIC/TINT	LID	STL							POSSIBLE PIPE TOBACCO OR PEANUTS	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
700		5 CAN LID	FRIC/TINT	LID	STL							VARIOUS SIZED CAPS OR BASES FOR CARDBOARD CANS	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
279		1 CAN LID	SANITARY	LID	STL						214		1X1	H-4		0-33	51	A
707		2 CAN LID	SANITARY	LID	STL						212	CLEAN CUT EDGE	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
12		1 CAN LID	SANITARY	LID	STL							JUICE CONCENTRATE/SMALL	1X1	H-1		0-07	51	A
531		1 CAN PART	FRIC/TINT	TOP	STL							TOP FOR RECTANGULAR CHOCOLATE BOX	RAK	H S WALL		0-40	51	A
198		1 CAN PART	HANDLE	COM	STL							WIRE RECTANGLE FOR LARGE RECTANGULAR CAN	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
638		1 CAN PART	KEYWIND	COM	MIX							FOR ALUMINUM FISH CAN	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
528		1 CAN PART	KEYWIND	COM	MIX							LARGE KEY FOR ALUMINUM SARDINE CAN	RAK	H S WALL		0-40	51	A
648		3 CAN PART	KEYWIND	COM	STL							BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
177		3 CAN PART	KEYWIND	FRA	STL								1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
666		2 CAN PART	OIL	BSE	STL							BASE & TOP DISKS FOR CARDBOARD CAN/1 KEY OPENED	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
624		1 CAN PART	SALT BOX SPOUT	COM	ALU								1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
42		1 CAN PART	SALT BOX SPOUT	COM	ALU							SALT BOX SPOUT	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
221		1 CAN PART	SALT BOX SPOUT	COM	ALU							SALT BOX SPOUT	1X1	H-3		0-27	51	A
484		2 CAN PART	SALT BOX SPOUT	FRA	ALU								1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
224		1 CAN PART	SANITARY	BSE	STL							JUICE CONCENTRATE	1X1	H-3		0-27	51	A
84		1 CAN PART	SANITARY	TOP	STL						300		1X1	H-2		0-30	51	A
699		1 CAN PART	SPICE	TOP	STL							TOP FRAGMENT/LARGE RECTANGULAR SPICE-HOLED SLIDER TOP	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	A
258		1 BOTTLE		FRA	AQU							SMALL	1X1	H-4		0-33	51	B
9		1 BOTTLE		SID	AQU							SMALL FRAGMENT	1X1	H-1		0-07	51	B
198		1 BOTTLE		BSE	BRN							"GO" "FRAGMENT	1X1	H-3		SURF	51	B
335		1 BOTTLE		BSE	BRN	GC						"V (GC) 9/3311/G"	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
151		1 BOTTLE		BSE	BRN	IOVL						"7 (H-IN-OVAL) 9/4015"	1X1	H-2		0-30	51	B
207		2 BOTTLE		BSE	BRN	OI						THREE FRAGS/2 WITH OI PARTIAL MARKS	1X1	H-3		0-27	51	B
327		1 BOTTLE		COM	BRN	ANCH						"81-0816 50 33/[ANCHOR-HI] SCREW TOP	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
603		1 BOTTLE		COM	BRN	IOVL						"9 (H-IN-OVAL) 5/14" BEADED SCREW TOP JAR/SMALL	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
481		4 BOTTLE		NEC	BRN							MISC SCREW TOP	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
250		6 BOTTLE		SID	BRN								1X1	H-4		0-33	51	B
209		18 BOTTLE		SID	BRN								1X1	H-3		0-27	51	B
8		7 BOTTLE		SID	BRN								1X1	H-1		0-07	51	B
28		2 BOTTLE		SID	BRN								1X1	H-2		SURF	51	B
344		2 BOTTLE		SID	BRN							THREE DOTS OVER W OVER O LOGO	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
329		1 BOTTLE		BSE	CLE							"1/2 OZ" VERY SMALL OVAL	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
355		1 BOTTLE		BSE	CLE							"2487/EB NSI...4"	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
350		1 BOTTLE		BSE	CLE							"7" VERY SMALL SQUARE	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
350		1 BOTTLE		BSE	CLE	AHK						"AHK1" "BADLY BURNED	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B
457		1 BOTTLE		BSE	CLE	AHK						"AHK1...20"	1X1	H-5		0-45	51	B

314	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE ANK	"AHK0121 21007BADLY BURNED	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
712	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE ANCH	"L-83516 101(ANCHOR-H)"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
303	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE BALL	"233-3214H/BALL/PARTLY MELTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
351	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE DIX	"DIXIE" BEADED	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
158	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE DURA	"91...URAGLAS/...3-EBIFRAG	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
259	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE GC	"A [GC] 91122513"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
551	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE GC	"A [GC] 91322516" MELTED SCREW TOP	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
374	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE GC	"G [GC] 561811Z"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
156	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE GC	"H [GC] 913681153"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
377	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE HA	".../HA10-215"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
126	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE HA	"MADE IN USA" RIBBED	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
359	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"... [HIN-OVAL] 6' 3K" 1956	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
150	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"... [HIN-OVAL] 9/2 OZ 55A/... 3821-AW" 1959	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
347	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"2 [HIN-OVAL] 20"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
379	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"20 [HIN-OVAL] 5...12" 1955	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
368	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"20 [HIN-OVAL] 9/4 A" 1959	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
351	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"20 [HIN-OVAL] 11A"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
306	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"23 [HIN-OVAL] 92A" BURNED/OVAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
340	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"7 [HIN-OVAL] 81" BEADED	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
549	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"7 [HIN-OVAL] 916" BEADED	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
350	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"7 [HIN-OVAL] .15"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
373	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"9 [HIN-OVAL] 7/8" RECT/LARGE	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
128	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE LCIR	"...13 [HIN-OVAL] 590ES PAT JD-172010"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
157	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE LCIR	"858...11 [HIN-OVAL] 590ES PAT JD-172010"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
378	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE MG	"1176-J[MG] 59"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
725	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE MG	"8145/[MG] 5918"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
376	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE MTC	"[MTC] 4/58/...215"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
159	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE TCIR	"[HIN-OVAL] 11A"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
553	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE	"V" DEEP INDENTATION OR BASE/SMALL SCREW TOP	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
336	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE	"17" SMALL CYLINDRICAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
297	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE	"8" SMALL CYLINDRICAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
135	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE BCIR	"113710 [HIN-OVAL] 16"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
550	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE BCIR	"17500 [HIN-OVAL] 19/19" NORWICH" ON SIDE	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
552	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE FHEX	"910831F [HIN-OVAL] 16" CYL SCREW TOP A	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
559	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE IOVL	"20 [HIN-OVAL] 012 OZ 2A/5821-AW"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
715	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE IOVL	"23 [HIN-OVAL] 92 OZ 1A/5821-AW"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
296	1 BOTTLE	COM	CLE WCIR	"9N [HIN-OVAL] 20" SMALL CYLINDRICAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
31	10 BOTTLE	FRA	CLE	SOME BEADED	1X1 H-2	SURF	51	B
463	3 BOTTLE	NEC	CLE	LIQUOR SCREW TOP	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
463	18 BOTTLE	NEC	CLE	MISC SCREW TOP	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
458	1 BOTTLE	NEC	CLE	PARTIAL LABEL/ILLEGIBLE/VERY LARGE JAR	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
173	2 BOTTLE	NEC	CLE	SMALL SCREW TOPS	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
256	1 BOTTLE	NEC	CLE	WITH SCREW CAP	1X1 H-4	0-30	51	B
11	28 BOTTLE	SID	CLE		1X1 H-1	0-07	51	B
567	1 BOTTLE	SID	CLE	SEATED 12" PINTS	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
450	1 BOTTLE	SID	CLE	SHAMPOO? PARTIAL LABEL. FOR BEST RESULTS	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
254	1 BOTTLE	BSE	DGR IOVL	" [HIN-OVAL] 567...9 J" 1956	1X1 H-4	0-30	51	B
160	1 BOTTLE	BSE	DGR IOVL	"23 [HIN-OVAL] ...FRAGMENT	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
253	5 BOTTLE	SID	DGR	BEADED	1X1 H-4	0-30	51	B
213	15 BOTTLE	SID	DGR	MOST ARE BEADED	1X1 H-3	0-27	51	B
260	19 BOTTLE	SID	DGR	TWO BEADED	1X1 H-4	0-30	51	B
27	3 BOTTLE	SID	DGR		1X1 H-2	SURF	51	B
208	2 BOTTLE	SID	OLI		1X1 H-3	0-27	51	B
448	1 BOTTLE	SID	OLI		1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
342	1 BOTTLE	NEC	BRN	PABST BLUE RIBBON LABEL REMNANTS	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
20	1 BOTTLE	BSE	BRN OI	"20 [OI] 1/3/24...FRAGMENT	1X1 H-2	SURF	51	B
364	1 BOTTLE	BSE	BRN OI	"9 [OI] 4720URAGLAS/GX 2130" 1947	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
175	1 BOTTLE	BSE	BRN	CROWN/PARTIALLY MELTED	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
127	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE GC	"V [GC] 91381523" BEADED	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
134	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"20 [HIN-OVAL] 912G/DURAGLAS/2143-EP" 1959	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
133	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"20 [HIN-OVAL] 91A/2850-EP"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
710	1 BOTTLE	BSE	CLE IOVL	"3 [HIN-OVAL] 867/215 PINT" ON SIDE/CYLINDRICAL	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B

