

**STAGE IB CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FINESVILLE DAM
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP, WARREN COUNTY AND
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP, HUNTERDON COUNTY
NEW JERSEY**

CONTRACT No. AG-2B29-C-09-0002

OCTOBER 2009

**RICHARD GRUBB & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Cultural Resource Consultants**

**Stage IB Cultural Resources Survey
Finesville Dam
Pohatcong Township, Warren County and
Holland Township, Hunterdon County
New Jersey**

Contract No. AG-2B29-C-09-0002

By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) conducted a Stage IB cultural resources survey within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Finesville Dam project in the Finesville village section of Pohatcong Township, Warren County and the Seigletown village section of Holland Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey for the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service of Somerset, New Jersey. The APE consists of a 0.55-acre area within and along the banks of the Musconetcong River. Three alternatives are proposed within the APE, including a no action alternative, partial dam removal, and full dam removal. In the latter two, a staging area is proposed along the south side of the river. The APE is located within the Finesville Historic District, which is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Opinion 11/1/2006; COE 10/21/2004). A recent National Register of Historic Places nomination form, which was expanded and renamed the Finesville-Seigletown Historic District, is pending approval by the Historic Preservation Office. The Stage IB cultural resources survey was confined to the south bank of the Musconetcong River and was conducted to identify potentially significant archaeological resources within the APE for the proposed project, if present. The Stage IB survey was performed as a requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and meets the reporting standards of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

A previous Stage IA archaeological survey performed by RGA indicated that the southern bank of the Musconetcong River within the APE had a high potential to contain prehistoric archaeological resources. It also has a high probability of containing remains of a mill race, portions of which are intact southwest of the APE, a nineteenth-century mill building, and traces of the southern edge of an earlier mill dam associated with the c. 1807 Fine Woolen Mill. Archaeological testing in the southern portion of the APE was confined to a 10 to 25-foot wide by 114-foot long terrace. There, archaeological testing consisted of the excavation of eight shovel test pits (STPs) plotted at 12.5, 20, and 25-foot intervals. Archaeological testing yielded 343 historic artifacts, most dating from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. A small portion of the APE consisted of modern fill over a buried A-horizon, which contained mid-to-late nineteenth-century artifacts. These artifacts and the later cultural material may have been discarded by occupants of a nearby former hotel on the south side of Bellis Road. The remainder of the terrace landform within the APE contained thick re-deposited river bed silt, either intentionally deposited or formed from recent flood events. Further, six mill stones were documented along the north embankment of Bellis Road. This embankment was once lined with several hundred feet of used/broken mill stones. The mill stones identified date from the 1870s to 1890s, during the operation of the Stiles, Taylor and Company knife mill, which currently stands west of the APE. No building or head race remains were identified within the southern section of the APE. Further, no prehistoric cultural material was found in the portion of the APE subjected to Stage IB archaeological testing.

It is the opinion of RGA that much of the cultural material recovered does not represent a potentially significant archaeological resource. However, a discrete deposit of mid-to-late nineteenth-century domestic and architectural material was recovered below re-deposited river bottom soils from contexts that appeared intact in STP 6. These deposits may be associated with historic refuse disposal activities by the former occupants of the nearby Drake house on the opposite side of Bellis Road. Given the depth and potential significance of these deposits, it is recommended that activities within the staging area on the south bank of the Musconetcong River be archaeologically monitored. Archaeological monitoring of demolition activities in the APE on

the south bank of the Musconetcong River is also recommended due to the sensitivity for the presence of a buried raceway channel. Given the sensitivity of early dam structures within the Musconetcong River, such as the 1807 woolen mill dam, and ca. 1874 to 1952 timber cribbing dam, and the potential for deeply buried raceways, if extant, archaeological monitoring of proposed demolition activities to the Finesville dam is recommended. In the event timber dam elements are identified during archaeological monitoring, recordation and a dendrochronological study is recommended. Archaeological monitoring and recordation of a sectional profile of the 1952 Finesville dam is also recommended. No additional documentation of the mill stone cluster in the Bellis Road embankment is recommended. However, care should be taken to avoid disturbance to the embankment during dam demolition/breach activities and removal of the mill stones from the embankment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Table of Contents.....	iii
List of Figures, Photo Plates, and Tables	vi
1.0 Introduction	1-1
1.1 Description of the Area of Potential Effects.....	1-1
1.2 Results of Previous Stage IA Cultural Resources Survey.....	1-5
2.0 Research Goals and Design	2-1
2.1 National Register of Historic Places Criteria	2-1
3.0 Archaeological Testing.....	3-1
3.1 Methodology.....	3-1
3.2 Fieldwork and Results	3-1
4.0 Management Recommendations.....	4-1
5.0 References	5-1
Appendices:	
Appendix A: Qualifications of the Principal Investigator	
Appendix B: Shovel Test Pit Log	
Appendix C: Artifact Catalog	
Appendix D: Communication Log	
Appendix E: Annotated Bibliography	

LIST OF FIGURES, PHOTO PLATES, AND TABLES

FIGURES:

Figure 1.1:	County Map.....	1-2
Figure 1.2:	U.S.G.S. Map.....	1-3
Figure 1.3:	Aerial Map	1-4
Figure 1.4:	Historic mill dams and Mill related buildings.....	1-6
Figure 3.1:	Aerial Map showing the APE	3-3
Figure 3.2:	Base Map showing excavation, mill stone, and photograph locations	3-4
Figure 3.3:	Representative artifacts recovered from STP 2.....	3-7
Figure 3.4:	Representative artifacts recovered from STP 4.....	3-8
Figure 3.5:	Representative artifacts recovered from STP 6.....	3-9

PHOTO PLATES:

Plate 3.1:	Overview of NRCS staff assisting with Stage IB archaeological excavations	3-5
Plate 3.2:	Overview of the APE and NRCS staff assisting with Stage IB archaeological excavations.....	3-6
Plate 3.3:	Overview of the APE showing Mill Stones 1-5 in the Bellis Road embankment... 3-11	
Plate 3.4:	Plan view of Mill Stone 1.....	3-12
Plate 3.5:	Profile of Mill Stone 2.....	3-13
Plate 3.6:	Profile of Mill Stones 3 and 4	3-14
Plate 3.7:	Plan view of Mill Stone 5.....	3-15
Plate 3.8:	Partial profile of Mill Stone 6.....	3-16

SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the results of a Stage IB cultural resources survey conducted for the Finesville Dam project in the Finesville village section of Pohatcong Township, Warren County and the Seigletown village section of Holland Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey (Figures 1.1-1.3). Personnel from the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) participated in the Stage IB archaeological excavations as part of their continuing education and training for cultural resources identification. The scope of work for the Stage IB survey included a program of subsurface archaeological testing, artifact analysis, and the formulation of management recommendations. This project was completed under Contract No. AG-2B29-C-09-0002, dated September 30, 2009.

1.1 Description of the Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project consisted of a 0.55-acre area within and along the banks of the Musconetcong River at Finesville (see Figure 1.3; ShayMaria Silvestri, email communication, June 5, 2009). The project involves assessing the potential impacts of various alternatives to improving the Finesville Dam, which measures 5.5 feet in height and 109 feet long (Princeton Hydro, LLC 2009). Three alternatives are proposed within the APE. The first is no alteration, the second consists of a partial dam breach, and the third is a complete removal of the dam structure. The alternatives are proposed due to a drowning that has occurred in recent years as a result of the hydrology along the downstream side of the dam and structural deficiencies that have been identified. Another goal of the project is to restore this portion of the Musconetcong River to a free flowing state (Princeton Hydro LLC 2009). A staging area will be located on the river bank on the south side of the dam. No ground disturbance will be conducted along the north bank of the Musconetcong River (Personal Communication, ShayMaria Silvestri, August 11, 2009).

