

Archaeological Testing
at the
Schultz House (36YO415)

Springettsbury Township
York County, Pennsylvania

Stephen G. Warfel
Archaeologist

March 25, 2010

Acknowledgments

I sincerely thank Historic York, Inc., especially Alycia Reiten, Executive Director, for giving me the opportunity to assist them with an exploration of the Schultz House property and become reacquainted with the colonial history of my hometown, York, Pennsylvania. Alycia also provided essential support by coordinating volunteer recruitment and schedules, purchasing equipment and supplies, and managing project budgets.

The Friends of Camp Security, particularly Carol Tanzola, Christine Curran, and Rob Campbell, provided unparalleled hospitality and assistance to field crew and lab staff. Special thanks to Carol Tanzola, who regularly reached out to her many contacts in the York community for donated materials.

The amount of work achieved, largely through volunteer effort, during the present project far exceeded my expectations. Sixty-two individuals donated 1,125 hours to assist with field and laboratory work. Most had no previous exposure to archaeology but all proved to be quick learners. Their enthusiasm, motivation, energy, and good company reminded me why I chose to pursue a career in archaeology. I thank all volunteers for a job well done.

I also am grateful to Ben Luley, a former field school student and presently an archaeology graduate student at the University of Chicago, for his assistance while on break from his doctoral studies. Due to the shallow nature of test holes and vigorous volunteer efforts, I was overwhelmed by recording responsibilities at the start of the project. For a few days Ben helped to oversee excavation activities and record test hole soil profiles, which, in turn, gave me time to catch up with photography and site layout tasks. His capable assistance at a time when it was sorely needed is most sincerely appreciated.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge Patricia S. and Richard H. Walters for taking the time to talk to me about their knowledge of and memories related to the Schultz House property. During an interview near the end of the project, they supplied information that confirmed interpretation of archaeological discovery and significantly added to my knowledge of the property's 20th century history. Their participation is much appreciated.

Introduction

The discipline of historical archaeology seeks to find and synthesize information contained within the historic and archaeological records of the past. Both sources have strengths and weaknesses. The historic record, composed of items like legal documents, diaries, maps, paintings, photographs, and oral histories, is intentional. Each is written or produced with purpose. They often capture incredible detail about former people, events, and activities but are sometimes tainted by the subjectivity of their authors and subjects. Moreover, because literacy, land ownership, the right to hold public office, etc. were reserved for affluent white males in colonial America, large segments of society, such as women, minorities, and poor white men, were under-registered or simply not recorded in any manner. Hence, the historic record may be incomplete.

The archaeological record, on the other hand, is an unintentional record of past behavior and events. It consists of refuse – bits and pieces of objects made and/or used by people and eventually discarded. Those who disposed of their trash so long ago never intended for it to be found, analyzed, or understood. Because all humans generate refuse, archaeological evidence is often considered to be more "democratic" or "fair." Yet, not all materials survive the ravages of time. As a result, interpretations of the past based on artifacts alone may be biased by what has or has not been preserved and found.

Obviously, the best way to learn about the past is to combine the results of historic and archaeological research. Where the testimony of sources agrees, confirmation or "truth" can be assumed. Where disagreement occurs, we are forced to ask why – prompting reevaluation of existing evidence and renewed search. Importantly, because historic and archaeological data are independent, i.e., they do not rely on one another, one body of evidence can be used to test the other.

A sixteen-day archaeological investigation at the Schultz House, Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania (Figure 1) was undertaken between August 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009 to test several propositions regarding use of the house and property during the years 1781-1783. At that time the York County militia, under orders from the Continental Congress and the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, confiscated 30 acres on a large farm owned by David Brubaker for the construction of prison camps, known as Camp Indulgence and Camp Security (Baumgardt [2000]:1;

Catts and Roberts 2000:8; Mitzell 1979:10-16). The Schultz House stood on the Brubaker tract and was occupied by a tenant farmer (Catts and Roberts 2000:8). According to a 1781 petition for damages, Brubaker claimed that camp occupants and guards consumed large quantities of wood "growing on the plantation" and destroyed the tenant's fence rails, Indian corn, and pasture land (Catts and Roberts 2000:8). Furthermore, numerous 19th and 20th century local histories state that the Schultz House served as a headquarters for guards during the camp period (see Baumgardt ca. 2000:3; Historic York 2002:2; Stayer 1981:22).

Specifically, the archaeological investigation sought to confirm that the Schultz House was used as a headquarters for camp guards. It also sought to determine if structural evidence of either prison camp exists on a five-acre parcel surrounding the Schultz House.

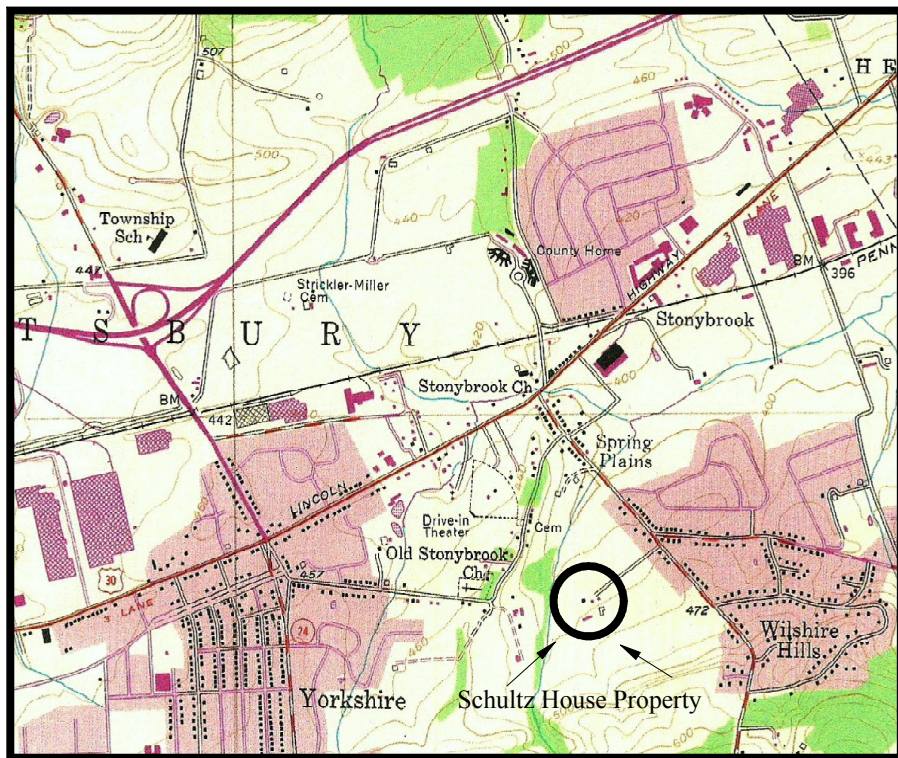


Figure 1. Schultz House location on the York, PA 7.5' series USGS quadrangle map, 1973 photo revision.

Schultz House History

A history of Schultz House ownership has been assembled by Historic York, Inc. (2010). It is reproduced below and demonstrates a complex web of direct (on-site) and indirect (absentee) possession.

Martin and Valentine Schultz emigrated from the Friedelsheim in the Palatinate region of Germany, arriving in Philadelphia in 1732. Continuing to move westward, the Schultz brothers became part of the first wave of settlement to cross the Susquehanna River from Lancaster into York. Along with other German-speaking families, they settled in the Kreutz Creek valley of what is now Hellam Township, attractive for its fertile soils as well as its physiographic similarity to the Palatinate.

Their brother Johanes and his wife Cristina later followed in Martin's and Valentine's footsteps. Johanes and Cristina Schultz chose land at the upper end of the Kreutz Creek Valley about seven miles west of the Susquehanna. The land was located along the Monocacy Road, which was the main route leading from Wrights Ferry (Wrightsville) in the northeast to Hanover in the southwest, and beyond (the approximate route of PA 462 or Old US 30). The couple built a substantial stone farmhouse, following brother Martin's example. The Martin Schultz house in what is now Hallam Borough and the Johanes and Cristina Schultz house in what is now Springettsbury Township are thought to be the earliest stone dwellings in the region. Since all other buildings were constructed of log at that time, these two stone houses must have been extremely prominent.

There has been very considerable debate about the house's date of construction. For many decades it was assumed to be 1734 since the incised numbers on the house's date stone have that appearance. However, in recent years, further research would seem to indicate that Johanes and Cristina Schultz did not arrive in America until the early 1750s. The date stone possibly could be read as 1752 or 1754. In any case, it is clear that more extensive research, both documentary and physical, must be undertaken.