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112	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	BRN IOVL			"[IN-OVAL] 14 9/16" BEADED/PARTIAL LABEL	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
427	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	BRN IOVL			"[IN-OVAL] 14 9/16" PARTLY MELTED/WHITEHALL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
428	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	BRN IOVL			"[IN-OVAL] 14 9/16" WHITEHALL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
525	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	BRN IOVL			"[IN-OVAL] 9 9/13" "WHITEHALL"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
555	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	BRN IOVL			"[IN-OVAL] 9 9/13" "WHITEHALL"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
444	11 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	FRA	BRN			MISC PARTS AND NECKS	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
174	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	NEC	BRN			SMALL WHITEHALL BOTTLE NECK	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
249	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	SID	BRN			"WHITEHALL"	1X1 H-4	0-33	51	B
375	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	BSE	CLE DIAM			"DIAM 1 5/7" PERTUSSIN/OCTAGONAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
367	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	BSE	CLE IOVL			"11 [IN-OVAL] 50/17" 1960	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
555	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	BSE	CLE IOVL			"14 [IN-OVAL] 50/17" PERTUSSIN BOTTLE 1959	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
205	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	BSE	CLE IOVL			"A-S/IN-OVAL] 9" ALKA-SELTZER"	1X1 H-3	0-27	51	B
255	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	CLE DIAM			"DIAM 1 5/7" PERTUSSIN" ON SIDE/PARTLY MELTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
339	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	CLE IOVL			"23 [IN-OVAL] 8/7"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
338	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	CLE IOVL			"A-S/IN-OVAL] 9/3"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
337	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	CLE IOVL			"A-S/IN-OVAL] 29" ALKA SELTZER	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
324	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL	COM	CLE IOVL			"DURAGLAS/23 [IN-OVAL] 9/10A" SCALED SIDE "3 1/2"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
315	1 BOTTLE	MEDICAL VIAL	BBD	CLE			MEDICAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
558	1 BOTTLE	MODEL PAINT	COM	CLE			"6" PROBABLY TESTOR'S	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
720	1 BOTTLE	MODEL PAINT	COM	CLE FHGX			"7/IF-IN-HEXAGON"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
330	1 BOTTLE	SALAD DRESSING	BSE	CLE			"1/1020"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
459	9 BOTTLE	SALAD DRESSING	FRA	CLE			"WISH..." SCREW TOP/2 NECKS/WISHBONE DRESSING	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
529	1 BOTTLE	SAUCE	NEC	BRN			CONSTRICTED NECK/COLLAR/RECT BOTTLE	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
454	1 BOTTLE	SAUCE	BSE	CLE HA			"SHEDD" S/OOLD STYLE/2-1/SAUCE"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
370	2 BOTTLE	SAUCE	BSE	CLE HA			"SHEDD" S/OOLD STYLE/23/SAUCE	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
130	1 BOTTLE	SAUCE	BSE	CLE HA			"SHEDD" S/OOLD STYLE/SAUCE"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
323	1 BOTTLE	SODA	BSE	CLE GC			"V/GC] 9/55-40/1" LOTTA ACL"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
343	21 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	CLE			"LOTTA COLA COMPANY" PITTSBURG 1957-1962?	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
145	1 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	CLE			"NESBIT'S/BOTTLE FRAGMENTS/WHITE ACL	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
452	5 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	CLE			ACL "BIRELEY'S"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
144	1 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	CLE			ACL "VERNON'S/DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
217	1 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	CLE			ACL WHITE	1X1 H-3	0-27	51	B
455	8 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	CLE			ACL WHITE/NESBIT'S OF CALIFORNIA	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
255	2 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	CLE			ACL YELLOW/VERNON'S	1X1 H-4	0-33	51	B
251	1 BOTTLE	SODA	BSE	DGR DURA			"RAGLAS"/BEADED	1X1 H-4	0-33	51	B
153	1 BOTTLE	SODA	BSE	DGR IOVL			"[IN-OVAL] 9/1-WAY/DURAGLAS 1959	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
371	4 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	DGR			"7-JUP" ACL	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
252	6 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	DGR			ACL "7-JUP"	1X1 H-4	0-33	51	B
22	2 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	DGR			ACL "7-JUP"	1X1 H-2	SURF	51	B
155	1 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	DGR			ACL "7-JUP"	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
210	1 BOTTLE	SODA	SID	DGR			ACL "7-JUP"	1X1 H-3	0-27	51	B
128	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	COM	BRN IOVL			"20 [IN-OVAL] 3/SHILLING" 1953	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
171	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	NEC	BRN			"LAWRY'S"/PARTLY MELTED	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
349	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	BSE	CLE LAW			"LAWRY'S/18"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
719	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	BSE	CLE LAW			"LAWRY'S/6C"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
298	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	BSE	CLE LAW			"LAWRY'S/7B"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
365	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	BSE	CLE LAW			"LAWRY'S/7C"	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
718	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	BSE	CLE LAW			"LAWRY'S/2C"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
717	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	COM	CLE LAW			"LAWRY'S/4C"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
325	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	COM	CLE LAW			"LAWRY'S/7C" PARTLY MELTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
110	1 BOTTLE	SPICE	COM	CLE LAW			SCREW TOP/SMALL JAR/LAWRY'S" SEASONING?	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
724	1 BOTTLE	SYRUP	BSE	CLE			"LOG CABIN/SYRUP" WITH CABIN	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
711	1 BOTTLE	TOILETRY	BSE	CLE GC			"V/GC] 6/5/32/96" OVAL	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
554	1 BOTTLE	TOILETRY	COM	BRN LSQU			"TEXT ILLEG/15 [IN-SQUARE] 9/MADE IN USA/OVAL/STRIAT	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
125	1 BOTTLE	TOILETRY	COM	BRN LSQU			"L2F PRCD CORP/18 [IN-SQUARE] 9/MADE IN USA" RIBBED	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
723	1 BOTTLE	TOILETRY	COM	CLE			"12" SMALL CYLINDRICAL SCREW TOP	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
131	1 BOTTLE	TOILETRY	COM	CLE			"3" SMALL CYLINDRICAL	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B
716	1 BOTTLE	TOILETRY	COM	CLE HA			"P/HAI 6" OVAL PARTLY MELTED	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
453	4 BOTTLE	TOILETRY	SID	CLE			RECTANGULAR/LABORATORY DECOR	1X1 H-5	0-45	51	B
714	1 BOTTLE	WINE	BSE	CLE LM			"3B/LM-IN-CIRCLE/8" // "REFILLING PROHIBITED"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	51	B
168	1 BOTTLE	WINE	BSE	QU			SMALL FRAG/BEADED	1X1 H-2	0-30	51	B