The APE is located within the Finesville Historic District, which is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (SHPO Opinion 11/1/2006; COE 10/21/2004). A recent National Register of Historic Places nomination form for this district, the boundaries of which were expanded and renamed the Finesville-Seigletown Historic District, is pending approval at the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection-Historic Preservation Office (HPO) (see Dennis Bertland Associates 2009). In 2009, the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Conservation Service (USDA) conducted an environmental assessment (USDA 2009). Preparation of the document entailed a public scoping meeting. Interested parties expressed concern that the

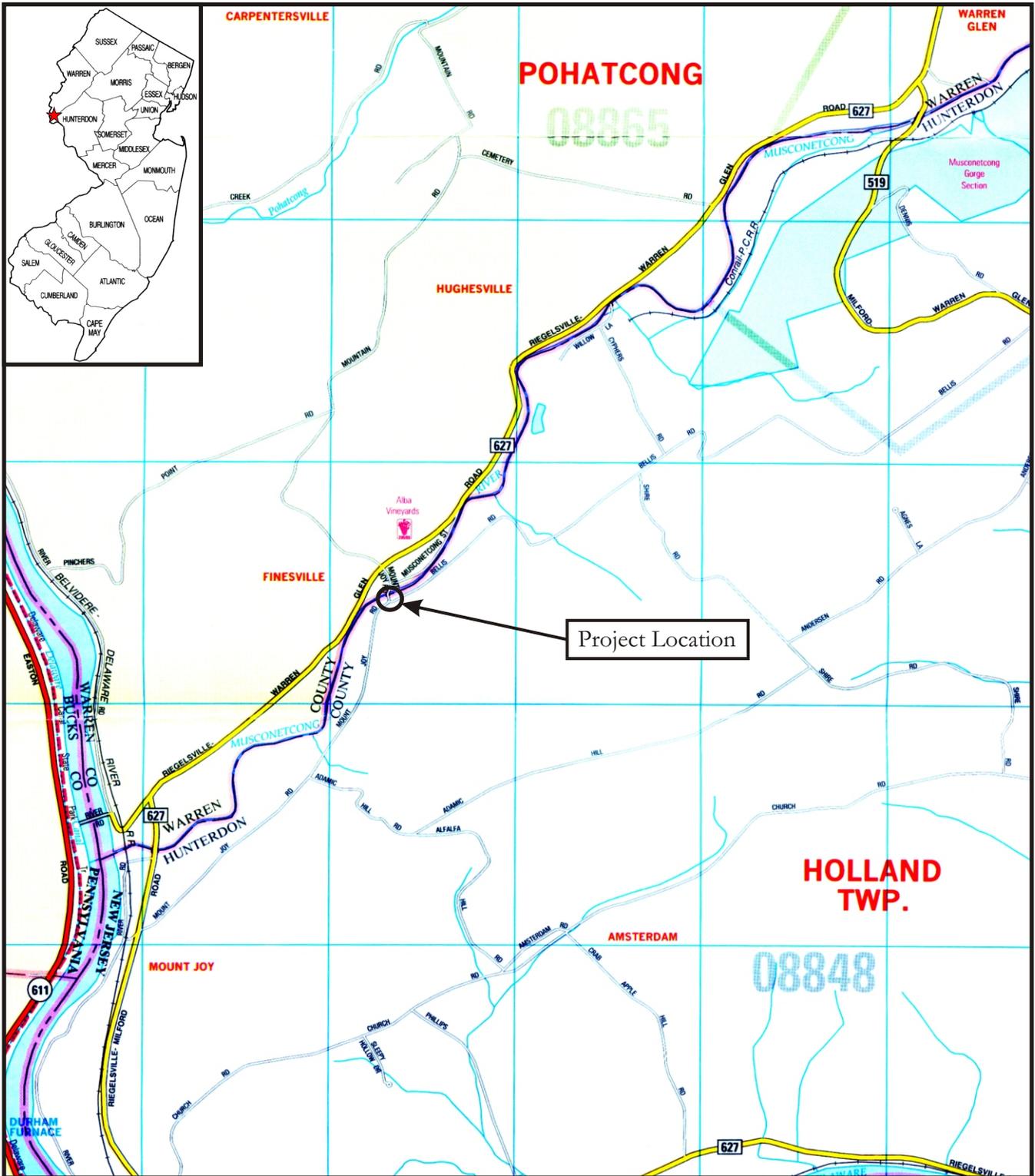


Figure 1.1:

County Map
 (from 2005 Hagstrom Map Company, Inc.,
 Street Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey).



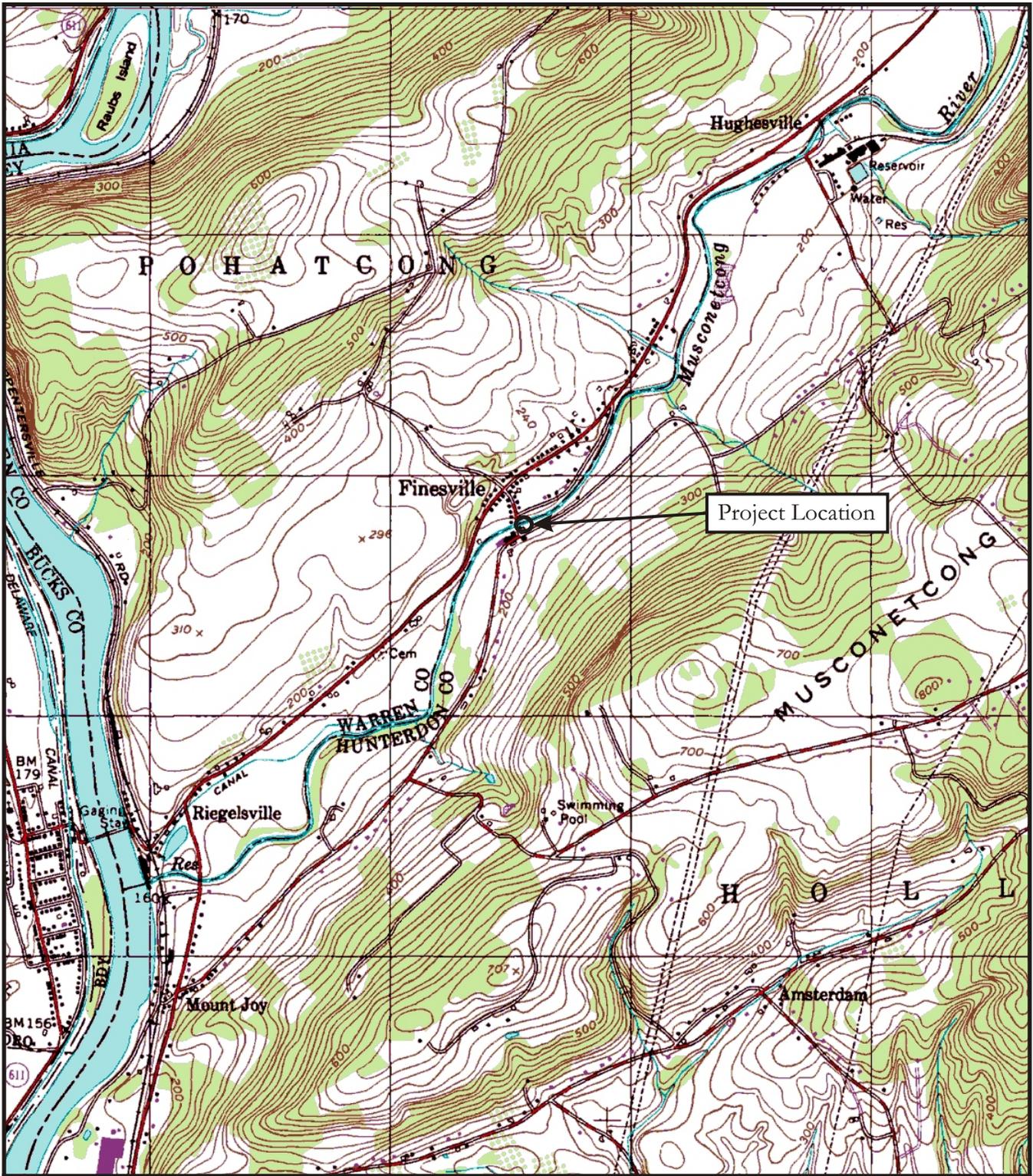
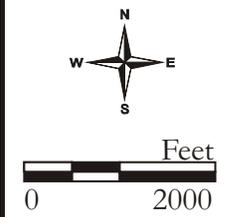