Johanes and Cristina Schultz farmed their 200-acre plantation, and raised their three children there: John, Jacob and Anna Maria. It is known that they were active members of the first Lutheran congregation to be established west of the Susquehanna, the Kreutz Creek Church. They purchased a second property about three miles to the east on which their son Jacob settled. Johanes and Cristina died two months apart in the summer of 1758, and their son John inherited the plantation and stone house.

John Schultz soon discovered that his parents had been squatters, never acquiring proper title to their land. This may have been due to the fact that in 1681 William Penn had sold the land on which they chose to settle. Their plantation was part of 500 acres owned by three generations of an English family named Crosby. Never coming to the colonies, the Crosby family sold 'the remainder' to Philip Epracht in 1750. When John Schultz inherited the farm in 1758, it was still owned by Epracht and his wife Elizabeth, by then residents of Lancaster County. Three years later in 1761, Epracht warranted the property. That year John Schultz paid the Eprachts 200 pounds to keep the 200 acres and house in which he had been raised. He had the property surveyed by the Penns' agent and received his patent in 1764. He also warranted and surveyed 77 acres of wood lot adjacent on the south to the family plantation. Married the summer of 1758, John and his wife Catherine raised seven children in the stone house. John had a variety of occupations including farmer, hatter and innkeeper. He received his first known tavern license in Hellam Township the year he married and inherited the farm. Because the house sat close to the heavily traveled Monocacy Road, he had an ample supply of customers. Between 1763 and 1783, John's tavern was located in York Town, in one of three buildings he either owned or rented during that 20-year period. John does not appear to have been a successful businessman as he was forced to sell the plantation in 1774. He and his family remained on the property as tenants, continuing to pay the taxes on the land for over a decade. New owner Christian Oberholtzer quickly sold it to his Lancaster County neighbor David Brubacher [Brubaker] two years later in 1776.

The Schultz family left the property in 1783. John moved to Baltimore while Catherine and their two unmarried daughters remained in the York area. Owner Brubaker quickly found a new tenant for the farm, by this time dubbed 'Schultzburg' after the Schultz Family. This new tenant was Samuel Landis who with his family farmed the plantation for 16 years until he bought his own farm in 1801. In 1798, the house was one of 15 two-story stone houses in Hellam Township (Springettsbury Township was not formed out of Hellam until 1891). Evidently its condition was not the best as it had the lowest assessed value in the group.

The 280-acre Schultzburg plantation had remained vacant for over a year when absentee owner Brubaker sold it to brothers Francis and Isaac Groff of Lancaster County in May 1802. Brubaker agreed to finance the transaction, signing a bond agreement whereby each brother owed a payment of 200 pounds each April 1st for a period of ten years. The brothers split the land east-west, with Francis keeping

the larger eastern portion with the Schultz House and the spring. The Groff Brothers each took up a milling occupation, perhaps due to the fact that their property was ideal for this use, given the stream which ran through its center. In February of 1805, they wrote up and recorded an agreement which allowed each brother to construct different types of mills and construct mill races as needed, as well as noting the times of the year each would have primary use of the water in the stream.

Francis Groff operated a gristmill and sawmill while Isaac operated fulling, carding, oil, hemp and chopping mills. Francis also built a new frame house at the north end of his parcel near his two mills. These buildings are no longer extant. They were located on what is now an adjoining parcel and public park. Francis never was successful as a miller and amassed a debt from financing the new construction. In 1811, he and his wife Susanna sold their 183.21 acres of Schultzberg along with its two houses, mills and plantation. Isaac, however, remained a successful fuller on the western half of Schultzberg until his death in 1828. This difference may have been due to the lack of local competition in the fulling industry, giving Isaac a monopoly in the area.

The new owner of the property in 1811 was Christian Hammacher, a millwright and mill owner from several miles east in Hellam Township. He moved his saw and gristmill business to the property, probably enlarging the mill to accommodate more types of customers. Christian resided with his wife Anna and their family in the newer frame house built by Francis Groff. In 1822 he sold the stone Schultz House along with its outbuildings and 84.4 acres in the center of the former Schultzberg plantation to neighbor Isaac Groff. About half of this 84+ acres is located within the parcel as it is bounded today. Isaac leased the Schultz House to carpenter Amos Green and his wife Rebecca. In 1825, the two men exchanged land for carpentry work: Amos received the Schultz House, its outbuildings and an adjoining 43 acres of land while Isaac got a new frame house built by Amos. This partition formed the western boundary of the parcel as it exists today. Given Amos's occupation and the age and condition of the house by the 1820s, it is assumed that he modernized the home, removing the central chimney and somewhat altering the Germanic three-room floor plan. The Greens lived in the house from 1812 until 1834, a period of over 22 years during which they raised four children. In 1834 they bought Isaac Groff's estate including his land and the original stone house. The purchase gave them additional farmland and provided their son Adam with a fulling mill.

After standing vacant for several years, the Schultz House and its 43 acres were purchased by Magdalena Forry in 1837. She was related to Amos and Rebecca Green by marriage – her daughter Susanna was married to their son Amos. Her much older husband Henry passed away in 1836, forcing her to move out of the Forry family farm in Hellam Township. She had been his second wife, a situation which left her with few rights to the Forry property. She was able to buy the Schultz House and its land for \$3000. It was ideally located adjacent to her daughter and near her son Rudolf, who farmed a large parcel about a half-mile to the west. Magdalena lived in the house for the remainder of her life, a period of over 30 years. She rented the land to local farmers, first Jacob Lehman and later Daniel Landis, who grew wheat, corn, rye, oats and apples.

Magdalena Forry's will directed her executor to sell her land and belongings. Her house and its 43 acres were sold to A. Hiestand Glatz in 1869. A. H. Glatz was the member of a prominent York County family. His grandfather was Abraham Hiestand, one of the area's richest men during the mid-1800s. Abraham Hiestand's business began with whiskey production and tavern keeping. By the 1840s, he owned five separate farms east of York on which he grew the grain needed for distilling whiskey, with sons and/or grandsons living on and running each of the farms. In 1824, he had acquired Christian Hammacher's 104.65 acres of the former Schultzberg plantation. Hammacher was in great debt to Hiestand, paying off the debt with his land and mill. Hiestand and his heirs operated the mill throughout the remainder of the 19th century.

At his death in 1860, Abraham Hiestand willed the 104.65 acre parcel to his widowed daughter Susan H. Glatz, who had been without property since her husband's death several years before. For the next decade, Susan lived in the frame house while relatives ran the mill. It was her son A. H. Glatz who bought the Schultz House from the Magdalena Forry estate. A. H. Glatz was a prominent York County politician who had a great interest in the early history of the county. Delighted to own such an early building, he had a painting of the house commissioned just after its purchase. This painting gives us a picture of what the Schultz House looked like in the early 1870s, the appearance given to it by earlier owner carpenter Amos Green. Susan Glatz moved into the house, selling to her nephew William Hiestand the northernmost 22 acres of her adjoining land, which contained the gristmill and frame house. In 1872, her son A. H. Glatz gave her the Schultz House and its 43 acres, creating a 132-acre farm in her ownership. These 132 acres correspond with the parcel as it exists today, with the exception of several small subdivisions along its eastern boundary on Locust Grove Road.

With the financial assistance of her son, Susan H. Glatz had the Schultz House modernized and a new barn built during the 1870s, finishing in 1880. Many of the exterior and interior details date from this period including the roof, most windows, fireplace mantels, and the exterior and several interior doors. By this time, Susan's primary residence was in York, so it is not known how often she or her children stayed at this house. She rented the cropland and farm buildings to Israel Miller. After her death in 1883, her entire estate became vested in her daughter Margaret Glatz Matthews. Married to the very wealthy Colonel A. C. N. Matthews who owned large estates in the York and Baltimore areas, Margaret rented out the property along with the Schultz House. Her mother's tenant stayed until 1886, after which Jacob Miller was the tenant and caretaker until 1900. John Bupp was the tenant when Margaret moved into the house after her husband's death in 1910. She remained there until her death in 1921 with John Bupp acting a[s] the property caretaker. Her will directed the executor to sell all her property and donate the proceeds to local charities.

In 1922, Emanuel Landis bought the 132-acre property with the 2½-story stone house and the outbuildings at public sale for \$103.50 per acre. He and his wife Susan lived on the farm during their ownership over the next two decades. Little is known about the Landises except that Emanuel grew up on a nearby farm. Also, he provided much of the oral history on the Schultz House to local historians during his tenure. Like A. H. Glatz, it appears that he enjoyed owning an early York County house with so much history and legend surrounding it. In 1944, the Landises sold the farm to young couple Clair and Beatrice Rowe. Although Mr. Rowe was a school teacher and later a school administrator, he and his wife also raised pigs and garden vegetables, selling their products at a market stand in York. When they bought and moved into the Schultz House, it still lacked most modern conveniences including central heat. During their first 15 years or so of ownership, they updated the home, adding central heat, a new kitchen, additional bathrooms and closets, and replacing the deteriorated shake roof with slate. They also sold several small house lots on the eastern boundary of the property, reducing its size to about 120 acres.