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55	7	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	1			BROWN TRANSFERWARE/PICTORIAL/TREES/WINDMILLS	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
543	2	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	2			BLUE WILLOW	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
267	3	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	5			TURQUOISE GLAZE/SPECKLED	1X1 H-4	0-33	52	A
593	4	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	5			TURQUOISE GLAZE/SPECKLED	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
401	5	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	10			LETTERED BROWN AND PURPLE 1/2 CUP/NO MM HANDLE	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
413	9	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	14			LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE/AT LEAST 2 CUPS REPRESENTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
538	4	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	14			LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE/PRONOUNCED FOOT	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
60	13	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	14			LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE/THIN	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
585	7	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	YES 2			BLUE WILLOW/MADE IN JAPAN	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
388	25	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	YES 5			TURQUOISE GLAZE/SPECKLED/JAPAN	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
547	9	EARTHENWARE	CUP	FRA	WHI	YES 5			TURQUOISE GLAZE/SPECKLED/JAPAN	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
199	1	EARTHENWARE	CUP	RM	WHI	1			BROWN TRANSFERWARE/PICTORIAL	1X1 H-3	0-27	52	A
23	1	EARTHENWARE	CUP	RM	WHI	1			BROWN TRANSFERWARE/PICTORIAL	1X1 H-2	SURF	52	A
53	14	EARTHENWARE	CUP	RM	WHI	5			TURQUOISE GLAZE/SPECKLED	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
51	5	EARTHENWARE	CUP	RM	WHI	10			LETTERED BROWN AND PURPLE 1/2 CUP	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
228	1	EARTHENWARE	CUP	RM	WHI	14			LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE	1X1 H-3	0-27	52	A
62	1	EARTHENWARE	CUP HANDLE	FRA	WHI	4			"COCK O' THE WALK"/SEE 422 FOR REFIT	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
517	1	EARTHENWARE	CUP HANDLE	HDL	CRM	12			DARK BROWN GLAZE/SMALL PIECE	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
418	4	EARTHENWARE	MIX	FRA	WHI				FLORAL DECAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
425	24	EARTHENWARE	MIX	FRA	WHI				NO DECOR/UNASSIGNED	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
424	4	EARTHENWARE	MIX	FRA	WHI				UNASSIGNED DECORATED WARE/ADDS	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
404	40	EARTHENWARE	MIX	FRA	WHI	3			CHERRY WARE	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
1	2	EARTHENWARE	MIX	FRA	WHI	3			CHERRY WARE	1X1 H-1	0-07	52	A
544	2	EARTHENWARE	MIX	FRA	WHI	3			CHERRY WARE	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
409	31	EARTHENWARE	MIX	FRA	WHI	YES 2			BLUE WILLOW/MADE IN JAPAN	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
59	7	EARTHENWARE	MUG	BSE	WHI	YES 13			"CALIFORNIA MODERN/SANTA ANITA WARE"/LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
590	2	EARTHENWARE	MUG	FRA	WHI	13			LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE/THICK	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
539	1	EARTHENWARE	MUG	FRA	WHI	13			LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE/THICK	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
418	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	BSE	WHI	YES 18			"STEU" SEE #52 FOR REFIT	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
201	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI				FLORAL DECAL/GRAY PETALS IN WELL	1X1 H-3	0-27	52	A
674	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI				WITH DARK COLORED FLOWER/BURNED SMALL	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
49	6	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	2			BLUE WILLOW	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
200	4	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	3			CHERRY WARE	1X1 H-3	0-27	52	A
288	2	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	3			CHERRY WARE	1X1 H-4	0-33	52	A
403	11	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	4			"COCK O' THE WALK"	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
569	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	6			DARK GREEN GLAZE	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
540	3	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	6			DARK GREEN GLAZE	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
63	13	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	21			PLAIN WHITE/THICK HOTELWARE	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
583	5	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	YES 4			"COCK O' THE WALK"	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
411	7	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	YES 8			"RAINBOW/BUTTERSCOTCH GLAZE	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
412	25	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	YES 15			"SUNSET POTTERY/MADE IN CALIFORNIA/US A" YELLOW GLAZE	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
408	3	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	FRA	WHI	YES 25			"HOMER LAUGH/MADE IN USA/141 N5" REFITS 415	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
595	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI				SCALLOPED SURFACE BELOW RIM	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
56	9	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	3			CHERRY WARE	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
3	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	6			DARK GREEN GLAZE	1X1 H-1	0-07	52	A
54	2	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	8			BUTTERSCOTCH GLAZE	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
541	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	8			BUTTERSCOTCH GLAZING WARE	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
422	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	18			RED RIM BAND/SCORED LINES BELOW/WHITE GLAZE	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
566	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	21			NO DECOR/THICK	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
545	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	21			PLAIN WHITE/THICK	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
421	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	23			REDDISH BROWN GLAZE/UNIQUE TO ASSEMBLAGE	1X1 H-3	0-45	52	A
227	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	25			EMBOSSED ROSES/SCALLOPED RIM AND WELL	1X1 H-3	0-27	52	A
542	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	YES 4			"COCK O' THE WALK"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	52	A
52	7	EARTHENWARE	PLATE	RM	WHI	YES 18			"STELBENVILLE" MIMRED RIM BAND/FLORAL DECAL	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
394	4	EARTHENWARE	PLATE/BREAD	FRA	WHI	6			DARK GREEN GLAZE	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
415	3	EARTHENWARE	PLATE/BREAD	FRA	WHI	YES 25			FRAGMENT OF HL MM "...NB"/SCALLOPED RIM/EMBOSSED FLORAL	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
407	6	EARTHENWARE	PLATE/BREAD	FRA	WHI	YES 26			"VERNON KILNS/CALIFORNIA/MADE IN USA/BLACK RIM BAND	1X1 H-3	0-45	52	A
416	7	EARTHENWARE	PLATE/BREAD	FRA	WHI	YES 29			"SHELL KRESTIPADEN CITY/W VA."/FLORAL DECAL IN WELL	1X1 H-5	0-45	52	A
265	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE/BREAD	RM	WHI	26			BLACK LINE AT RIM	1X1 H-4	0-33	52	A
597	1	EARTHENWARE	PLATE/BREAD	RM	WHI	25			BLACK LINE AT RIM/SCORED LINES AT WELL	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A
58	2	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	BSE	WHI	YES 19			"TST/AVON/CHINA" FLORAL DECAL	1X1 H-2	0-30	52	A
587	6	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	FRA	WHI	1			BROWN TRANSFERWARE/PICTORIAL	RAK H E WALL	0-40	52	A

417	3	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	FRA	WHI	19			SCALLOPED RIM/FLORAL DECALS/SMOKE/RED/BURNED	1X1	H-5	0-45	A	
400	7	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	FRA	WHI	YES 9			"TAYLOR SMITH/TAYLOR U.S.A." IN GREEN WREATH "125017"	1X1	H-5	0-45	A	
399	16	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	FRA	WHI	YES 16			"HOMER LAUGHLIN#8 N 7" PLAIN/WIDE GILT BAND AT RIM	1X1	H-5	0-45	A	
406	10	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	FRA	WHI	YES 17			"EDWIN M. KNOWLES/CHINA CO./MADE IN USA 39-8" SCALLOPED	1X1	H-5	0-45	A	
414	11	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	FRA	WHI	YES 22			"PEACH TREE/YUSA/EMBOSSED FLORAL/4 CONCENTRIC CIRCLES	1X1	H-5	0-45	A	
598	1	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	RIM	WHI	9			GILT ABSTRACT ELEMENT BELOW RIM	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	A
24	1	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	RIM	WHI	9			SILVERED FLORAL/LINE AT WELL	1X1	H-2	SURF	52	A
546	1	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	RIM	WHI				FLORAL DECALS/SMOKE EFFECT FROM BURNING	RAK	H S WALL	0-40	52	A
582	1	EARTHENWARE	SAUCER	RIM	WHI	YES 16			WIDE GILT RIM BAND/PARTIAL HL MM	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	A
598	1	PORCELAIN	PLATE	FRA	WHI	YES 11			PARTIAL GERMAN MM/SEE 405	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	A
405	23	PORCELAIN	PLATE	FRA	WHI	YES 11			WITH GILT LINE AT RIM/"GERMAN/YES ZONE"	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	A
64	1	PORCELAIN	PLATE	RIM	WHI	11			NO DECOR	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	A
397	1	PORCELAIN	PLATE/BREAD	FRA	WHI				LIGHT GREEN INTERIOR GLAZE/LIKE 386	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	A
395	4	PORCELAIN	PLATE/BREAD	FRA	WHI	YES 7			"OLD WORY/ISYRACUSE/GRN GLAZE INT/WHI EXT CHINA O P C	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	A
48	3	PORCELAIN	PLATE/BREAD	RIM	WHI	7			LIGHT GREEN INTERIOR/PARTIAL MM/RIBBON END	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	A
197	1	PORCELAIN	PLATE/BREAD	RIM	WHI	7			LIGHT GREEN INTERIOR/WHITE EXTERIOR	1X1	H-3	SURF	52	A
358	10	GLASSWARE		FRA	CLE				ACURED LINES	RAK	H-5	0-45	52	B
563	1	GLASSWARE		FRA	CLE				LARGE PITCHER?	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	B
164	3	GLASSWARE		SID	CLE				ACURED LINES	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	B
578	3	GLASSWARE		SID	CLE				NUMERICAL SCALE	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	B
307	1	GLASSWARE		SID	CLE					1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
240	3	GLASSWARE		FRA	GRN				FIRE KING SMALL FRAGMENTS/JADEWARE	1X1	H-3	0-27	52	B
142	1	GLASSWARE	BOWL	COM	BLU	YES			"OVENFIRE KINGWARE" LIGHT BLUE	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	B
355	1	GLASSWARE	BOWL	RIM	BLU				FIRE KING	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
270	1	GLASSWARE	BOWL	FRA	GRN				FIRE KING RIBBED JADEWARE	1X1	H-4	0-33	52	B
203	3	GLASSWARE	BOWL	FRA	GRN				FIRE KING/RIBBED	1X1	H-3	0-27	52	B
355	8	GLASSWARE	BOWL	FRA	GRN				FIRE KING/RIBBED	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
141	6	GLASSWARE	BOWL	FRA	GRN	YES			"OVENFIRE KINGWARE" RIBBED	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	B
426	1	GLASSWARE	BOWL	RIM	WHI				WHITE/TRANSLUCENT	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
140	1	GLASSWARE	CUP	COM	GRN	YES			"OVENFIRE KINGWARE"	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	B
271	1	GLASSWARE	CUP	FRA	GRN				FIRE KING/JADEWARE	1X1	H-4	0-33	52	B
354	12	GLASSWARE	CUP	FRA	GRN				FIRE KING/JADEWARE/2 CUPS REPRESENTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
202	3	GLASSWARE	CUP	FRA	GRN	YES			"OVENFIRE KINGWARE"	1X1	H-3	0-27	52	B
582	4	GLASSWARE	DISH	FRA	CLE				RIBBED WITH HANDLE	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	B
206	1	GLASSWARE	DISH	BSE	YEL				DEPRESSIONWARE/PRESSED DECOR	1X1	H-3	0-27	52	B
163	7	GLASSWARE	DISH	FRA	YEL				DEPRESSIONWARE/PRESSED DECOR	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	B
581	1	GLASSWARE	DISH	FRA	YEL				DEPRESSIONWARE/PRESSED DECOR	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	B
456	43	GLASSWARE	DISH	FRA	YEL				DEPRESSIONWARE/PRESSED DECOR/PLATE/SOME MELTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
451	1	GLASSWARE	HALF-TUMBLER	BSE	CLE				EMBOSSED SUNBURST/TEXTURED SIDE (REALLY HALF!)	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
334	1	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	BBD	CLE				ACU/ANIMAL IN BROWN	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
352	1	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	BSE	CLE	HA			FACETED/HA" MARK/1920-1964	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
165	11	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	FRA	CLE				ACU/GILT FLORAL DESIGN	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	B
218	1	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	FRA	CLE				ACU/GILT FLORAL DESIGN	1X1	H-3	0-27	52	B
259	1	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	RIM	CLE				ACU/SMALL ANIMAL	1X1	H-4	0-33	52	B
536	1	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	RIM	CLE				FLUTED/LARGE	RAK	H S WALL	0-40	52	B
445	1	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	RIM	CLE				ACU/WHITE FLORAL DESIGN	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	B
446	2	GLASSWARE	TUMBLER	SID	CLE				LETTERED	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	C
152	2	CANNING	JAR	FRA	AQU				LETTERED "BALL PERFECT MASON"	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	C
353	1	CANNING	JAR	SID	CLE				OPEN TOP	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	C
533	1	CANNING	JAR LID	FRA	STL				RED PLASTIC/MOSTLY MELTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	D
474	1	FLATWARE	FORK	FRA	RED				STAINLESS STEEL/BLADE ONLY	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	D
37	1	FLATWARE	KNIFE	PRT	STL				DINNER KNIFE/BADLY RUSTED	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	D
569	1	FLATWARE	KNIFE HANDLE	FRA	STL				"S LADY ESTHER SILVER PLATE" 1935+	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	D
381	1	FLATWARE	SPOON	COM	BRA	YES			STAINLESS STEEL/NO MARK	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	D
33	1	FLATWARE	SPOON	COM	STL				"SMALL BASIN SHAPER/RIM ONLY	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	E
861	1	TINWARE	BASIN	RIM	STL				STEM FOR PERCOLATOR BASKET	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	F
301	1	COOKWARE	COFFEE POT	FRA	ALU				PYREX?	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	F
454	9	COOKWARE	POT COVER	FRA	CLE				WITH KNOB/VERY LARGE	RAK	H S WALL	0-40	52	F
535	1	COOKWARE	POT COVER	FRA	CLE				BLACK RUBBER/SMALL TABULAR SHAPE WITH CROSS HATCH DECOR	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	F
560	1	COOKWARE	POT COVER	FRA	CLE				LONG SEGMENT	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	G
454	1	APPLIANCE	HEATING COIL	FRA	COP									
618	1	APPLIANCE	PAD	FRA	BLK									