Figure 1.2:
 U.S.G.S. Map
 (from 1997 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Riegelsville, NJ-PA).





Area of Potential Effects



Figure 1.3:

Aerial Map

(from U.S.G.S. New Jersey Digital Ortho Quarter Quad Aerial Photography, 2002: Tile Number C7D16).



project would impact the Finesville dam, which some considered to represent a significant aspect of the village (USDA 2009).

The Stage IB cultural resources survey identified whether potentially significant archaeological resources were situated within the APE. Archaeological fieldwork was confined to the southern banks of the Musconetcong River, where project-related impacts are proposed. The Stage IB cultural resources survey satisfies the requirements of the HPO and was performed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36 CFR Part 800-Protection of Historic Properties (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004). This report was also prepared to satisfy the environmental review process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). All field notes, photographs, and artifacts for this project are stored at the offices of Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) in Cranbury, New Jersey. This project was completed by an archaeologist meeting the qualifications of 36 CFR 61 (Appendix A).

Archaeological fieldwork was performed by Michael J. Gall, Senior Archaeologist, Tara Bini, Crew Chief, and Brenda Spingsted and Erich Reinbold, with the assistance of NRCS personnel ShayMaria Silvestri, David Schaaf, Christina Bench, Jill Ott, Shirley Sakos, Gail Bartok, David Clapp, Bea Sabouathone, and Michael Bobek. This report was written by Michael J. Gall. Artifacts were processed by Erich Rible and cataloged by Brenda Springsted. Graphics were produced by Patricia McEachen and Michael J. Gall. This report was edited by Paul J. McEachen and Christina Dunn.

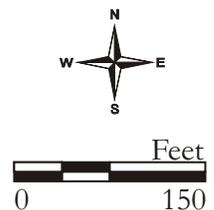
1.2 Results of Previous Stage IA Cultural Resources Survey

A previous Stage IA cultural resources survey of the APE was performed on August 11, 2009 by RGA (2009). Based on a review of historic documents and a site visit, the southern portion of the APE along the south bank of the Musconetcong River was considered to possess a high sensitivity for potentially significant prehistoric archaeological resources. It also had a high sensitivity to contain potentially significant remains of a mill race, portions of which are intact southwest of the APE, a mid-nineteenth-century mill building associated with the Fines grist mill, traces of the earlier 1807 woolen mill dam east of the post-1952 dam, and pre-1951 timber cribbing dam (Figure 1.4). The northern section of the APE along the north bank of the Musconetcong River was considered to have a high potential to contain potentially significant historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. However, no construction impacts are currently proposed along the northern edge of the APE. The current dam also has the potential to provide information about mid twentieth-century dam construction and could contribute to the eligibility of the Finesville-Seigletown



Figure 1.4:

Historic mill dams and mill related buildings
 (from U.S.G.S. New Jersey Digital Ortho Quarter Quad Aerial
 Photography, 2002: Tile Number C7D16).



Historic District (pending). Consequently, RGA recommended that a Stage IB cultural resources survey be conducted along the south bank of the Musconetcong River, and that archaeological monitoring be carried out within the portion of the APE in the Musconetcong River during partial breach or full removal of the existing dam to document the dam's construction and document remnants of earlier dams, if present.

SECTION 2.0 RESEARCH GOALS AND DESIGN

The primary goal of this Stage IB cultural resources survey was to determine if potentially significant archaeological resources were present within the APE, and the potential impacts on known historic properties. The research design includes a review of previous background research, a visual inspection of the APE, subsurface archaeological testing and mapping of extant surficial features, artifact analysis, and report writing. In the event that potentially significant cultural resources are encountered, a Stage II (Evaluation-level) archaeological survey, and/or archaeological monitoring during construction activities may be recommended.

Determinations of significance or potential significance are based on the National Register of Historic Places criteria of historic and/or archaeological significance.

2.1 National Register of Historic Places Criteria

Potentially significant historic properties include districts, structures, objects, or sites which are at least 50 years old and which meet at least one National Register criterion. Criteria used in the evaluation process are specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, a historic property(s) must possess:

the quality of significance in American History, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture [that] is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

There are several criteria considerations. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have

been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (a) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or
- (b) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event, or
- (c) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life, or
- (d) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or
- (e) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived, or
- (f) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance, or
- (g) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance. (36 CFR 60.4)

The physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property are examined when conducting National Register evaluations. While a property in its entirety may be considered eligible based on Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, specific data is also required for individual components therein based on date, function, history, and physical characteristics, and other information. Resources that do not relate in a significant way to the overall property may contribute if they independently meet the National Register criteria.

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the

historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

SECTION 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND RESULTS

The Stage IB cultural resources survey was conducted to determine if potentially significant archaeological resources were present along the south bank of the Musconetcong River within the APE. Background research and a site visit were used to assess the potential for the presence or absence of significant archaeological sites (see Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009), and recommendations made for further survey, if warranted. Background research indicated that the APE has the potential to contain the remains of late eighteenth through twentieth-century structures associated with Finesville's industrial past (see Figure 1.4). These include: a mill building erected by Philip Fine or his son Philip, Jr., built sometime between the 1790s and 1850s, an extension to an existing raceway on the south bank of the Musconetcong River, a late-nineteenth-century Taylor, Stiles, & Company building, the remains of a nineteenth-century dam associated with a circa 1807 woolen mill built by Philip Fine, Jr. on the north side of the river, and the remains of a timber cribbing dam constructed sometime between 1874 and 1951, possibly during the 1890s, which may contribute to the eligibility of the Finesville Historic District.