In 2007 Beatrice Rowe, recognizing the historic significance of the Schultz House and providing for its future preservation, donated the house and five acres of land surrounding the house to Historic York, Inc.

No previous archaeological excavations have been conducted on the Schultz House property. A 1979 dig conducted by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission on the neighboring Wiest farm, however, did unearth artifacts and features (below-ground soil disturbances) attributed to Camp Security in fields located southwest of the Schultz property (see Hunter 1979). Additionally, a more recent archaeological survey of the Wiest farm property by John Milner Associates found that "The majority of artifacts in both fields [the Upper Field and the Lower field] are clearly eighteenth century in date... and are likely associated with Camp Security/Indulgence" (Catts and Roberts 2000:12). In spite of findings made during 1979 and 2000 investigations, the exact locations of the two camps remain unknown.

Investigation Methods

From the beginning of the present project it was clear that only a portion of the five-acre tract surrounding the Schultz House could be tested due to funding limitations. Two areas were targeted as the focus of investigation – land immediately adjacent to the house and land between the house and its southern property line. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that colonial Americans, maintaining the traditions of their Old World ancestors, disposed of refuse by casting it out the doors and windows of their homes and workplaces. Therefore, tests near the house were likely to have the greatest potential for recovering evidence of the structure's use by camp guards. Similarly, because 18th century artifacts and features attributed to Camp Security and/or Camp Indulgence were found in fields southwest of the Schultz House property, it seemed likely that testing between the house and the property's southern boundary might produce evidence of the camp(s), if extant.

Seventy-nine shovel test holes were laid out in the project area on transects, labeled A-G, spaced ten feet apart (Figure 2). Test holes were labeled with transect and sequential number designations, e.g., A1, A2, etc. An additional five shovel test holes were excavated on Transect H, located 80' east of the house, to sample a distinct rise in elevation. Test holes on each transect were spaced at ten feet intervals and positioned according to a systematic unaligned sampling design. This sampling strategy is more precise than a simple random design and more sensitive to the detection of linear trends

(Berry and Baker 1968:94). The staggered placement of test units prescribed by the design maximizes the chance that a linear subsurface soil disturbance, such as a buried camp palisade trench, will be detected, if present.

Due to the discovery of unusual features in test holes E2, E4, and H4, enlarged test units, labeled STPs and measuring 3'x4', 3'x4', 2'x3' respectively, were opened at those locations. Additionally, a 3'x3' test pit, labeled TP1, was excavated under the kitchen window on the west side of the Schultz House.

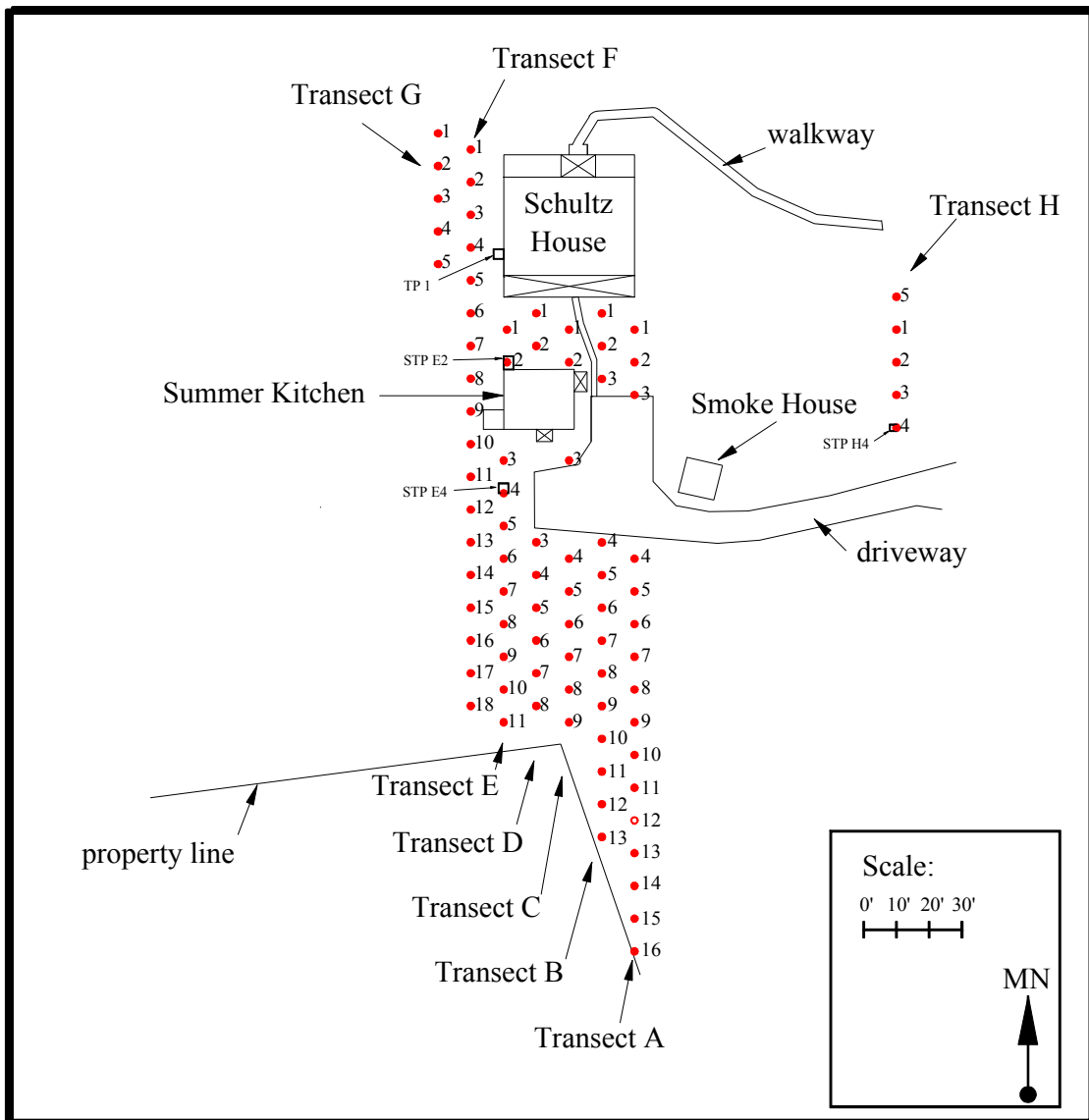


Figure 2. Archaeology base map showing locations of transects and excavation units.

Vertical control was achieved by relating elevations taken at ground level of each test unit to a bench mark established on the southeast corner of a concrete porch on the back (south side) of the Schultz House. The bench mark's elevation was designated as 443' above mean sea level.

All field measurements were recorded in feet and inches except for stadia (vertical) measurements, which were recorded in feet and tenths of feet.

Each unit was excavated according to natural and/or cultural levels, defined by soil color and/or texture differences. Soil color was determined by comparison of samples with Munsell Soil Color Charts (1975 edition). Soil texture determinations were made by the author, relying on prior training and experience. Sod was removed with shovels; underlying soils were scraped and removed with sharpened mason's trowels. Excavated soils were dry-screened through ¼" hardware cloth.

Recovered artifacts were sorted and bagged according to soil layer and/or feature soil level within test holes and pits. Excavation units were recorded in plan view and profile. Profiles of shovel test holes were drawn upon conclusion of field work but based on detailed field measurements. STPs and TP1 soil profiles were drawn to scale in the field. Each excavation unit and feature was photographed in digital format. A daily field journal was maintained by the author, and numerous specifically-designed recording sheets preserve a permanent record of observations and site investigation.

At the conclusion of field work all artifacts were cleaned, cataloged, and inventoried in keeping with standard archaeological procedures. By donation and gift agreement, Historic York, Inc. has entrusted curation of the artifact collection, field records, journal, and photographs to The State Museum of Pennsylvania's Section of Archaeology. The collection and documentation are available at the museum for use by researchers upon written request.

Findings

Test results are grouped and discussed below according to project area sectors which produced distinct patterns of artifacts and features associated with former site use.

Test Holes South of the Asphalt Driveway

Shovel test holes excavated south of the asphalt driveway (A4-A16, B4-B13, C4-C9, D3-D8, E6-E11, and F13-F18; Figure 3) were remarkably similar. Most revealed two soil layers. Level 1 consisted of a 2"-5"-thick dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey loam; whereas, Level 2 consisted of a 5"-14"-thick dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) loam with channery (stony) inclusions. Underlying subsoil was composed of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay loam with occasional channery inclusions.