388	1	APPLIANCE	PAD BUTTON	COM	GRY				WHITE MATERIAL	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	G
476	1	APPLIANCE	PAD BUTTON	COM	WHI				CIRCULAR/HOLED CENTER	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	G
577	1	APPLIANCE	PAD BUTTON	COM	WHI				CIRCULAR/HOLED CENTER	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	52	G
653	1	KITCHEN	BOTTLE SEALER	FRA	STL				LEVER ONLY	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	H
44	1	KITCHEN	KNIFE/PARING	PRT	STL				BLADE ONLY	1X1	H-2	0-30	52	H
383	1	KITCHEN	MEASURING SPOON	FRA	ALU				"1/4 TEAS."	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	H
318	1	KITCHEN	BATTERY PART	HDL	STL				BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	52	H
668	3	ELECTRICAL	BATTERY ROD	COM	BLK				CONTACT CAP WITH SMALL CARBON ROD EXTENSION	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
500	4	ELECTRICAL	BATTERY ROD	FRA	BLK				D-CELL	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
223	1	ELECTRICAL	FIXTURE	COM	BRA				D-CELL/BURNED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
666	2	ELECTRICAL	FUSE PART	FRA	COP				SMALL BULB?	1X1	H-5	0-27	53	A
390	1	ELECTRICAL	PLUG TOOTH	COM	COP				END TIP FOR LARGE CYLINDRICAL FUSE	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
473	1	ELECTRICAL	PLUG TOOTH	COM	COP					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
520	2	ELECTRICAL	PLUG TOOTH	COM	COP					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
649	1	ELECTRICAL	PLUG TOOTH	COM	COP					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
522	1	ELECTRICAL	TRANSFORMER	COM	MIX				BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
96	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE	FRA	COP				THIN TWISTED	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	A
505	1	ELECTRICAL	WIRE	FRA	COP				TWISTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	A
660	1	PLUMBING	FAUCET NUT	FRA	STL				SCREWS TO PIPE	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	B
309	1	PLUMBING	PIPE	FRA	STL				CUT AT ANGLE	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	B
341	1	PEST CONTROL	GOPHER TRAP	COM	STL				WITH CHAIN ATTACHED	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	D
499	1	ENTERTAINMENT	NEWSPAPER	FRA	TAN				SMALL FRAGMENT	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	E
234	1	ENTERTAINMENT	NEWSPAPER	FRA	TAN				TEXT	1X1	H-4	0-33	53	E
326	1	ENTERTAINMENT	VACUUM TUBE	FRA	CLE				GLASS "7AS" IN OCTAGON/RADIO TUBE	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	E
106	1	ENTERTAINMENT	VACUUM TUBE	FRA	MIX					1X1	H-2	0-30	53	E
321	1	SECURITY	JEWELRY BOX LOCK	COM	MIX				VERY SMALL	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	F
225	1	LIGHTING	BULB BASE	BSE	ALU					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	F
635	1	LIGHTING	BULB BASE	FRA	ALU				VERY SMALL	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	H
93	1	LIGHTING	BULB BASE	COM	MIX					1X1	H-2	0-30	53	H
476	3	LIGHTING	BULB BASE	COM	MIX					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	H
687	1	LIGHTING	BULB BASE	FRA	MIX				SMALL BULB/MOSTLY MELTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	H
119	1	LIGHTING	BULB GLASS	FRA	CLE				ABUNDANT	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	H
216	1	LIGHTING	BULB GLASS	FRA	CLE	YES			"SYLVANIA 60 WATT/120V	1X1	H-2	0-27	53	H
166	1	LIGHTING	BULB STEM	COM	CLE					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	H
392	3	LIGHTING	BULB STEM	FRA	CLE				1 MELTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	I
420	1	DECORATION	BUD VASE	COM	WHI		24		TAN GLAZE/SQUARE CROSS SECTION/CORK TOP	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	I
419	10	DECORATION	PLANTER POT	COM	CRM		30		DARK BROWN GLAZE/OVOID SHAPE/10 PC REFIT WITH HANDLE	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	I
50	2	DECORATION	PLANTER POT	FRA	WHI		31		SMALL RECTANGULAR/NO DECOR	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	I
97	1	DECORATION	XMAS LIGHT	BSE	BRA					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	I
631	1	DECORATION	XMAS LIGHT	COM	MIX					1X1	H-5	0-45	53	I
387	2	DECORATION	XMAS LIGHT	FRA	MIX				MELTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	I
662	2	TOY	BIKE CHAIN	FRA	STL				LINK	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	J
576	1	TOY	BIKE FENDER	FRA	STL				WITH STRUT/BADLY RUSTED	RAK	H E WALL	0-40	53	J
382	1	TOY	BIKE NAME PLATE	COM	BRA	YES			"MURRAY" BICYCLE	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	J
321	1	TOY	CAP PISTOL	COM	STL				SMALL	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	J
668	1	TOY	PLANE RUDDER	COM	BRA				BRASS COLORED PLASTIC/EXTERIOR MISSING	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	J
647	1	TOY	STAMPED SHEET	FRA	STL				POSSIBLE SMALL JET TAIL FIN/WITH TAB	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	J
609	1	TOY	TRICYCLE WHEEL	COM	STL				REPTILIAN TEXTURE	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	J
389	1	TOY	WHEEL	COM	GRY			700	SPOKES GONE/BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	J
186	1	HOUSEWARE	BOBBIN	COM	STL				BLACK RUBBER	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
465	3	HOUSEWARE	CAPS	COM	BRA				SMALL	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
463	1	HOUSEWARE	CHAIN PULL	FRA	BRA				VERY SMALL DOMES/4 PRONGS ON 1 END	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
621	1	HOUSEWARE	CLOTHES HANGER	COM	STL				BEADS (4 LINKS)	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
219	1	HOUSEWARE	CLOTHES PIN	COM	GAL				HOOKING WOOD REMAINS	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
645	2	HOUSEWARE	CLOTHES PIN	COM	STL				SPRING	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
308	1	HOUSEWARE	CUP HOOK	COM	BRA				SPRING	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
660	2	HOUSEWARE	CUP HOOK	FRA	STL				BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
102	1	HOUSEWARE	FABRIC STRIP	FRA	WHI				WOVEN STRIP/RIBBON-LIKE	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
632	1	HOUSEWARE	FLASHLIGHT BULB	COM	MIX				PARTLY MELTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
611	1	HOUSEWARE	FLASHLIGHT PART	FRA	ALU				REFLECTOR	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L