3.1 Methodology

The Stage IB cultural resources survey consisted of the excavation of eight shovel test pits (STPs) plotted within the APE at 12.5, 20, and 25-foot intervals. Shovel test pits measured one-foot in diameter and were excavated using round-bladed shovels. An attempt was made to excavate all STPs below the depth of cultural material deposits (Appendix B). Soils removed from STPs were separated by stratum and screened for artifacts through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. Descriptions of each stratum, including Munsell color, texture, sediments, and presence or absence of cultural material, were recorded on standardized STP forms (see Appendix B). All STPs were immediately backfilled upon completion to restore the ground to its natural contours. Recovered artifacts were separated by context and placed in a resealable polyethylene bag with an accompanying tag listing the appropriate provenience information. Recovered artifacts were processed in an off-site laboratory at the headquarters of Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. in Cranbury, New Jersey. Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. A catalog of recovered cultural material is provided in Appendix C of this report. Extant surficial features and/or artifacts, if present, were mapped and photographically documented.

3.2 Fieldwork and Results

The Stage IB archaeological fieldwork was conducted on October 14, 2009. A total of eight STPs were excavated at 12.5, 20, and 25-foot intervals along the southern bank of the Musconetcong

River within the APE, yielding 343 historic artifacts (see Appendix C; Figures 3.1 and 3.2; Plate 3.1). No archaeological testing was conducted on the Bellis Road or Musconetcong River embankments, which contained slopes of 55% or greater. The APE consisted of a narrow terrace that tapered toward the east (Plate 3.2). Due to the presence of the river embankment, the historic raceway alignment, portions of which are exposed within the footprint of an adjacent shed, was not archaeologically tested (see Figure 3.2).

Shovel test pits 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8, were plotted near the terrace's northern edge. Of these, STPs 1, 2, 6, and 7 contained similar stratigraphy, which generally consisted of a modern soil/gravel layer over a three to five-foot thick layer of re-deposited black (10YR 2/1) to very dark gray (Gley 1 N 3/) river bottom silt (deposited during the twentieth century), over a late-nineteenth to early twentieth-century brown (10YR 5/3 and 10YR 4/3) silt loam. With the exception of STP 8, which was stopped by a rock impasse one-foot below ground surface, the remainder of the STPs excavated closest to the river bank extended five to six feet below ground surface, beyond the depth permitted by hand shovel and auger testing. The depth of this testing also exceeded the elevation of the river's current surface level. Examination of historic maps also suggests that the location of STPs 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8 were within the footprint of the water's edge based on an 1874 map of Finesville (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009: Figure 4.8; Beers 1874). The layer of thick, re-deposited river bottom soil may have been placed within the APE following the 1952 flood event which destroyed the ca. 1874 to 1952 wooden cribbing dam. The deposit suggests that this portion of the APE may have been used as a construction staging area during the construction of the 1952 dam. Artifacts recovered from this soil layer generally consisted of coal, coal slag, cement, metal screws, a Fanta soda can, and a Planter's Peanuts plastic wrapper (Figure 3.3). The brown silt loam soil layer found below the re-deposited river soils in STP 6 contained a discrete deposit of 21 mid to late-nineteenth-century artifacts, including a stoneware pot rim, whiteware, white granite, window glass, brick and colorless (Post 1860s) and solarized vessel glass (1880-1920s) (Figure 3.4) (see Appendix C).

Stratigraphy identified in STPs 3-5 in the south-western portion of the APE different than that mentioned above. Soils present in STP 3 consisted of two modern compact fill layers, followed by a buried A-horizon, subsoil, and bedrock. The latter was present 3.9 feet below ground surface. The buried A-horizon contained 53 artifacts, mostly domestic ceramics, dating from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. Stratigraphy in STP 4 was disturbed and consisted of four fill layers extending to a depth of 3.5 feet below ground surface. The last soil layer contained plastic, shell, coal, and domestic ceramics and glass dating from the late nineteenth and early/mid-twentieth century (Figure 3.5). Hand excavation past 3.5 feet was prevented by a rock impasse. Four fill soils extending to a depth of 3.3 feet below ground surface were identified in STP 5 (see Appendix B).



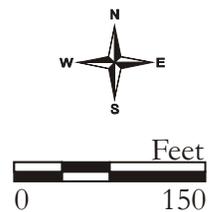
Area of Archaeological Testing
(See Figure 3.2)

Area of Potential Effects



Figure 3.1:

Aerial Map showing the APE
(from U.S.G.S. New Jersey Digital Ortho Quarter Quad
Aerial Photography, 2002: Tile Number C7D16).



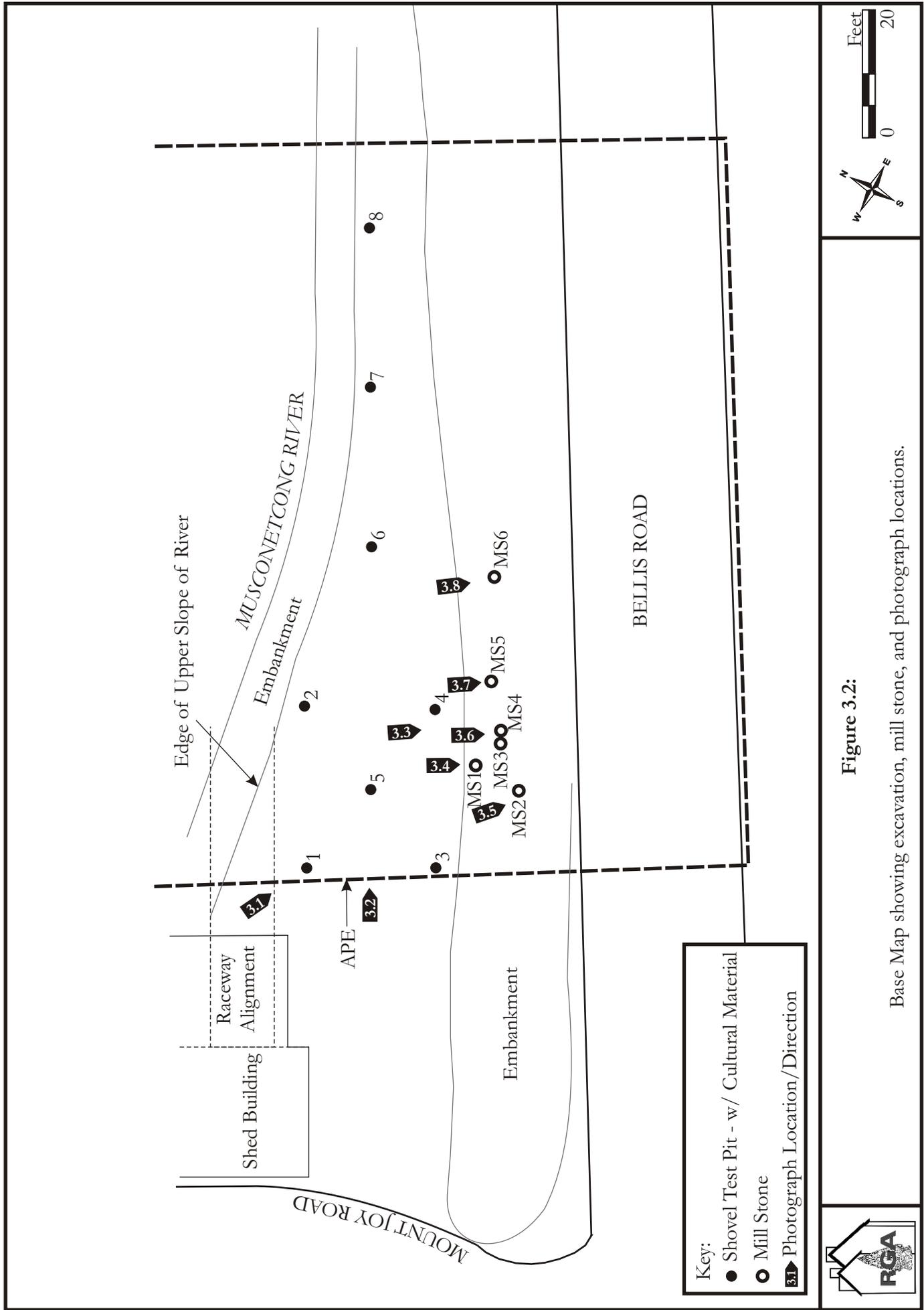


Figure 3.2:

Base Map showing excavation, mill stone, and photograph locations.