Level 1 is interpreted to be topsoil that was graded for planting of lawn in this section of the project area. Level 2 is plow-disturbed topsoil.

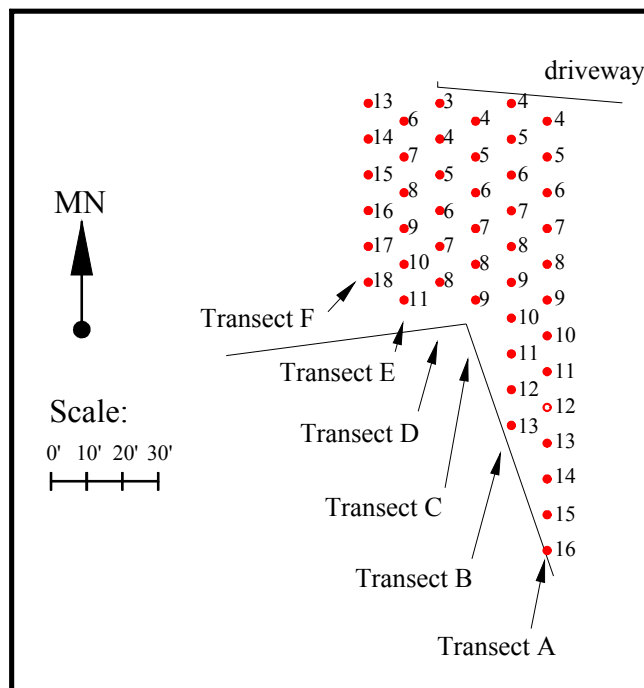


Figure 3. Location of test holes south of the asphalt driveway.

Five cultural features, soil disturbances resulting from human activities, were observed in the sterile subsoil. A 20th century gas pipe was found in test holes A4 and B4 (Figures 4a-b). It trends from southeast to northwest and appears to run toward the summer kitchen, which was used by the Rowe's as a laundry room (Patricia Walters 2010, personal communication).



Figures 4a-b. Gas pipe uncovered in test holes A4 (left) and B4 (right), facing northwest.

A posthole and postmold (the organic remains of a wood post) were located in A5 and C5 respectively and may represent garden fence and plant stake locations. A distinct plow scar, trending in a north-south direction, was found in test hole D7 (Figure 5). Several smaller plow scars were observed in other test holes. Plow scars are created when the tip of a plow cuts into underlying subsoil. They demonstrate former agricultural activity in this part of the project area.



Figure 5. Excavated plow scar in test hole D7, facing north.

Shovel test holes located south of the driveway yielded 3,196 artifacts. Seven hundred and forty-seven (747) objects were found in Level 1 soils; 2,449 objects were found in Level 2 soils. Coal and wood charcoal, neither of which occur naturally, account for 74.6% (n=2,384) of the assemblage. Both soil layers contained similar types

of artifacts, indicating the layers were disturbed by plowing and do not possess chronological integrity.

Artifact types found in Level 1 and 2 soils include: architectural materials (window glass; brick; plaster; roof slate; wrought, cut, and wire nails; screws, staples, electrical wire); ceramics (plain red earthenware; blue-on-white tin-glazed earthenware; plain creamware; yellow ware; pearlware (plain, hand-painted, shell-edged, mocha, transfer-printed); transitional white ware (plain, sponge/spatter-decorated, transfer-printed); hard white earthenware (plain, transfer-printed); English gray stoneware; American stoneware (plain, Albany-slip); Rockingham earthenware; miscellaneous clothing items (brass rivet, brass grommet, talc marker); dietary animal bone; oyster shell; glass medicine bottle fragments; glass tumbler fragment; foil milk bottle seals; milk glass Mason jar seal; foil; miscellaneous plastic, metal, and rubber; asphalt; Styrofoam; cord; chalk; aluminum and plastic plant tags; iron file; and prehistoric quartz artifacts (core, chipping debris, biface, utilized flake).

Plant tags (Figure 6), cord, foil (probable seed pack remnants), and sheet plastic are all artifacts associated with garden activities. Many of the other items in the assemblage, like coal, wood charcoal, burnt animal bone, broken household ceramics and glasswares, represent refuse thrown into the garden, mostly during the 19th and 20th centuries.



Figure 6. Examples of plastic plant tags.

Evidence of 18th century habitation in this part of the project area is minimal and consists of three pottery sherds – blue-on-white tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, and

English gray stoneware. Each of these ceramic types are relatively common on colonial American sites dating to the mid to third quarter of the 18th century (see Noel Hume 1976:102-145; South 1977:207-214).

Prehistoric quartz artifacts, representing the production and use of stone tools, bespeak a Native American presence on the Schultz House landscape long before colonial times. Similar stone tools were found in the 1979 and 2000 excavations on the neighboring Wiest property (see Catts and Roberts 2000; Hunter 1979).

In summary, archaeological testing south of the asphalt driveway identified a sizeable area which was previously farmed and intensively gardened, especially in the 20th century. Plow scars, postholes and post molds, and a variety of garden-related artifacts all attest to this use. In an interview on September 28, 2009, Patricia Rowe Walters, who lived in the Schultz House from 1946 to 1964, verified that her parents plowed and planted a vegetable garden in this portion of the project area for many years. Walters also noted that her father disposed of coal ash and cinders, removed from the Schultz House coal-fired cook stove and furnace, in the garden.

No subsurface features associated with Camp Security and/or Indulgence or Revolutionary War period military artifacts were found in the project area south of the driveway.

Test Holes between the Asphalt Driveway and the South Side of the Summer Kitchen

Excavation units located between the asphalt driveway and the south side of the summer kitchen (C3, E3-E5, and F10- F12; Figure 7) revealed different types of site use than those placed south of the driveway. Test holes E4, F11, and F12 each exposed evidence of a former farm road. Underlying a 2½"-5"-thick dark brown (10YR3/3) surface soil layer (Level 1), a dark brown (10YR3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) gritty loam with gravel was encountered (Level 2). The layer is a gravel farm road which once crossed the Schultz House property. Inspection of aerial photographs dating to the period September 15, 1937 to September 5, 1957, show that the road is present in 1937 but not in 1957 (Figures 8a-b).

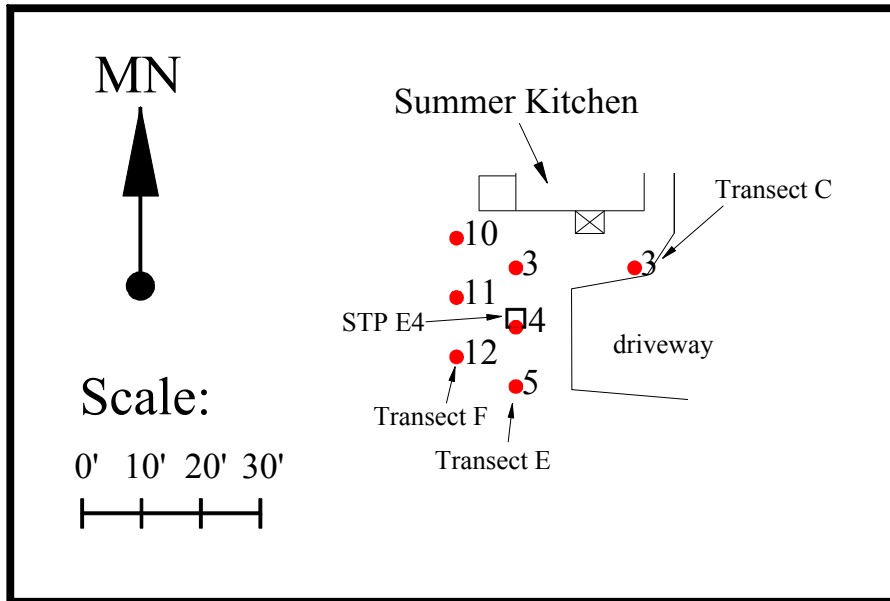


Figure 7. Location of test holes between the asphalt driveway and the south side of the summer kitchen.



Figures 8a-b. 1937 aerial photograph (left) and 1957 aerial photograph (right).

[Source: <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/index.html>]

Test hole E4 revealed a layer of road ballast (Level 3) beneath the gravel layer (Figure 9). The ballast was not present in test holes F11 and F12. Level 4 consisted of a 2 ½"-thick mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) fill layer, which, again, was not present in either F11 or F12.



Figure 9. Test hole E4, Level 3, facing east. Note gravel road surface above rock ballast layer.