386	1	HOUSEWARE	FLASHLIGHT PART	COM	NKL					SWITCH	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
467	1	HOUSEWARE	FLASHLIGHT PART	COM	STL					SWITCH/BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
512	1	HOUSEWARE	GLASS TUBE	FRA	CLE					WITH POINTED CRIMPED END	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
115	1	HOUSEWARE	PAPER BRAD	COM	BRA						1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
482	1	HOUSEWARE	PAPER BRAD	COM	BRA						1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
94	1	HOUSEWARE	PEN	PRT	BLU					MELTED PEN CASING	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
40	1	HOUSEWARE	PEN	PRT	TUR					BALLPOINT PEN PART	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
46	1	HOUSEWARE	PEN CARTRIDGE	COM	BRA					BALLPOINT CARTRIDGE	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
643	2	HOUSEWARE	PEN CARTRIDGE	COM	BRA					BURNED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
113	2	HOUSEWARE	PEN CARTRIDGE	FRA	BRA					2 WHOLE/4 FRAGS	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
479	6	HOUSEWARE	PEN CARTRIDGE	MIX	BRA					"WEAREVER"	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
393	1	HOUSEWARE	PEN CLIP	COM	BRA	YES				BURNED	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
90	1	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL	FRA	BLK						1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
70	1	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL FERRULE	COM	BRA						1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
282	2	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL FERRULE	COM	BRA						1X1	H-4	0-33	53	L
229	1	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL FERRULE	COM	BRA						1X1	H-3	0-27	53	L
676	1	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL FERRULE	COM	BRA						1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
478	6	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL FERRULE	COM	BRA					VARIOUS	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
185	1	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL FERRULE	COM	STL						1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
71	17	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL LEAD	FRA	BLK						1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
283	2	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL LEAD	FRA	BLK						1X1	H-3	0-27	53	L
231	4	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL LEAD	FRA	BLK						1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
881	1	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL LEAD	FRA	BLK						1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
494	7	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL LEAD	FRA	BLK						1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
491	31	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL LEAD	FRA	BLK						1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
629	1	HOUSEWARE	PENCIL LEAD	COM	GRY					VERY THICK	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
492	2	HOUSEWARE	PIN	COM	BRA						1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
193	2	HOUSEWARE	PIN	FRA	STL					BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
195	1	HOUSEWARE	RUBBER BAND	FRA	GRN						1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
232	1	HOUSEWARE	RUBBER BAND	FRA	GRN						1X1	H-3	0-27	53	L
101	1	HOUSEWARE	RUBBER BAND	COM	GRY						1X1	H-2	0-30	53	L
302	1	HOUSEWARE	SCISSORS	COM	STL					BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
235	1	HOUSEWARE	STAPLE/PAPER	COM	STL						1X1	H-3	0-27	53	L
683	1	HOUSEWARE	STAPLE/PAPER	COM	STL					RUSTED WAD	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
813	1	HOUSEWARE	STEEL WOOL	FRA	STL					PARTLY MELTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
470	1	HOUSEWARE	THERMOMETER	FRA	CLE					TOP PART	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
385	1	HOUSEWARE	THERMOMETER	FRA	CLE					DOVE SHAPED	1X1	H-5	0-45	53	L
623	1	HOUSEWARE	THERMOS CAP	FRA	STL					CYLINDRICAL GRINDING STONE	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
652	1	TOOL	ABRADER	FRA	GRY					CYLINDRICAL GRINDING STONE	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
483	1	TOOL	ABRADER	FRA	GRY					BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
826	1	TOOL	ALLEN WRENCH	COM	STL					64-P" BLUE	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
384	1	TOOL	CHALK STICK	FRA	BLU					SQUARE "STE." BURNED	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
480	1	TOOL	CHALK STICK	FRA	WHI					SQUARE STICK	1X1	H-2	0-30	54	A
75	1	TOOL	CHALK STICK	FRA	WHI					BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
614	1	TOOL	DRILL BIT KEY	COM	STL					POSSIBLE	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
312	1	TOOL	SOLDERING TIP	COM	BRA					PARTLY MELTED/RUSTED	1X1	H-4	0-33	54	A
257	1	TOOL	TAPE MEASURE	COM	STL					RUSTED SEGMENT OF TAPE ROLL	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	A
557	1	TOOL	TAPE MEASURE	FRA	STL					DOMED/SLOTTED HEAD/COUNTERSINK	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	B
490	1	FASTENER	BOLT	COM	BRA					DOMED/SLOTTED HEAD	1X1	H-4	0-33	54	B
286	1	FASTENER	BOLT	COM	STL					BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	B
685	4	FASTENER	BOLT	FRA	STL					DOMED/SLOTTED HEAD	1X1	H-3	0-27	54	B
238	1	FASTENER	BOLTMACHINE	COM	STL					WITH DOMES ALLEN HEAD & NUT LOCK	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	B
637	1	FASTENER	BOLTNUT	COM	BRA					HEAD MISSING	1X1	H-2	0-30	54	B
89	1	FASTENER	BOLTNUT	FRA	STL		307			ODD HEAD AND SHANK	RAK	H S WALL	0-40	54	B
534	1	FASTENER	BOLT/SPECIAL	COM	STL					SEGMENTS	1X1	H-2	0-30	54	B
150	8	FASTENER	CHAIN	FRA	STL						1X1	H-5	0-45	54	B
675	1	FASTENER	CHAIN LINK	FRA	STL					BADLY RUSTED	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	B
851	2	FASTENER	COTTER PIN	FRA	STL						1X1	H-5	0-45	54	B
654	1	FASTENER	EYE SCREW	COM	STL					SAME SHAPE AS PIN BUT THICKER	1X1	H-5	0-45	54	B
496	1	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	BRA					2 SIZES	1X1	H-5	0-33	54	B
289	2	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	GAL						1X1	H-4	0-33	54	B
15	1	FASTENER	NAIL	COM	STL						1X1	H-1	0-07	54	B