Plate:
3.1

Photo View:
Southeast

Photographer:
Michael J. Gall

Date:
October 14, 2009

Overview of NRCS staff assisting with Stage IB archaeological excavations.



Plate:
3.2

Photo View:
East

Photographer:
Michael J. Gall

Date:
October 14, 2009

Overview of the APE and NRCS staff assisting with Stage IB archaeological excavations.



Figure 3.3:

Representative artifacts recovered from STP 2.

Left to Right: Fanta Soda Can, Screw Bolt, Planter's Peanuts Wrapper (Cat.# 2).



Figure 3.4:

Representative artifacts recovered from STP 4.

Left to Right: Colorless Bottle, Aqua Bottle, Ceramic Vessel Fragment (Cat.# 7).



Figure 3.5:

Representative artifacts recovered from STP 6.

Top to Bottom: Metal Strap, Stoneware Pot Rim, Whiteware Fragment (Cat.# 12).

The second contained plastic, and the third yielded wire, brick, coal, slag, and an amber bottle fragment dating to the late-nineteenth or twentieth century. The fourth stratum yielded 49 heavily crushed artifacts dating to the late-nineteenth century. These artifacts consisted of a wire nail, window glass, stoneware, rockingham, and white granite ceramics, vessel glass, coal, and slag.

No subsurface cultural features, such as soils stains, artifact clusters, or building or dam remains were identified within the portion of the APE subjected to subsurface archaeological testing. Testing within the APE for the former headrace was prevented by the presence of the steep river embankment. The presence of late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century cultural material in the APE may have been the result of refuse disposal episodes associated with the occupants of the nearby W. H. Drake hotel located roughly 50 feet southwest of the APE on the opposite side of Bellis Road. These subsurface archaeological deposits are not considered to represent a potentially significant archaeological resource.

During the Stage IB survey, six exposed sandstone millstones were observed within the north side of the Bellis Road embankment (see Figure 3.2; Plates 3.3-3.8). The millstones varied in size and shape. Millstone 1 measured roughly 2.3 feet in diameter. Its thickness could not be determined. Millstone two was partially exposed and measured 0.6 feet thick. Millstones 3 and 4 were conical in profile, measuring 1.1 feet thick with a top diameter of 1.7 feet and a bottom diameter of 1.9 feet. Millstone 5 measured 2.5 feet in diameter and contained circular grooves in its face. Only a fragment of Millstone 6 survived. Its true dimensions could not be ascertained. Where exposed, the millstones contained square central holes that measured between 0.4 and 0.6 feet square. These millstones were once part of an extensive linear deposit of millstones that stretched for several hundred feet along the north embankment of Bellis Road (see Appendix D). Most of the millstones were removed over the years by local inhabitants, leaving only six exposed in the embankment. Discussions with property owner Jim Grodon indicated that these millstones were likely associated with the Taylor, Stiles, & Company knife mill that operated on the west side of Mount Joy Road from the 1870s to the 1890s (Appendix D). The millstones were likely deposited after they broke from use and/or after the mill ceased its operation.

Based on the cultural material recovered and soil horizons identified, RGA recommends that the majority of the archaeological deposits identified in subsurface testing do not represent a potentially significant archaeological resource. However, a discrete deposit of mid to late nineteenth-century domestic and architectural material was recovered below re-deposited river bottom soils from contexts that appeared intact in STP 6. These potentially significant deposits may be associated with historic refuse disposal activities by the former occupants of the nearby Drake house on the



Plate:
3.3

Photo View:
Southeast

Photographer:
Michael J. Gall

Date:
October 14, 2009

Overview of the APE showing mill stones 1-5 in the Bellis Road embankment.



Plate:
3.4

Photo View:
South

Photographer:
Tara Bini

Date:
October 14, 2009

Plan view of Mill Stone 1.



Plate:
3.5

Photo View:
South

Photographer:
Tara Bini

Date:
October 14, 2009

Profile of Mill Stone 2. Note beveled side.



Plate:
3.6

Photo View:
South

Photographer:
Tara Bini

Date:
October 14, 2009

Profile of Mill Stones 3 and 4.



Plate:
3.7

Photo View:
South

Photographer:
Tara Bini

Date:
October 14, 2009

Plan view of Mill Stone 5.



Plate:
3.8

Photo View:
South

Photographer:
Tara Bini

Date:
October 14, 2009

Partial profile of Mill Stone 6. Note, Mill Stone 6 was fragmented.

opposite side of Bellis Road. If the proposed alternatives of partial dam breach or full dam removal are chosen, given the depth of the deposits (i.e. beginning at and extending past three feet below ground surface), RGA recommends that archaeological monitoring be undertaken along the south bank of the Musconetcong River within the APE in order to document additional mid-to-late nineteenth-century cultural deposits, if present. Archaeological monitoring of construction activities should also take place within the APE along the south bank of the Musconetcong River to document the remains of nineteenth-century head race channels, if extant. Further, as indicated in the previous Stage IA cultural resources survey, RGA (2009) recommends that archaeological monitoring be undertaken during construction activities to document the existing dam, as well as the remains of earlier dams within the APE, including, but not limited to, the 1807 woolen mill dam and the ca. 1874 to 1952 wooden cribbing dam. It should be noted that lowering the water level within the APE through partial breach or full dam removal may expose the remains of earlier wooden timber and stone dams, like the two mentioned above, within the Musconetcong River section of the APE (see Figure 1.4). Long term exposure of wooden timber archaeological dam elements could have an adverse effect on those archaeological resources, if present. Therefore, recordation and dendrochronological studies of those archaeological features, if possible, is recommended in order to ascertain construction dates and methods. It is recommended that such recordation take place immediately following construction activities. Finally, RGA recommends that care be taken to avoid disturbance to the north side of the Bellis Road embankment and destruction/removal of the remaining millstones in the embankment.