A distinct subsurface feature, labeled Feature 7, was discovered under Level 4 in test hole E4. An expanded test unit, labeled STP E4 was laid out over the feature to obtain a sufficiently large artifact sample for the purpose of dating the deposit. Feature 7 fill consisted of a 9"-14½"-thick mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loam mixed with wood charcoal pieces (Figure 10). The bottom of the feature sloped from north to south and may be the remnant of a natural gully (Figure 11).

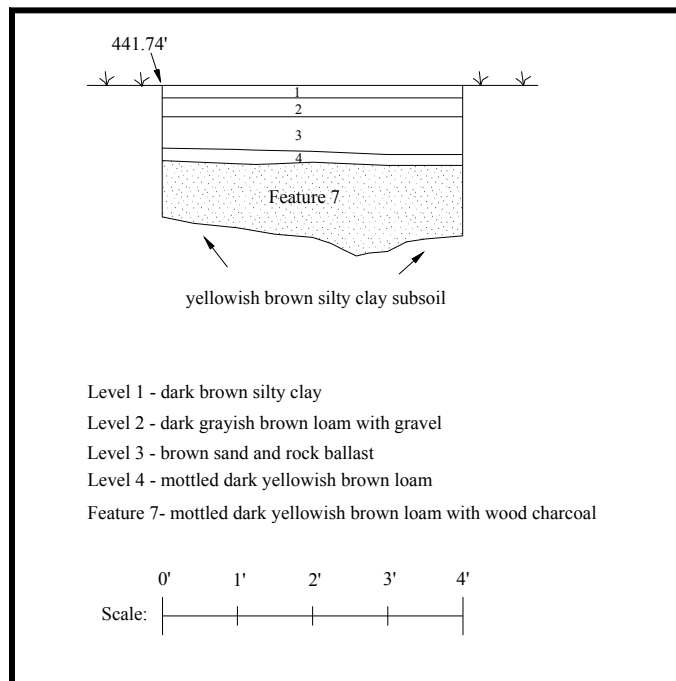


Figure 10. East profile of STP E4.



Figure 11. STP E4 excavation completed, facing east.

Five hundred and eighty-two (582) artifacts were recovered from feature fill. They include: architectural materials (window glass; brick; plaster; roof slates; cut and wire nails; linoleum; mortar); ceramics (plain red earthenware, plain hard white earthenware, Albany slip stoneware); a shell button; dietary animal bone; bottle and vessel glass; coal; copper wire; and a wagon hitch. Five hundred and sixty-two (562) artifacts or 96.6% of the assemblage are architectural in nature. They represent demolition debris buried prior to construction of the farm road. Wire nails, a nail type which did not become popular until the 1890s, establish the date after which the feature was filled (see Nelson 1968:10).

The full extent of Feature 7 is unknown. Level 4 in test hole F11 is characterized by the same soil color and texture as Feature 7. The level also contained similar artifacts. No trace of the feature, however, is apparent in surrounding test holes E3, E5, and F12.

Test holes E3, E5, and F10 were each 16"-17" deep and contained disturbed soil layers to the depth of subsoil. E3 and F10 together produced large quantities of window glass (n=24), brick (n=61), mortar (n=24), and iron nails (n=109). These materials may represent the demolition of a nearby structure or the disposal of demolition debris at this location in the project area.

Test hole C3 was distinguished by its depth, which extended to 20" below grade, and quantity of recovered artifacts (n=241). Levels 1 and 2 contained ten artifacts; whereas, Level 3, a 13"-thick soil layer, produced 231 objects. The Level 3 assemblage

included: architectural materials (window glass, brick, roof slate, cut and unidentifiable nails, mortar); ceramics (plain and decorated red earthenware, hand-painted creamware, yellow ware, plain and hand-painted pearlware, hand-painted transitional white ware, Scratch Blue white salt-glazed stoneware, Albany slip stoneware); dietary animal bone; vessel glass; a Mason jar milk glass seal; coal and wood charcoal; rusted metal scraps; and prehistoric quartz artifacts (chipping debris, utilized flake). Many of the red earthenware pottery sherds are unusually large in size, and the dietary animal bone was unusually large in quantity (n=94). Given the depth of the deposit, the quantity of artifacts (especially dietary animal bone), and the large size of red earthenware pottery sherds found, it is likely that Level 3 is actually the fill of a subsurface feature. Test hole C3 may be located at the site of a former privy. When privy pits were abandoned, they were often filled with household refuse. Due to the depth of privy pits, artifacts recovered from their fill are frequently less fragmented because they are protected from damaging surface activities, such as plowing, etc.

The date after which the deposit was filled is estimated to be the 1870s or 1880s, based on the presence of yellow ware and a milk glass Mason jar seal. Yellow ware is a ceramic type that gained popularity in the 1860s and 1870s. Mason jar's were invented in 1858 by John Landis Mason but did not have lids with milk glass seals until Lewis Boyd's invention of glass liners in 1869 (see Lindsey 2010; Lorrain 1968:40).

A privy pit at this location likely predates the extant summer kitchen, which is believed to have been built during a period of site-wide renovation in the 1880s. Because the pit is located at the edge of and may extend under the present asphalt driveway/parking area, it is possible that additional features, dating to the 18th or 19th centuries, may exist under the driveway.

In summary, test holes located between the asphalt driveway and the south side of the summer kitchen revealed a former farm road overlying a refuse deposit filled with demolition debris and a possible privy pit. Both features were filled in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Eighteenth century artifacts were few in number and include: one piece of Scratch Blue white salt-glazed stoneware, four pieces of plain creamware, and two pieces of hand-painted creamware. Scratch Blue white salt-glazed stoneware is an English ceramic type produced between 1744 and 1755; whereas, plain and decorated

creamwares are English ceramic types produced between 1762 and 1820 (see Noel Hume 1976:102-145; South 1977:207-214). Three prehistoric quartz artifacts, including a projectile point tip, chipping debris, and utilized flake, represent Native American habitation of the Schultz House landscape long before the Colonial Period.

No evidence of prison camp features or military artifacts were found in this section of the project area.

Test Holes between the Schultz House and the Summer Kitchen

Excavation units located between the Schultz House and the summer kitchen (A1-A3, B1-B3, C1-C2, D1-D2, and E1-E2; Figure 12) revealed considerable soil disturbance and several features. East of the sidewalk each test hole revealed a 2"-6"-thick dark

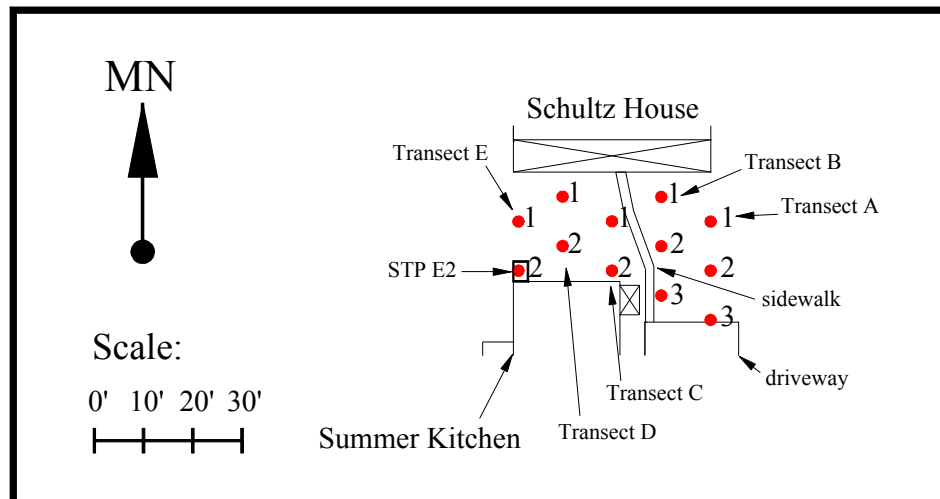


Figure 12. Location of test holes between the Schultz House and the summer kitchen.

yellowish brown (10YR4/6) loam which is interpreted to be modern topsoil (Level 1). Underlying Level 1 is a 2"-4½"-thick dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) to yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam (Level 2). This disturbed historic land surface exhibits mottling created by the mixture of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) subsoil with the historic land surface. Although the cause of disturbance is not known, gardening would produce such soil mixing.

Similar soil sequences were generally observed west of the sidewalk (Figure 13). A thin (1") organic peat layer found in test holes A3, B1, and D1 suggests that flower beds once lined the perimeter of the yard near the driveway and along the border of the Schultz House porch.