242	61 FASTENER	NAIL	COM STL						VARIOUS SIZED	1X1 H-3	0-27	54 B
250	43 FASTENER	NAIL	COM STL						VARIOUS SIZES	1X1 H-4	0-53	54 B
665	79 FASTENER	NAIL	COM STL						VARIOUS SIZES/WIDE VARIETY	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
196	70 FASTENER	NAIL	FRA STL						VARIOUS SIZES	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
285	4 FASTENER	NAIL/SHOE	COM STL						SQUARE	1X1 H-4	0-33	54 B
115	1 FASTENER	NUT	COM STL						HEX/SMALL	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
682	4 FASTENER	NUT	COM STL						HEXAGONAL/ONE WITH SPIKES	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
92	1 FASTENER	NUT	COM STL				10	107	OCTAGONAL/BADLY RUSTED	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
237	1 FASTENER	NUT/CAPPED	COM STL							1X1 H-3	0-27	54 B
98	1 FASTENER	RIVET	COM STL							1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
486	2 FASTENER	SCREW/METAL	COM STL						SLOTTED DOME HEAD/SMALL	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
179	1 FASTENER	SCREW/METAL	COM STL							1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
178	1 FASTENER	SCREW/METAL	COM STL							1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
99	1 FASTENER	STAPLE	COM STL						VERY LARGE	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
672	7 FASTENER	STAPLE/BOX	COM STL						HEAVY CARDBOARD STAPLE	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
692	2 FASTENER	STAPLE/BOX	COM STL						LIGHT DUTY	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
114	1 FASTENER	STAPLE/BOX	FRA STL							1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
163	2 FASTENER	STAPLE/BOX	FRA STL							1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
233	1 FASTENER	STAPLE/FENCE	COM STL							1X1 H-3	0-27	54 B
646	8 FASTENER	STAPLE/FENCE	COM STL							1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
234	1 FASTENER	STAPLE/WIRE	COM STL						1 LARGE	1X1 H-3	0-27	54 B
287	1 FASTENER	STAPLE/WIRE	COM STL							1X1 H-4	0-33	54 B
670	7 FASTENER	STAPLE/WOOD	FRA STL						CORRUGATED STAPLES/SAW BLADE-LIKE	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
591	1 FASTENER	TACK	FRA STL						SMALL HEAD WITH COLLAR/BADLY RUSTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
167	2 FASTENER	TACK/ROOFING	COM STL							1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
644	4 FASTENER	TACK/ROOFING	COM STL							1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
262	1 FASTENER	TORNEAU CLIP	COM STL						HOLED	1X1 H-4	0-33	54 B
194	2 FASTENER	WASHER	COM STL						DIFFERENT SIZED/ONE LOCK	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
288	1 FASTENER	WASHER	FRA STL							1X1 H-4	0-33	54 B
663	1 FASTENER	WASHER	FRA STL						THIN	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
14	1 FASTENER	WASHER/LOCK	COM STL					104		1X1 H-1	0-07	54 B
604	1 FASTENER	WIRE	FRA STL						VERY HEAVY GAUGE ALUMINUM WIRE	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
695	1 FASTENER	WIRE	FRA STL						SMALL TWISTED PIECE	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
530	1 FASTENER	WIRE	FRA STL						WITH TWIST LINK	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 B
17	1 FASTENER	WIRE	FRA STL							1X1 H-1	0-07	54 B
100	1 FASTENER	WIRE	FRA STL						TWISTED	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 B
533	1 FASTENER	WIRE	FRA STL						TWISTED CHUNK/BALING WIRE	RAK H S WALL	0-40	54 B
575	1 FASTENER	WIRE	FRA STL						WRAPPED MASS OF BAILING WIRE	RAK H E WALL	0-40	54 B
331	1 FUTURE		COM STL						3 SLOTS/SMALL BOLT	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
160	1 FUTURE		COM STL						SHEET/GROOVE DOWN CENTER	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 C
514	1 FUTURE	BAND	COM STL						VERY SMALL BRASS BAND	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
83	1 FUTURE	BAR/STEEL	FRA STL				515	8		1X1 H-2	0-30	54 C
316	1 FUTURE	BED FRAME CLIP	COM STL							1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
608	1 FUTURE	BED FRAME CLIP	COM STL						FOR LONG SUPPORT BEAM	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
465	1 FUTURE	BRACKET	COM STL						LONG/NARROW/HOLED AT BOTH ENDS/BENT	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
18	1 FUTURE	BRACKET	COM STL						U-SHAPED	1X1 H-1	0-07	54 C
107	1 FUTURE	BRACKET	FRA STL						BADLY RUSTED	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 C
264	1 FUTURE	BRACELET	COM STL						COMPLEX	1X1 H-4	0-33	54 C
506	1 FUTURE	CAP	COM STL						SMALL/LIKE SHOTGUN FIRING PIN	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
332	1 FUTURE	CAP-SHAPED	COM STL						PARTLY MELTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
634	1 FUTURE	CLIP	FRA STL						BADLY RUSTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
659	1 FUTURE	CLIP	FRA STL						U-SHAPED/SMALL	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
697	1 FUTURE	COLLAR	COM STL						VERY SMALL CYLINDRICAL FITTING	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
122	1 FUTURE	DISK	COM STL					12	PLAIN DISK	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
124	1 FUTURE	DISK	COM STL						TINY	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 C
247	1 FUTURE	DOORNOB PLATE	COM STL						HOLED CENTER/BADLY RUSTED/NOT WASHED	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 C
313	1 FUTURE	FOLDED SCREEN	FRA STL							1X1 H-4	0-33	54 C
45	1 FUTURE	GEAR	COM STL					105	FILTER?	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
619	1 FUTURE	GEAR	COM STL						BADLY RUSTED/POSSIBLE TOY PART	1X1 H-2	0-30	54 C
650	1 FUTURE	GEAR-LIKE	FRA STL						TRIANGULAR WITH EXTENSION	1X1 H-5	0-45	54 C
30	1 FUTURE	GROMMET	COM STL					112	BLACK RUBBER	1X1 H-2	SURF	54 C

574	1	FIXTURE	HANDLE	COM STL		402		HEAVY ATTACHED TO STEEL BAR	RAK H E WALL	C-40	54	C
88	1	FIXTURE	LEAD CLIP	FRA STL				VERY RUSTED	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	C
507	1	FIXTURE	LINK	COM NKL				CRESCENT-SHAPED CHAIN LINK/SMALL	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
192	4	FIXTURE	MISCELLANEOUS	COM STL				UNIDENTIFIED	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	C
189	1	FIXTURE	NAIL-LIKE	FRA STL				THIN/CURVED	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	C
515	2	FIXTURE	PIN-LIKE	COM BRA				PIN WITH POINT AT ONE END/VERY SMALL	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
693	1	FIXTURE	PIN-LIKE	COM BRA				POINT AT ONE END	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
121	2	FIXTURE	PIN-LIKE	COM NKL					1X1 H-2	C-30	54	C
222	1	FIXTURE	PIPE ELBOW	COM ALU				SMALL DIAMETER	1X1 H-3	C-27	54	C
472	1	FIXTURE	PULL CHAIN	COM BRA				BEADED CHAIN WITH LEVER/SINK PART?	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
391	1	FIXTURE	RUBBER TUBE	FRA BLK				STRIATED RUBBER HOUSING	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
87	1	FIXTURE	SMALL	COM NKL				SLIDING DEVISE? PRECISION STAMPED	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	C
890	1	FIXTURE	SMALL CYLINDER	FRA STL				BADLY RUSTED/POSSIBLE ROLLER BEARING	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
889	1	FIXTURE	SMALL TAB	FRA CHR				VERY SMALL RECTANGULAR PIECE/NO RUST/SMALL RIVET	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
573	1	FIXTURE	SNAP LOCK	FRA MIX				ALUMINUM STRIP/STEEL FIXTURE ATTACHED	RAK H E WALL	C-40	54	C
191	1	FIXTURE	SPRING	FRA STL				SMALL COIL	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	C
572	1	FIXTURE	STEEL BAR	COM STL		500	12	BEVELED AT ONE END/HEAVY	RAK H E WALL	C-40	54	C
471	1	FIXTURE	STRUT	COM BRA				SMALL WITH PIVOT AT ONE END	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
241	1	FIXTURE	STRUT	COM STL		404	8	HOLED AT BOTH ENDS	1X1 H-3	C-27	54	C
673	1	FIXTURE	TAB/HOLE	COM STL				SMALL OVOID TAB WITH HOLE	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
317	1	FIXTURE	TUBE	FRA CUP			6	BENT	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
503	1	FIXTURE	TUBE	FRA STL				BADLY RUSTED	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
502	1	FIXTURE	TUBE CONNECTOR	COM BRA				SMALL DIAMETER/NOTCH IN CENTER	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
679	1	FIXTURE	U-SHAPED	COM STL				U-SHAPE/LIKE SAFETY PIN HEAD	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
894	1	FIXTURE	WIRE-BASED	COM COP				TWO EYE LOOPS/VERY SMALL	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
839	1	FIXTURE	WIRE/GROMMET	COM MIX				THIN TWISTED WIRE WITH GROMMET ATTACHED	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
684	1	FIXTURE	WOOD HANDLE	FRA BLK				CHARCOAL/OVAL CROSS SECTION/LIKE HAMMER HANDLE	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
77	1	FIXTURE	WOOD PEG	FRA BLK				PEG WITH ROUNDED ENDS/SMALL BURNED	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	C
513	2	FIXTURE	WOOD PEG	FRA MIX				BADLY BURNED	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	C
76	1	MATERIAL	FIBERGLASS	FRA WHI					1X1 H-4	C-33	54	D
275	1	MATERIAL	FLOOR TILE	FRA BRN				ABUNDANT FRAGMENTS	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	D
520	1	MATERIAL	FLOOR TILE	FRA BRN				INTERIOR FLOOR TILE	1X1 H-2	SURF	54	D
29	1	MATERIAL	FLOOR TILE	FRA BRN				INTERIOR FLOOR TILE/MANY FRAGMENTS	1X1 H-1	C-07	54	D
10	1	MATERIAL	FLOOR TILE	FRA BRN					1X1 H-4	C-33	54	D
261	2	MATERIAL	PLATE GLASS	FRA CLE				BURNED	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	D
501	6	MATERIAL	PLATE GLASS	FRA CLE				BURNED	RAK H E WALL	C-40	54	D
579	1	MATERIAL	PLATE GLASS	FRA CLE				ABUNDANT	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	E
86	1	MATERIAL	ASBESTOS SIDING	FRA GRV					1X1 H-4	C-33	54	E
277	1	MATERIAL	ASBESTOS SIDING	FRA WHI				ABUNDANT FRAGMENTS	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	E
519	1	MATERIAL	ASBESTOS SIDING	FRA WHI					1X1 H-5	C-45	54	E
109	1	MATERIAL	MELTED LEAD	FRA LED					1X1 H-2	C-30	54	E
466	1	MATERIAL	MELTED METAL	FRA MIX				MELTED BLOBS/MOSTLY ALUMINUM	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	E
658	1	MATERIAL	PAINT	FRA GRN				LIGHT OLIVE GREEN COLOR/GLOBS	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	E
273	1	MATERIAL	ROOFING	FRA BLK				COMPOSITION/GREEN COATING	1X1 H-4	C-33	54	E
516	1	MATERIAL	SOLDER	FRA LED				CUT SEGMENT	1X1 H-5	C-45	54	E
123	1	MATERIAL	UNIDENTIFIED	FRA BLK				WITH GRILL PATTERN ON SURF	1X1 H-2	C-30	54	E
162	2	WINDOW	PANE	FRA AQU					1X1 H-3	C-27	54	E
215	1	WINDOW	PANE	FRA CLE					1X1 H-3	C-27	54	E
627	1	GROOMING	BOBBY PIN	FRA STL					1X1 H-5	C-45	55	A
41	1	GROOMING	COMB	FRA TAN				PLASTIC	1X1 H-2	C-30	55	A
570	1	GROOMING	LIPSTICK	COM BRA	YES			"NORTHAM WARREN/NEW YORK" 1950S ERA	RAK H E WALL	C-40	55	A
825	1	GROOMING	NAIL FILE	FRA STL				TIP MISSING/BADLY RUSTED	1X1 H-5	C-45	55	A
246	1	GROOMING	TOOTHBRUSH	FRA YEL				FRAGMENT/PLASTIC/USA	1X1 H-4	C-33	55	A
842	1	GROOMING	TWEEZERS	COM STL				BADLY RUSTED IN 2 PIECES	1X1 H-5	C-45	55	A
182	1	CLOTHING	BUCKLE	FRA STL				BADLY RUSTED/BENT	1X1 H-2	C-30	55	B
5	1	CLOTHING	BUTTON	COM BRN				FABRIC-COVERED/SHANK MISSING	1X1 H-1	C-07	55	B
481	1	CLOTHING	BUTTON	COM CLE				MELTED GLASS DISH/POSSIBLE BUTTON	1X1 H-5	C-45	55	B
477	1	CLOTHING	BUTTON	COM GRV				4 HOLE SHELL/BURNED BROKEN	1X1 H-5	C-45	55	B
4	1	CLOTHING	BUTTON	COM GRY				4 HOLE SHELL/SMALL	1X1 H-1	C-07	55	B
320	1	CLOTHING	BUTTON	FRA GRY				2-HOLE SHELL/SMALL	1X1 H-5	C-45	55	B
658	2	CLOTHING	BUTTON	COM STL		105		LARGE DISK/CENTER SHANK MISSING/POSSIBLE COAT BUTTON	1X1 H-5	C-45	55	B
73	1	CLOTHING	FABRIC	FRA BLK				BURNED WAD	1X1 H-2	C-30	55	B