SECTION 4.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Richard Grubb & Associates conducted a Stage IB cultural resources survey within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Finesville Dam project in the Finesville village section of Pohatcong Township, Warren County and the Seigletown village section of Holland Township, Hunterdon County, for the USDA and the NRCS both of Somerset, New Jersey. The APE consists of a 0.55-acre area within and along the banks of the Musconetcong River. Three alternatives are proposed within the APE. The first is no alteration, the second consists of a partial dam breach, and the third is a complete removal of the dam structure. A staging area will be located on the river bank on the south side of the dam. It is also expected that the south bank will be the entrance and exit locations for construction machinery. The Stage IB survey was performed as a requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and meets the standards of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

The primary goal of this Stage IB survey was to determine if potentially significant historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources exist. Based on the sensitivity for archaeological resources within the APE, Stage IB archaeological testing was conducted on the south bank of the Musconetcong River within the APE on October 14, 2009. Archaeological testing in the southern portion of the APE was confined to a 10 to 25-foot wide by 114-foot long terrace. There, archaeological testing consisted of the excavation of eight STPs plotted at 12.5, 20, and 25-foot intervals. Archaeological testing yielded 343 historic artifacts, principally dating from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. A small portion of the APE contained modern fill over a buried A-horizon, which contained mid-to-late nineteenth-century artifacts. These and the later cultural material may have been discarded by occupants of a nearby former hotel operated by W. H. Drake during the late-nineteenth century on the south side of Bellis Road. The remainder of the terrace landform within the APE contained thick re-deposited river bed silt, either intentionally deposited or accumulated through recent flood events. Further, six mill stones were documented along the north embankment of Bellis Road. This embankment was once lined with several hundred feet of used/broken mill stones. The mill stones identified date from the 1870s to 1890s, during the operation of the Stiles, Taylor and Company knife mill, which currently stands west of the APE. No building or head race remains were identified within the southern section of the APE. Further, no prehistoric cultural material was found in the portion of the APE subjected to Stage IB archaeological testing.

It is the opinion of RGA that much of the cultural material recovered does not represent a potentially significant archaeological resource. However, a discrete deposit of mid-to-late nineteenth-century domestic and architectural material was recovered below re-deposited river

bottom soils from contexts that appeared intact in STP 6. These deposits may be associated with historic refuse disposal activities by the former occupants of the nearby Drake house on the opposite side of Bellis Road. Given the depth and potential significance of these deposits, it is recommended that activities within the staging area on the south bank of the Musconetcong River within the APE be archaeologically monitored. Archaeological monitoring of demolition activities in the APE on the south bank of the Musconetcong River is also recommended due to the sensitivity for the presence of a buried raceway channel. Given the sensitivity of early dam structures within the Musconetcong River, such as the 1807 woolen mill dam, and ca. 1874 to 1952 timber cribbing dam, and the potential for deeply buried raceways, if extant, archaeological monitoring of proposed demolition activities to the Finesville dam is recommended. In the event timber dam elements are identified during archaeological monitoring, recordation and a dendrochronological study is recommended. Archaeological monitoring and recordation of a sectional profile of the 1952 Finesville dam is also recommended. No additional documentation of the mill stone cluster in the Bellis Road embankment is recommended. However, care should be taken to avoid disturbance to the embankment during dam demolition/breach activities and removal of the mill stones from the embankment.

SECTION 5.0 REFERENCES

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Dennis Bertland Associates

2009 Finesville-Seigletown Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. On file in Pending Nomination Drawer, Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

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Princeton Hydro, LLC

2009 Feasibility Study, Final Report, Finesville Dam Removal, Musconetcong River, Holland Township, Hunterdon County, Pohatcong Township, Warren County, New Jersey. Prepared for the Musconetcong Watershed Association, Asbury, New Jersey. On file, Princeton Hydro, LLC, Ringoes, New Jersey.

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

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United States Geological Survey

1956 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Riegelsville, NJ-PA (revised 1968, 1973; inspected 1990).

1997 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Riegelsville, NJ-PA.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service

2009 Draft Environmental Assessment, Lower Musconetcong River Restoration Project, Finesville Dam Vicinity. On file, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Somerset, New Jersey.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR



Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. Cultural Resource Consultants

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Michael J. Gall, RPA, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist

Years of Experience

12

Education

MA 2004
Monmouth University:
American History

BA 2001
Monmouth University:
History

BA 2001
Monmouth University
Anthropology

Professional Certification

HAZMAT

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA)

Professional Societies

Council for Northeast
Historical Archaeology

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Archaeological Society
of New Jersey

Professional Training

C.R.M. Essentials,
Trenton, New Jersey,
October 2007

Professional Experience Summary:

Michael J. Gall is a Senior Archaeologist at RGA. Mr. Gall has extensive experience in applying Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, and other relevant state and municipal laws. Mr. Gall has served as a Principal Investigator on Phase IA, I, II, and III archaeological investigations and archaeological monitoring, and specializes in historic archaeology. He has experience working on archaeological sites in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York:

Representative Project Experience:

Phase I-III Archaeological Investigations, Villages at Manalapan, Monmouth County, NJ

Archaeologist for Phase I-III archaeological investigations in Manalapan Township. Mr. Gall oversaw Phase I and II excavations of four archaeological sites including an eighteenth-century farmstead (28-Mo-349), a nineteenth and twentieth-century farmstead (28-Mo-348), and a Contact period Native American site (28-Mo-355). His work constituted the identification, mapping, and excavation of several eighteenth and nineteenth-century archaeological features, and the analysis of approximately 8,380 historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation, Mosele Road Site, Morris County, NJ

Crew Chief and Archaeologist for Phase II archaeological evaluation project in Mendham Township. Mr. Gall oversaw Phase II excavations of a late-eighteenth-century bloomery forge site (28-Mr-302) along the North Branch of the Raritan River. A report was produced presenting the results of the investigation to NJDEP standards.

Archaeological Monitoring, Mosele Road Site, Morris County, NJ

Principal Investigator for archaeological monitoring during bridge replacement of an eighteenth-century wooden ford beneath the bridge abutment as well as the recovery of a pair of wrought iron eighteenth-century bloomery forge tongs. Mr. Gall oversaw monitoring activities, documented archaeological features, performed dendrochronology of ford timbers, consulted with local historians, and produced a report presenting the results of the investigation to NJDEP standards.

Phase I-III Archaeological Investigations, Great Road and Cherry Valley Road Intersection Improvements, Somerset and Mercer Counties, NJ

Principal Investigator for a Phase I to III archaeological investigation. Mr. Gall identified one Late Woodland Site (28-Me-304) and one early to mid-nineteenth-century tenant farmstead (28-Me-305). Both were considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. A report was produced presenting the results of the investigation to NJDEP standards.

Stage III Cultural Resources Survey, Singer House, Burlington County, NJ

Principal Investigator for a Stage III cultural resources survey at the Singer House Site, a Pinelands Designated archaeological site in Medford Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Mr. Gall mitigated the area of potential effects associated with a restoration effort to the house. A report was written according to the New Jersey Pinelands standards, which presented the results of the survey.