Test holes E1 and E2 demonstrated deeper disturbed historic soil layers, apparently associated with demolition of a former structure. An intact corner of a stone foundation discovered in E2 (expanded and designated STP E2) represents a building that predates the extant summer kitchen (Figures 14a-b). The summer kitchen is built on sandstone piers. Soil layer 2c, a distinct brownish yellow clayey loam, covers the top of the discovered foundation and underlies the summer kitchen's northwest corner pier (Figures 15a-b). This relationship was established by probing under the corner pier.

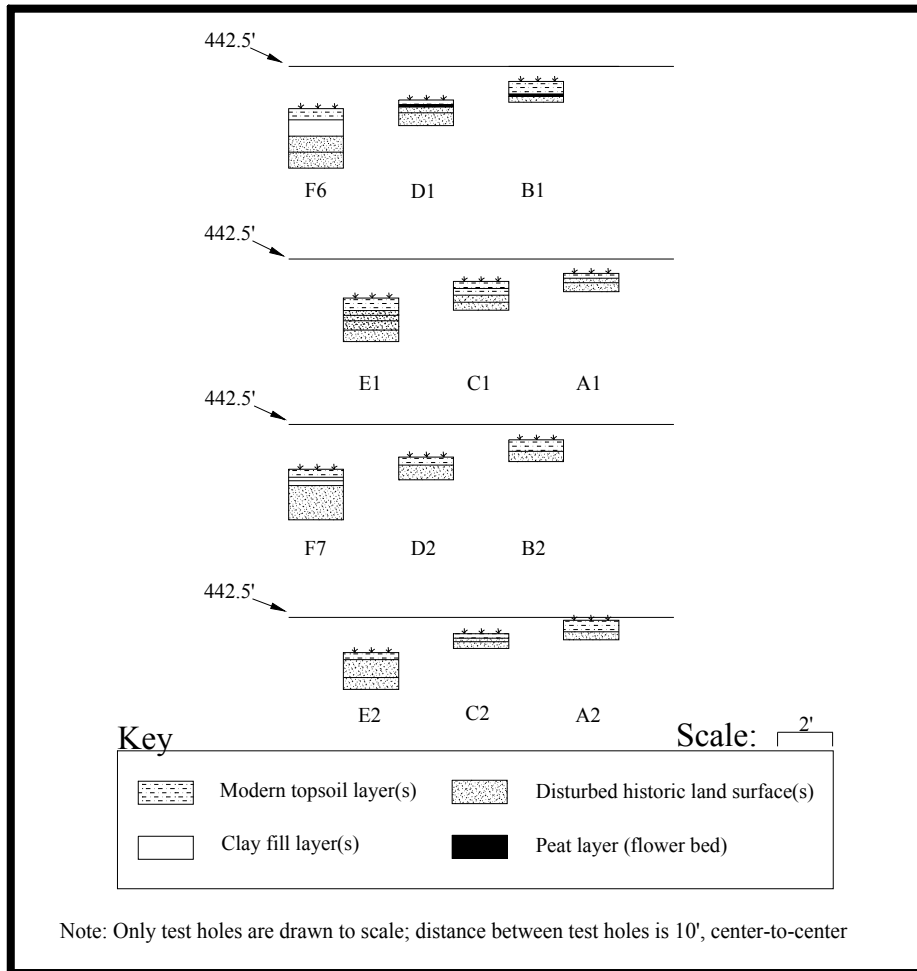
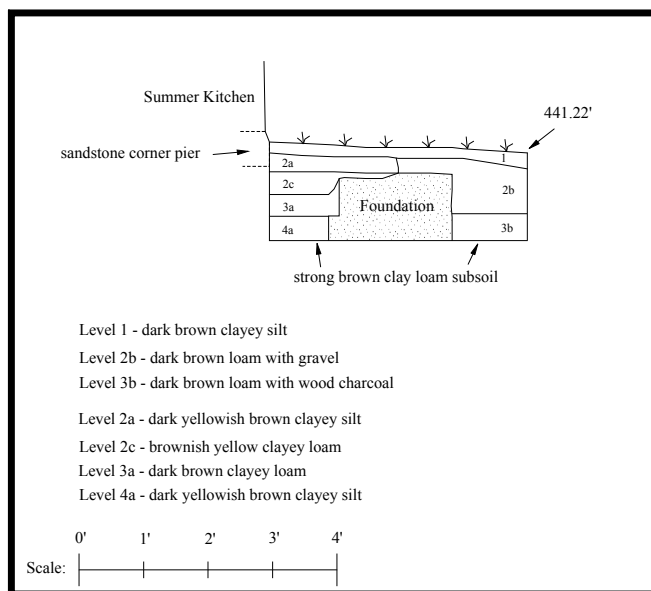


Figure 13. Shovel test hole soil profiles, area between the Schultz House and the summer kitchen. (F6 and F7 are included for comparison.)

Twelve hundred and eighteen (1,218) artifacts were recovered from test hole E2 and STP E2. Architectural materials, such as window glass, brick, cut nails, roof slate, mortar, and lead window came, make up 74.1% (n=903) of the assemblage. Although it is not known when the structure was built, a brass safety pin found at the interface of soil layer 3b and undisturbed subsoil indicates it was demolished sometime after 1849, the year Walter Hunt was granted a patent for the safety pin (see Bellis 2010). If the summer kitchen was built during a period of site-wide renovation in the 1870s-1880s (see Schultz House History), the structure that stood on the foundation was probably raised at that time. Neither the date of the building's construction nor its extent can be ascertained without additional investigation.



Figures 14a-b. Foundation uncovered in STP E2, facing south (left) and facing east (right).



Figures 15a-b. West profile of STP E2 (left); view of soil layers under summer kitchen corner pier, facing south (right).

Two other features were uncovered between the Schultz House and the summer kitchen. Feature 5, found at the bottom of test hole C1, is a 15"-deep deposit consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) loam with wood charcoal inclusions (Figure 16). Thirty-nine (39) artifacts were recovered from feature fill. They include: brick, cut nails, a piece of clay drain pipe, mortar, decorated red earthenware, hand-painted creamware, dietary animal bone, and coal. Coal, which was not brought into the Lower Susquehanna Valley until the first quarter of the 19th century, accounts for 64.1% (n=25) of the assemblage. The occurrence of clay drain pipe further demonstrates that the feature was not filled until the 19th century or later. Neither the function nor extent of the feature is known.



Figure 16. Test hole C1, Feature 5, completely excavated.

Feature 6, uncovered in the bottom of test hole D2, is a 4"-thick deposit consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loam with gravel inclusions (Figure 17). The feature produced eighty-two (82) artifacts including: window glass, brick, unidentifiable corroded nails, clay drain pipe, mortar, ceramics (plain red earthenware, plain pearlware, shell-edged pearlware, hand-painted pearlware, plain hard white earthenware), a medicine bottle fragment, coal, and a prehistoric net weight made of local schist. The feature is oriented on a southeast-northwest axis and if projected in a straight line would intersect with the northeast corner of the summer kitchen where a down spout once

conducted water from the building's roof. Because pieces of drain pipe were found in the deposit, the feature is interpreted to be a former drain pipe trench.

Plain hard white earthenware, the most recent artifact in the assemblage, was popular in the 1860s and suggests a time after which the feature was filled. The appearance of a prehistoric net weight was an unexpected surprise. This type of stone artifact is usually found near a larger order stream than the one which borders the Schultz House property to the west. Net weights were made and used by prehistoric peoples over a long period of time and are not particularly dateable.



Figure 17. Test hole D2, Feature 6, completely excavated.

In summary, excavation units dug between the Schultz House and the summer kitchen revealed modern topsoil overlying disturbed historic soil layers. Evidence of a former building, which predates the summer kitchen, was found in test units E2 and STP E2. Two additional subsurface features, both containing broken clay drain pipe pieces and coal were found on Transects C and D respectively.

Twenty-two 18th century ceramic sherds, consisting of plain creamware and decorated creamware, were found in this section of the project area. The quantity exceeds that found in previously reported project area sectors. The increase is to be expected given the proximity of subject test holes to the Schultz House and the nature of 18th century refuse disposal behavior. Two prehistoric stone artifacts, a schist net weight

and a quartz biface, demonstrate a light but ever-present prehistoric habitation of the Schultz House landscape.

No prison camp features or 18th century military artifacts were found between the Schultz House and the summer kitchen.

Test Holes on the West Side of the Schultz House and the Summer Kitchen

Test holes excavated on the west side of the Schultz House and the summer kitchen (F1-F9, G1-G5, TP1; Figure 18) also revealed considerable soil disturbance. Modern topsoil (Level 1), consisting of a 3"-5"-thick dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey silt, blanketed this section of the project area. A topsoil sub-layer consisting of a 2"-4"-thick dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) gritty loam was exposed in Transect G test holes. The only coin found during the investigation was recovered from this sub-layer in test hole G4. The coin, an 1898 Indian Head penny (Figures 19a-b), indicates the sub-layer developed on the west side of the house sometime after that date.