669	1 CLOTHING	FABRIC	FRA	BLK					LOOSE WEAVE	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
72	1 CLOTHING	FABRIC	FRA	RED					RED/WHITE YARN	1X1 H-2	0-30	55	B
292	1 CLOTHING	FABRIC	FRA	TAN					NYLON	1X1 H-4	0-33	55	B
708	1 CLOTHING	FABRIC	FRA	TAN					RIBBON LIKE STRIP/LIKE WOVEN SHOE LACE	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
709	1 CLOTHING	FABRIC	FRA	TAN						1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
67	1 CLOTHING	GROMMET	COM	BRA					LARGE	1X1 H-2	0-30	55	B
68	12 CLOTHING	GROMMET	COM	BRA					STANDARD	1X1 H-2	0-30	55	B
117	1 CLOTHING	GROMMET	COM	BRA					VERY SMALL	1X1 H-2	0-30	55	B
488	6 CLOTHING	GROMMET	COM	MIX					VARIOUS SIZES	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
686	4 CLOTHING	GROMMET	COM	STL					BADLY RUSTED/3 ARE VERY SMALL	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
284	1 CLOTHING	GROMMET	COM	STL					STANDARD	1X1 H-4	0-33	55	B
485	3 CLOTHING	RHINESTONES	COM	BRA					FOR ATTACHING TO CLOTHING?	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
6	1 CLOTHING	SNAP	COM	BRA					LARGE/FEMALE PART	1X1 H-1	0-07	55	B
497	1 CLOTHING	SNAP	COM	BRA					MALE	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
228	1 CLOTHING	SNAP	COM	BRA					MATE	1X1 H-3	0-27	55	B
677	1 CLOTHING	SNAP	COM	MIX					BRASS SNAP WITH STEEL DOME HEAD	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
7	1 CLOTHING	SNAP	COM	NKL					HEXAGONAL/MALE/UNUSUAL	1X1 H-1	0-07	55	B
438	1 CLOTHING	SNAP	COM	STL					DOME SHAPE/RUSTED	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
236	1 CLOTHING	STRAP SLIDE	FRA	STL						1X1 H-3	0-27	55	B
68	1 CLOTHING	ZIPPER PULL	COM	BRA						1X1 H-2	0-30	55	B
489	1 CLOTHING	ZIPPER PULL	COM	BRA						1X1 H-5	0-45	55	B
322	1 PERSONAL KIT	BOLO TIE END	COM	NKL					"TALON"	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	D
310	1 PERSONAL KIT	KEY	COM	BRA	YES				TAPERED TUBE/STRING END	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	D
39	1 PERSONAL KIT	KEY CHAIN	COM	NKL					"INDEPENDENT DOOR/LCO/01010"	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	D
526	1 PERSONAL KIT	KEY RING	COM	STL					BEADED	1X1 H-2	0-30	55	D
571	1 PERSONAL KIT	KEY/SPECIAL	COM	BRA	YES				CIRCULAR/CLIP	RAK H S WALL	0-40	55	D
181	1 PERSONAL KIT	PURSE FRAME	FRA	STL					"BELLOCK/PAT/65A1587"	RAK H E WALL	0-40	55	D
468	3 PERSONAL KIT	SUNGLASS LENS	FRA	DGR						1X1 H-2	0-30	55	D
487	1 PERSONAL KIT	WATCH BAND PART	COM	BRA						1X1 H-5	0-45	55	D
38	1 PERSONAL KIT	WATCH FOB	COM	NKL					MOUNTING PIN	1X1 H-2	0-30	55	D
300	1 HABIT	ASH TRAY	COM	NKL					HINGED/CIRCULAR	1X1 H-5	0-45	55	E
35	1 HABIT	LIGHTER	PRT	NKL					ZIPPO-TYPE/INTERIOR PORTION ONLY	1X1 H-2	0-30	55	E
74	1 BULLET	175 CA PELLET	COM	LED					AIR PISTOL?	1X1 H-2	0-30	56	A
16	1 BULLET	BB	COM	STL					RUSTED	1X1 H-1	0-07	56	A
527	1 CARTRIDGE	30-30	COM	BRA					"SUPER SPEED/30-30 WIN"	RAK H S WALL	0-40	56	A
47	1 CARTRIDGE	38 CA	COM	BRA					"38 SPECIAL"	1X1 H-2	0-30	56	A
78	1 CARTRIDGE	SHOTGUN	COM	BRA					"XTRA RANGE/NO. 16/S R & CO."	1X1 H-2	0-30	56	A
69	1 AUTO PART	FUSE	FRA	MIX					15 AMP	1X1 H-2	0-30	57	B
530	1 AUTO PART	HOSE CLAMP	COM	MIX					HEAVY DUTY	RAK H S WALL	0-40	57	B
328	1 AUTO PART	HOSE CLAMP	COM	NKL					HEAVY DUTY	1X1 H-5	0-45	57	B
143	5 AUTO PART	SEALED BEAM	FRA	CLE						1X1 H-2	0-30	57	B
532	1 AUTO PART	TAIL LIGHT BULB	BSE	BRN					WITH CAP/BICYCLE?	RAK H S WALL	0-40	57	B
311	1 AUTO PART	VALVE STEM	COM	BRA						1X1 H-5	0-45	57	B
855	1 FENCING	BARBED WIRE	FRA	STL						1X1 H-5	0-45	58	A
805	1 FENCING	POULTRY WIRE	FRA	GAL					MASS OF WIRE/FINE WEAVE/MANY RUSTED FRAGMENTS	1X1 H-5	0-45	58	A
272	1 IRRIGATION	CEMENT PIPE	FRA	GRY					SMALL FRAGMENT	1X1 H-4	0-33	58	B
230	1 POULTRY	GIZZARD STONE	COM	AQU					ABRADED AQUA GLASS	1X1 H-3	0-27	58	E
118	1 POULTRY	GIZZARD STONE	COM	AQU					ABRADED AQUA GLASS	1X1 H-2	0-30	58	E