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APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG

<u>TEST</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>MUNSELL</u>	<u>SOIL TYPE</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ARTIFACTS</u>
1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	Trap Rock Gravel	Gravel	NCM
	0.9-6.0	Fill 2	10YR 3/4	Clayey Silt	CM
2	0.0-0.45	Fill 1	10YR 2/1	Silt Loam with Trap Rock Gravel	NCM
	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	10YR 2/1	Silt Loam	CM
	5.0-6.0	Fill 3	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam with Gravel	CM
3	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	10YR 4/2	Loam with Gravel	NCM
	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	5YR 5/4	Loam with Quartz Stone	CM
	1.3-2.4	Ab	10YR 5/4	Silt Loam	CM
	2.4-3.9	B	10YR 7/8	Silt Loam with Limestone Shale	NCM
		Stopped by Bedrock		Bedrock	
4	0.0-0.5	Topsoil	10YR 2/1	Root Mat	NCM
	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	2.5YR 2.5/1	Clayey Silt	CM
	1.2-1.6	Fill 2	5YR 5/4	Loam with Quartz Stone	NCM
	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	CM
	Stopped by Rock				
5	0.0-0.6	Fill 1	10YR 2/1	Silt Loam with Gravel	NCM
	0.6-0.9	Fill 2	10YR 2/1	Silt Loam with Gravel	CM
	0.9-1.8	Fill 3	7.5YR 5/3	Silt Loam with Gravel	CM
	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	7.5YR 4/3	Silt Loam with Gravel	CM
	Stopped by Rock				
6	0.0-3.0	Fill 1	Gley 1 N 3/	Silt	CM
	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	CM
	4.0-5.0	Fill 3	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	CM
	Stopped By Rock				
7	0.0-0.2	Am	10YR 4/2	Sandy Loam	NCM
	0.2-2.6	Fill 1	10YR 4/2	Sandy Loam	CM
	2.6-3.4	Fill 2	10YR 4/4	Sandy Loam	CM
	Stopped by Rock				
8	0.0-1.0	A	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	CM
	Stopped by Rock				

Key:

* - In Feet

CM - Cultural Material

NCM - No Cultural Material

APPENDIX C: ARTIFACT CATALOG

APPENDIX C: ARTIFACT CATALOG

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>SHOVEL TEST</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>ARTIFACT MATERIAL</u>	<u>ARTIFACT CLASS</u>	<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MEASUREMENTS/DATES</u>	<u>COMMENTS/</u>
1	1	2	0.9-6.0	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Cement		Concrete		0.6g	
1	1	2	0.9-6.0	Fill 2	13	FUEL	Coal		Coal		77.6g	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Wire	Nail	Intact	L-2.75". Post 1870	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell		Clam	Hinge fragment	11.9g	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ferrous Metal	Soda	Can	'Tin can with "FANTA DRAFT ROOT BEER" Trademark	Mid 20th century	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	FUEL	Coal		Coal		2.5g	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Ash		0.9g	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Cinder		4.2g	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Slag		5.3g	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal		Bolt	Threaded bolt, rounded head and slot	L-3"	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal		Bolt	Threaded bolt, dome head	L-2.5"	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal		Screw	Square headed industrial screw	L-2.75"	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal		Screw	Square headed screw	L-1.75"	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal	Steel	Plate Metal	Rough cut triangular fragment	L-9, W-5". Thickness 0.15". Late 19th century	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	MISC	Paper	Packaging	Label	White scrap with black printing	20th century	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	MISC	Synthetic	Packaging	Bag	Printed cellophane bag (FUN SIZE PLANTERS PEANUTS)	Mid 20th century on	
2	2	2	0.45-5.0	Fill 2	1	MISC	Synthetic		Unidentified	Colorless scrap	Mid 20th century on	
3	2	3	5.0-6.0	Fill 3	1	FUEL	Coal		Coal		1.2g	
4	3	2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ceramic	Red Clay	Brick	Mottled orange red	2.7g	
4	3	2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale green		
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	ARCH	Ceramic	Red Clay	Brick	Red fragment	0.1g	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal		Nail	Corroded fragment		
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale green	Late 19th century on	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	9	BIO	Shell		Clam	Fragments	16.0g	

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>SHOVEL TEST</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>ARTIFACT MATERIAL</u>	<u>ARTIFACT CLASS</u>	<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MEASUREMENTS/ DATES</u>	<u>COMMENTS/</u>
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	Unidentified	Mottled brown glazed fragment		
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollow Vessel	Gray salt glazed body fragment, with Albany style slip interior	19th-early 20th century	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Blue shell edged rim minimal scallop and blue single band	Popular 1840-1860 but continues through the 19th century (Miller 2000: 13)	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	10	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware	Fragments with green stencil printed underglaze	Late 19th century on	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	10	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware	Fragments	1820 on (Miller 2000: 12)	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic		Clam	Fragments	16.0g	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Vitreous China	Bowl	Thick rim fragments	Post 1870 on	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	4	DOM	Glass	Soda	Bottle	Pale green neck and body	Late 19th century on	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	7	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Container	Aqua blue curved	Possibly canning jar fragments	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Container	Colorless base and body fragments		
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Jar	Colorless jelly glass jar body fragment with narrow ribbed band under rim	Late 19th century on	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Jar	Colorless jelly glass jar body fragment with narrow ribbed band under rim	Late 19th century on	
5	3	3	1.3-2.4	Ab	1	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Cinder		1.8g	
6	4	2	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Unidentified	Amber fragment		
6	4	2	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	1	DOM	Tin	Container	Can	Round can top and bottle	Diameter approx 2.5".	
6	4	2	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	1	FUEL	Coal		Coal		Late 19th century on	
6	4	2	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	3	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Slag		1.0g	
6	4	2	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	3	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Slag		2.1g	
6	4	2	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	1	MISC	Synthetic	Plastic	Unidentified	Rigid white plastic fragment	20th century	
6	4	2	0.5-1.2	Fill 1	1	MISC	Synthetic	Paint	Chip	Green paint chip	20th century	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ceramic	Red Clay	Brick	Orange-red	1.6g	

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>SHOVEL TEST</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>ARTIFACT MATERIAL</u>	<u>ARTIFACT CLASS</u>	<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES</u>
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	5	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale green	Late 19th century on
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	5	ARCH	Lithic	Slate	Roofing Slate	Flat gray fragment	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	2	BIO	Shell	Red	Oyster	Weathered fragments	1.0g
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	3	DOM	Ceramic	Earthenware	Hollow Vessel	Body fragment with manganese streaked and clouded glaze	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	Hollow Vessel	Body fragment with lustrous manganese brown glaze	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollow Vessel	Gray salt glazed body fragment, with Albany style slip interior	19th-early 20th century
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Unidentified	White fragment with trace of red and green decoration	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	6	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Unidentified	Body fragments	1820 on (Miller 2000: 12)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Rim to base fragment	1842-1930 (Miller 2000: 10)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Tableware	Base fragment with green printed makers mark on base ... TH HIL/ PORCE..."	Late 19th century on
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Unidentified	Body fragment	1842-1930 (Miller 2000: 10)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Tableware	Goblet	Colorless base stemmed vessel like goblet or dessert glass	Late 19th century on

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>SHOVEL TEST</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>ARTIFACT MATERIAL</u>	<u>ARTIFACT CLASS</u>	<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES</u>
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Jar	Intact small colorless jar, machine-made with threaded twist off closure. Maker's mark on base I in oval in diamond. To left 12, right 4, bottom 14	H-2.75", Diam. 1.3"Owens Illinois Glass Company 1929-1954. Mark includes plant number for Gas City, Indiana and date of production 1934,44,or 54 (Toulouse 2001:395 and 403)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless panel bottle base machine-made . Maker's mark on base O in square and 34.	H-2.75", Diam. 1.3"Owens Bottle Company 1911-1929. (Toulouse 2001:393)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless sauce bottle panels with tapered neck	H-2.75", Diam. 1.3"Owens Bottle Company 1911-1929. (Toulouse 2001:393)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless bottle base machine-made . Mark on base script E	Company 1911-1929. (Toulouse 2001:393)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	11	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Canning Jar	Aqua blue curved, one with embossed letters (IML.)	Company 1911-1929. (Toulouse 2001:393)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale green panel drug bottle fragment	Late 19th century on
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless panel bottle fragment. Solarized	1875-1930 (Lockhart 2005: 54)
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	4	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Jar	Colorless rim with stippling	20th century
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Jar	Colorless cylindrical jelly jar fragment with narrow ribbed band	Late 19th century on
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Jar	Colorless cylindrical fragment, possibly jelly jar.	Late 19th century on
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	20	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Unidentified	Misc curved colorless fragments	Late 19th century on