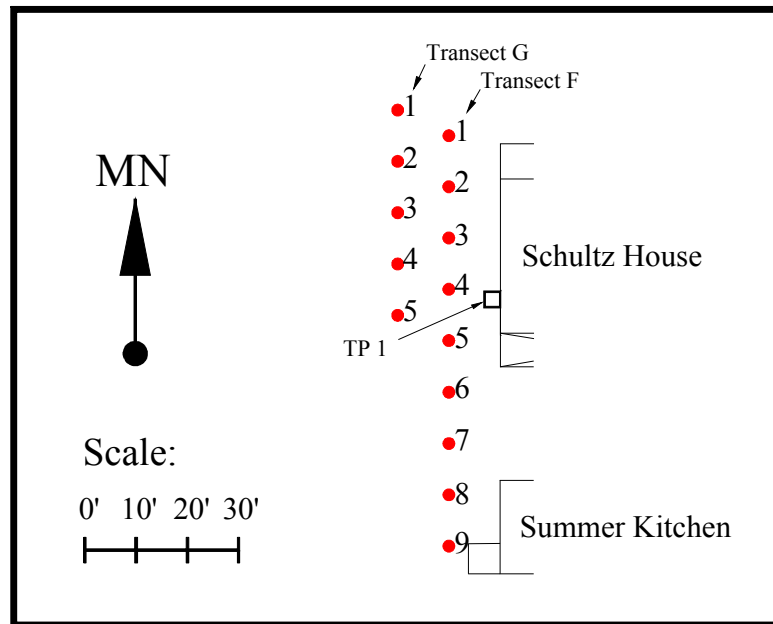


Figure 18. Location of test holes on the west side of the Schultz House and the summer kitchen.



Figures 19a-b. Obverse (left) and reverse (right) sides of 1898 Indian Head penny.

Underlying Level 1 and its sub-layer is a mottled clay fill layer, characterized by a mixture of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loam and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay subsoil. The fill is 10"-12" thick in test holes F1 and G1 respectively (Figure 20) and

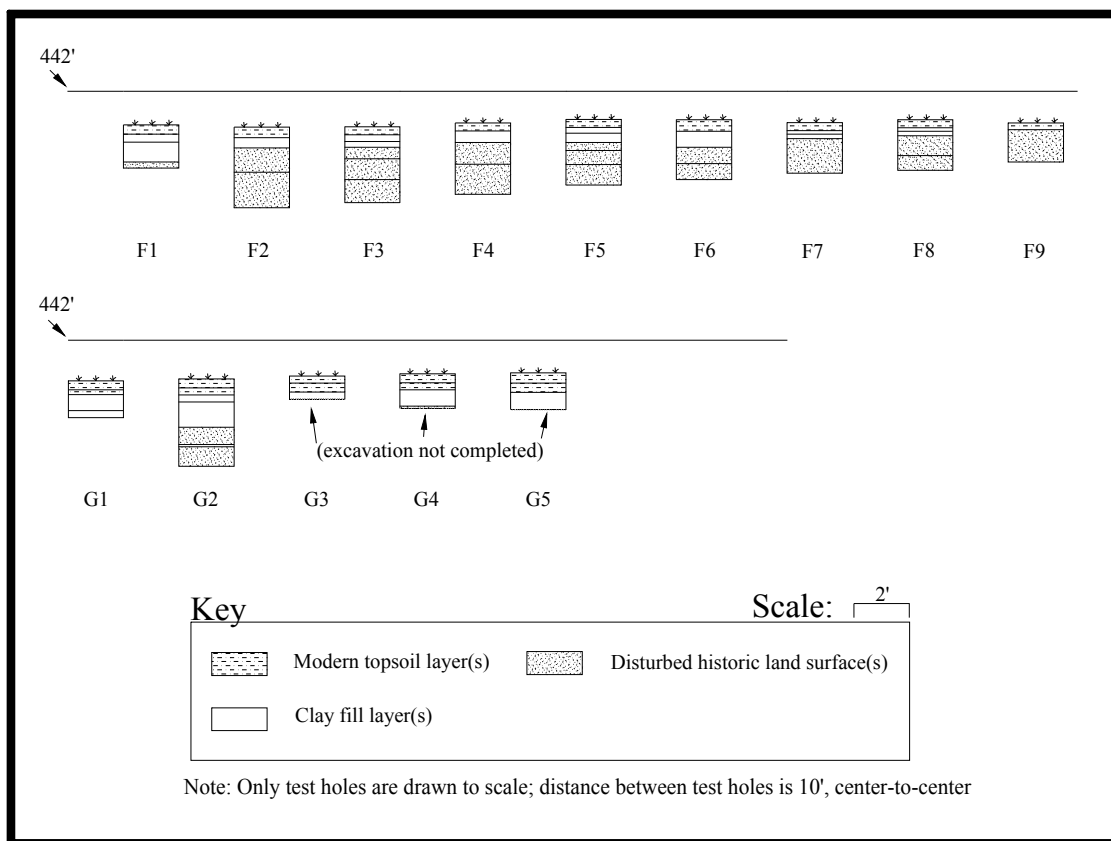


Figure 20. Shovel test hole soil profiles, area on the west side of the Schultz House and the summer kitchen.

gradually tapers to a 3½"-thick layer in test hole F8. No clay fill was observed in test hole F9. Although Transect G test hole data are incomplete due to project time limitations, the clay fill layer is thicker as one goes further west of the house, that is from Transect F to Transect G.

Emplacement of the clay fill layer created a setting for the house which differs from its historic setting. Today the house appears to sit on a broad bench (Figure 21);



Figure 21. The Schultz House and summer kitchen, facing southeast.

whereas, in historic times it likely appeared to sit on a low hill top. Five hundred and seventy-seven (577) artifacts were recovered from the clay fill layer. They range in time from prehistory through the late 19th century and include demolition debris, such as brick, mortar, plaster, window glass, and concrete. The most recent dateable object in the assemblage is a sherd of Ironstone hard white earthenware, bearing the makers' mark "semi-white granite Dale & Davis" beneath the Arms of Great Britain (Figure 22). James Jeffrey Dale and Thomas Davis established their Trenton, New Jersey, Prospect Hill Pottery in 1880 (Barber 1904:61). The pottery operated until 1894. According to Edwin Barber, "Their earliest mark for white granite was the Arms of Great Britain. Later they used the initials of the firm name" (1904:61). This artifact suggests landscape



Figure 22. Ironstone sherd with Dale & Davis makers' mark.

modification on the west side of the Schultz House occurred sometime after 1880. As previously noted in the Schultz House History section of this report, the property was subject to site-wide renovation in the 1870s and 1880s. The location on the property from which the clay fill soil was "borrowed" is not known.

Historic soil layers underlying the clay fill layer also demonstrate significant disturbance and, like the clay fill layer, produced artifacts dating from prehistoric times through the late 19th or early 20th century. No preserved or unaltered historic land surface was found in any of the test holes.

Three posthole features were found at the bottom of test holes 7, 8, and 9 (Figure 23). They are interpreted to be remains of a former fence line. Two pieces of transitional 19th century plain white earthenware are the most recent dateable artifacts recovered from posthole fill (F8, Feature 10). This ceramic type generally dates to the period 1820-1850, suggesting that the posts were removed sometime in the second quarter of the 19th century.



Figure 23. Posthole feature, completely excavated, facing southwest.

Test Pit 1, a 3' x 3' square unit excavated under the Schultz House kitchen window revealed multiple soil layers and an excellent view of the house foundation (Figures 24a-b).



Figures 24a-b. TP1 excavation in progress, facing northeast (left); TP1 excavation completed, facing east (right).