ATTACHMENT 4



Project 541 photos



Feat A_1.JPG



Feat A_2.JPG



Feat B.JPG



Feat C, D, E.JPG

Project 541 photos



Feat C.JPG



Feat D.JPG



Feat E.JPG



Feat F.JPG

Project 541 photos



Feat G.JPG



Feat H_1.JPG



Feat H_2.JPG



Feat I.JPG

Project 541 photos



Feat K.JPG



Feat M.JPG

Site 539-1 Ceramics



Ware 01



Ware 02



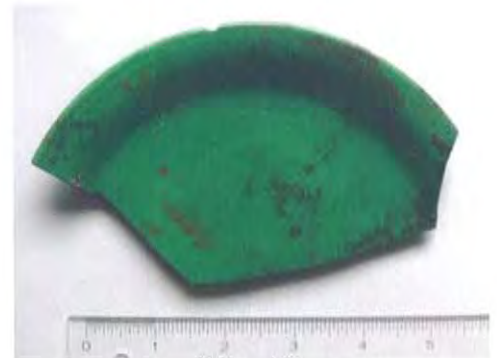
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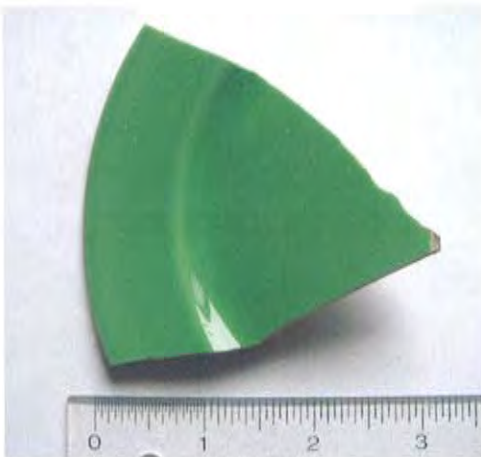
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Ware 05



Ware 06



Ware 07



Ware 08



Ware 09

Site 539-1 Ceramics



Ware 09a



Ware 10



Ware 11



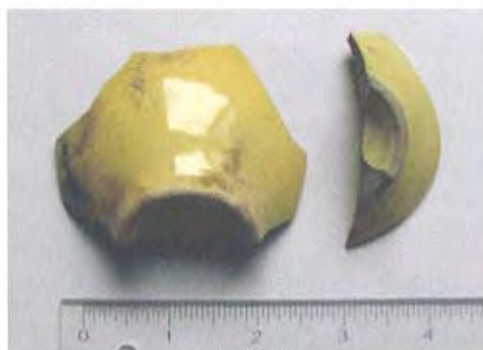
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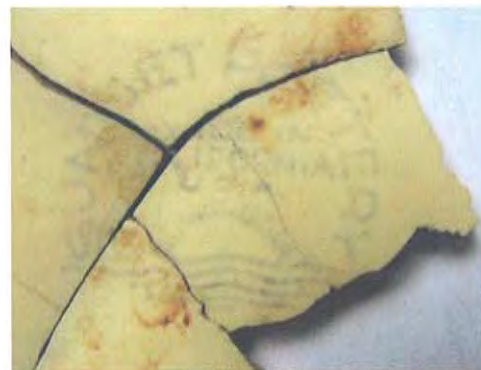
Ware 12a



Ware 13



Ware 14

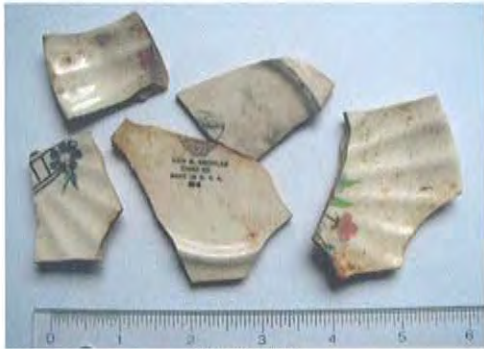


Ware 15



Ware 16

Site 539-1 Ceramics



Ware 17



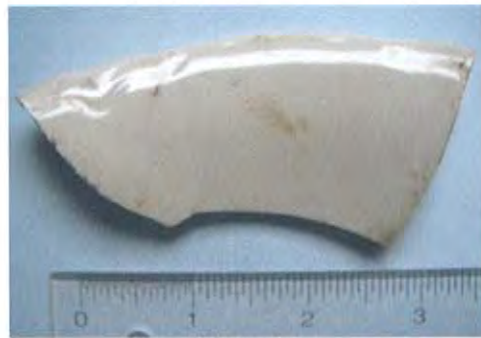
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Ware 19



Ware 19a



Ware 20



Ware 22



Ware 23



Ware 24



Ware 25

Site 539-1 Ceramics



Ware 26



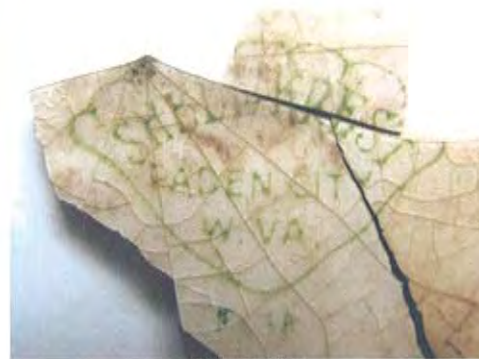
Ware 27



Ware 28



Ware 29



Ware 29a



Ware 30



Ware 31

Site 539-1 Artifacts



51A_0607



51B_0111



51B_0125



51B_0129



51B_0131



51B_0135



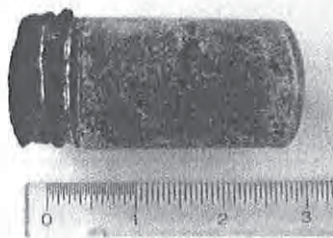
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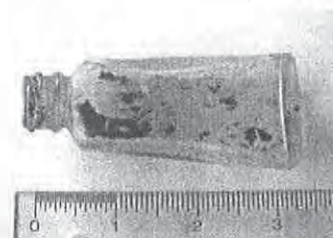
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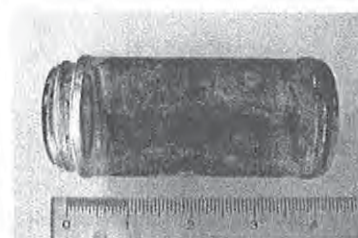
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51B_0521



51B_0550

Project 541 photos



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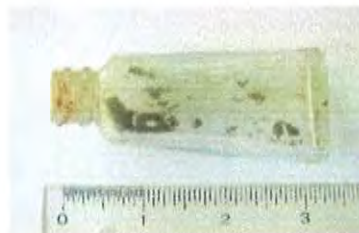
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Project 541 photos



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51B_0804a.JPG



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51B_0809.JPG



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51B_0813.JPG



51B_0815.JPG

Project 541 photos



51B_0815a.JPG



51C_0835.JPG



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52A_0830a.JPG



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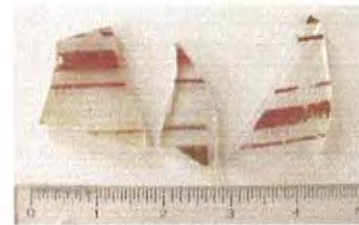
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52D_0381.JPG



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52D_0569.JPG

Project 541 photos



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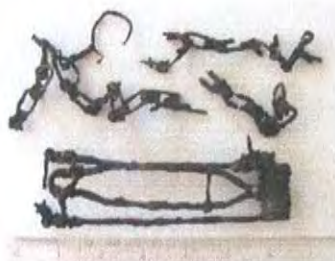
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53J_0033.JPG



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53J_0389.JPG



53J_0647.JPG



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53J_0836.JPG

Project 541 photos



53L_0302.JPG



53L_0999.JPG



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54A_0652.JPG



54A_1069.JPG



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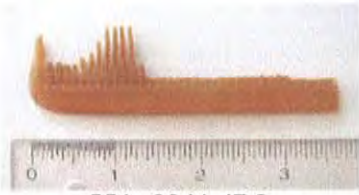


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54E_0086.JPG

Project 541 photos



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55A_0570.JPG



55A_0625.JPG



55B_0004.JPG



55B_0228.JPG



55B_0485.JPG



55B_0495.JPG



55B_0698.JPG



55B_0843.JPG



55B_0943.JPG



55C_0937.JPG



55C_0964.JPG



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55D_0038.JPG



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55D_0571.JPG



55E_0035.JPG



55E_0300.JPG



55E_0816.JPG



57B_0530.JPG



57B_0818.JPG



58D_1085.JPG