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>SHOVEL TEST</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>ARTIFACT MATERIAL</u>	<u>ARTIFACT CLASS</u>	<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MEASUREMENTS/ DATES</u>	<u>COMMENTS/</u>
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Amber fragment		
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	5	FUEL	Coal		Coal		2.0g	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	3	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Ash		3.9g	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	1	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Ash		0.4g	
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	13	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Enamel	Container	Corroded enameled container fragments, or paint can		Late 19th century on
7	4	4	1.6-3.5	Fill 3	3	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Container	Corroded container fragments, tinned surface		
8	5	2	0.6-0.9	Fill 2	3	MISC	Synthetic	Plastic	Sheeting	Black plastic bag or sheeting fragments		Mid 20th century on
9	5	3	0.9-1.8	Fill 3	4	ARCH	Ceramic	Red Clay	Brick	Gritty red with white sand temper		9.8g
9	5	3	0.9-1.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Amber fragment		Late 19th century on
9	5	3	0.9-1.8	Fill 3	1	FUEL	Coal		Coal		6.6g	
9	5	3	0.9-1.8	Fill 3	3	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Slag	Some possibly industrial slag		58.7g
9	5	3	0.9-1.8	Fill 3	2	FUEL	Ferrous Metal	Wire	Unidentified	Fragment of wire, twisted. Heavily corroded		Possibly barbed wire
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Wire	Nail	Corroded fragments		Late 19th century on
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Corroded fragments		Late 19th century on
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Rockingham	Unidentified	Body fragment, yellow glaze flecked with brown, Exterior glaze missing		1830-1940 (Claney 2004:13)
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollow Vessel	Bristol brown slip on tan stoneware		Post 1840. Probably jug fragment
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	4	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Unidentified	Body fragments		1842-1930 (Miller 2000: 10)
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Unidentified	Body fragments, missing glaze		
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark olive bottle lip, simple flared lip		19th century
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale lime green curved fragment		

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>SHOVEL TEST</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>ARTIFACT MATERIAL</u>	<u>ARTIFACT CLASS</u>	<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES</u>
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Unidentified	Misc curved pale green fragments	
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless neck fragment	Late 19th century on
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Thin small bottle shoulder	
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Misc curved colorless fragments	Late 19th century on
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	12	FUEL	Coal		Coal		9.1g
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Ash		4.0g
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Cinder		11.6g
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	14	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Slag		9.1g
10	5	4	1.8-3.3	Fill 4	2	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Unidentified	Corroded fragments	9.1g
11	6	1	0.0-3.0	Fill 1	5	IND	Coal	Byproduct	Slag	Industrial slag	41.2g
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ceramic	Red Clay	Brick	Gritty deep red with white quartz temper	3.8g
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Pot	Gray salt glazed rim fragment, with Albany style slip interior. Rim wide and flattened. Incised blue decoration	19th century
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollow Vessel	Tan salt glazed fragment with Albany type slip interior	Post 1840. Probably jug fragment
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Unidentified	Body fragment	1842-1930 (Miller 2000: 10)
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Unidentified	Pale aqua fragment	
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Unidentified	Colorless, solarized purple tint	1880-1920s (Lockhart 2006: 54)
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	2	FUEL	Coal		Coal		0.4g
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	1	MISC	Ferrous Metal		Strap	Thin metal strap with nail hole and right angled hinge? Bent	Possibly reinforcing strap, or valise hinge strap If extended 18" long
12	6	2	3.0-4.0	Fill 2	2	MISC	Ferrous Metal		Unidentified	Corroded fragment	
13	6	3	4.0-5.0	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ceramic	Red Clay	Brick	Gritty deep red with white quartz temper	0.3g

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>SHOVEL TEST</u>	<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DEPTH*</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>ARTIFACT MATERIAL</u>	<u>ARTIFACT CLASS</u>	<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MEASUREMENTS/ DATES</u>	<u>COMMENTS/</u>
13	6	3	4.0-5.0	Fill 3	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Misc pale aqua green	1820 on (Miller 2000: 12)	
13	6	3	4.0-5.0	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	White ware	Unidentified	Body fragment		
13	6	3	4.0-5.0	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale aqua body fragment		
13	6	3	4.0-5.0	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass		Unidentified	Colorless fragment		
13	6	3	4.0-5.0	Fill 3	2	FUEL	Coal		Coal		0.9g	
14	7	2	0.2-2.6	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Unidentified	Body fragment	1842-1930 (Miller 2000: 10)	
14	7	2	0.2-2.6	Fill 1	38	IND	Slag		Slag	Industrial slag	124.4g	
15	7	3	2.6-3.4	Fill 3	1	FUEL	Coal		Coal		0.5g	
15	7	3	2.6-3.4	Fill 3	16	FUEL	Coal	Byproduct	Slag		9.3g	
16	8	1	0.0-1.0	A	1	HRDW	Ferrous Metal	Cast	Unidentified	Fragment bar? Broken in half, 'U' shaped interior	L-2.75" W-1.1" Door hardware, or part of handle? Slightly tapered	

Key:

Depth* in Tenths of Feet

ARCH= Architecture

BIO= Biological

DOM= Domestic

FUEL= Fuel related

HRDW= Hardware

IND= Industrial

MISC= Miscellaneous

APPENDIX D: COMMUNICATION LOG

Correspondence Log

Date: 10/14/09; 1:00 PM Project No./Name: 2009-222/Finesville Dam

Staff Name: Michael J. Gall

Contact: Jim Grodon

Contact Organization: Owner of Property within the APE

Contact Phone No.: 908-442-4276

Contact Fax No.:

Topics Discussed:

Mr. Grodon indicated that several years ago, the down slope embankment for north side of Bellis Road was littered with used and broken mill stones, stretching several hundred feet east of its intersection with Mount Joy Road. Over the years, the majority of mill stones were salvaged by the local inhabitants, leaving only six exposed/remaining. Mr. Grodon stated that he believes the mill stones to have been deposited along the Bellis Road embankment soon after the 1890s when the nearby mill at the northwest corner of Bellis Road and Mount Joy Road was converted from a knife manufacture to a paper machine production mill.

APPENDIX E: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Authors: Michael J. Gall, RPA and Michael Tomkins
Title: Stage IB Cultural Resources Survey, Finesville Dam, Holland Township,
Hunterdon County, and Pohatcong Township, Warren County, New Jersey
Date: October 2009
RGA Database Title: Finesville Dam
RGA Project No.: 2009-222
State: New Jersey
Counties: Hunterdon and Warren
Municipalities: Holland Township and Pohatcong Township
Drainage Basin: Musconetcong River, Delaware River, Delaware Bay, Atlantic Ocean
U.S.G.S. Quad: Riegelsville NJ-PA
Regulations: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NEPA
Project Type: Dam Removal
Client: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Level of Survey: Stage IB, Identification-level
Cultural Resources: Finesville Historic District (SHPO Opinion: 11-1-2006; COE: 10-21-2004)