Figure 25, a profile of the north excavation unit wall, illustrates six distinct soil layers. Level 1 is a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey silt topsoil layer. It yielded

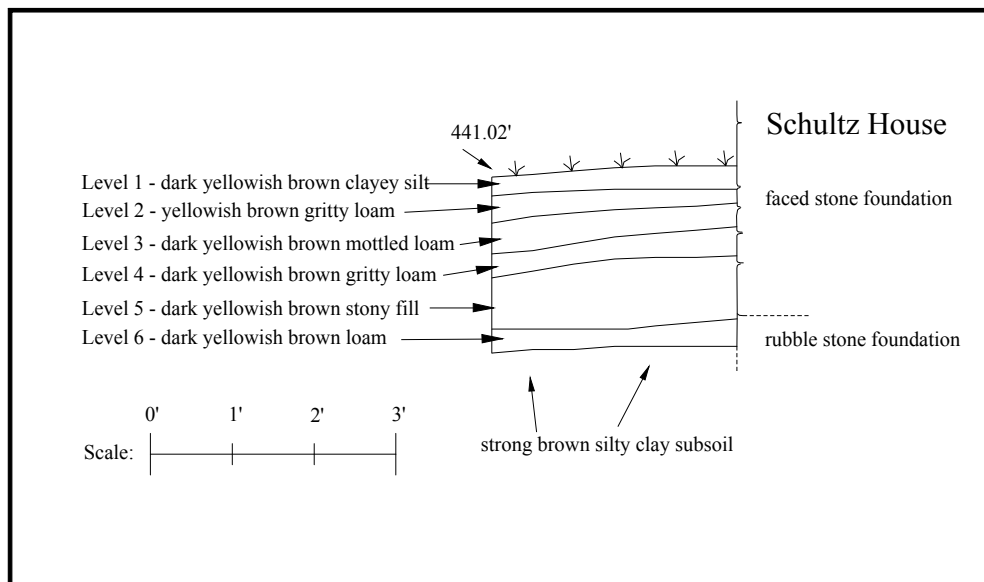


Figure 25. North profile of TP1.

a variety of modern artifacts, including three pieces of a red clay flower pot and a shotgun shell, headstamped "Western Xpert, No. 12". "Western Expert" is a headstamp used by the Western Cartridge Company, which manufactured shotgun shells between 1898 and 1932 (Steinhauer 2010). Level 2, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) gritty loam, contained architectural materials, 18th and 19th century ceramics, coal, a human tooth (with a large abscess), and three pieces of insulated copper electric wire. The electric wire pieces indicate the layer dates to the early 20th century. Level 3, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) mottled loam, produced the strongest evidence of remodeling. Seven pieces of insulated copper electric wire, electrical conduit, and a junction box cable clamp nut were recovered from the layer. Their presence, again, suggests an early 20th century date for the layer.

Level 4, a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) gritty loam, is an earlier land surface. It produced creamware and pearlware ceramic artifacts dating to the period 1762-1840s. Level 5, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) stony fill mottled with clay subsoil, is interpreted to be soil dug from the foundation builder's trench. It produced two 18th century ceramic sherds – a piece of painted white salt-glazed stoneware and a piece of plain creamware. Both were found near the top of the soil layer and were likely deposited by early occupants of the Schultz House. White salt-glazed stoneware is an English ceramic type produced between 1720 and 1805 (South 1977:210). Its median or average date is 1762.5, the time at which creamware is first imported into the American colonies. Level 6, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loam, rests on top of undisturbed stony clay subsoil. It contained no artifacts and is interpreted to be a remnant of the original land surface, i.e., the land surface present at the time the house was built.

The excavation of Test Pit 1 and identification of accumulated soil layers indicate approximately 9" of the house foundation has been buried since construction. This finding is significant if future house restoration plans also include landscape restoration.

In summary, excavations on the west side of the Schultz House and summer kitchen revealed considerable landscape modification. Emplacement of a clay layer in the late 19th century created a broad bench, changing the appearance of the Schultz House's setting. Historic soil layers underlying the clay layer contain a mixture of artifacts dating from prehistoric times to the late 19th century. The only features found in

this section of the project area are three postholes interpreted to be the remains of a fence line which was removed around the middle of the 19th century.

Nineteen 18th century artifacts were recovered from investigation in this section of the project area. They include: eleven pieces of creamware, five pieces of hand-painted creamware, one piece of Scratch Blue white salt-glazed stoneware, one piece of hand-painted white salt-glazed stoneware, and a partial clay tobacco pipe bowl with stem (Figure 26). Clay tobacco pipes are frequently found on colonial American sites. Archaeologists have long observed that the bore (hole) diameter of English tobacco pipes decreases through time at a measured/predictable rate (see Binford 1978:66-67; Deetz 1967:41; Noel Hume 1976:296-302). The hole diameter of the pipe found in test hole F6, Level 3 is 4/64". Hole diameters of this size occur most frequently during the period 1750-1800 (Noel Hume 1976:298).



Figure 26. Clay tobacco pipe recovered from test hole F6, Level 3.

Eight prehistoric quartz artifacts, including one core, six pieces of chipping debris, and a utilized flake, were found west of the house and summer kitchen. They, again, represent Native American habitation of the landscape long before colonial times.

Test Holes on a Ridge 80' East of the House

Test holes on Transect H (H1-H5) were excavated near the end of the project to sample a ridge located 80' east of the Schultz House (Figure 27). Test holes 1 and 2 revealed a soil profile similar to excavation units excavated south of the driveway. The first layer of topsoil (Level 1) consisted of a 2½"-4½"-thick dark yellowish brown clayey silt. The second layer (Level 2) was composed of a slightly mottled 10½"-11½"-thick

dark yellowish brown loam. Mottling observed in Level 2 was surely caused by plowing at an earlier time; hence, Level 2 is interpreted to be an old plow zone soil. Level 1, on the other hand, represents grading and subsequent transformation of a former field or garden plot to grassy lawn.

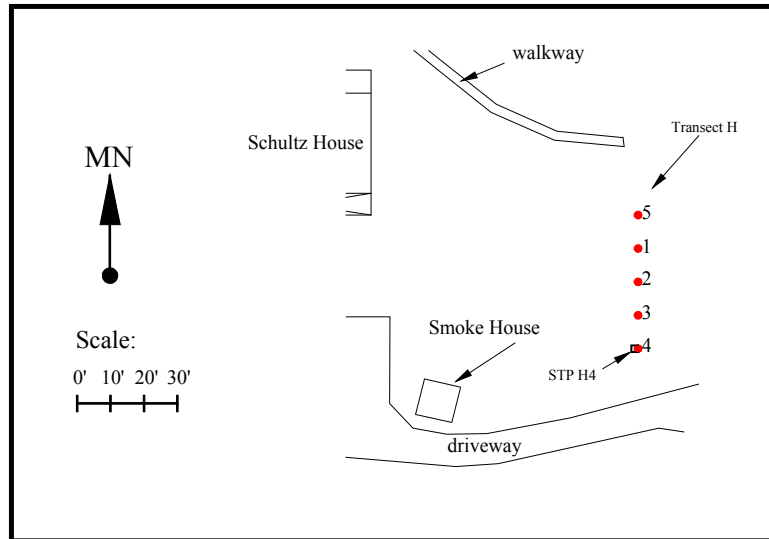


Figure 27. Location of test holes on a ridge 80' east of the house.

Twenty-one artifacts were recovered from the two test holes, eight of which are pieces of coal. A hard rubber button, backmarked: "Goodyear's p=t, N.R. Co." is the most dateable object in the assemblage. The Novelty Rubber Company (N.R. Co.) used Charles Goodyear's rubber patent, granted in 1851, and marked their wares accordingly until Goodyear's patent expired in 1872 (Cienna 2010).

Test hole 5 uncovered a modern utility. A sequence of disturbed soil layers were encountered 3" below the surface. A black plastic pipe, approximately 1" in diameter, was found at a depth of 15" below grade (Figure 28). The pipe trends east to west in the test hole and slopes towards the Schultz House. Its function is unknown.



Figure 28. Plastic pipe found in test hole H5.

Test holes H3 and H4 each revealed features. In test hole H3 a 22"-thick deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clayey silt was encountered at a depth of 8" below grade (Figure 29). The deposit was assigned a Level 4 label in the field, because no obvious feature edge was observed until excavation approached the bottom of the unit.

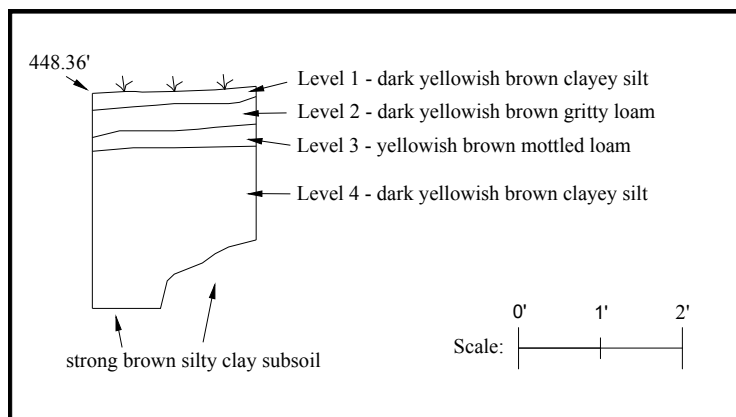


Figure 29. North profile of test hole H3.

As illustrated in Figure 29, a feature wall, carved from subsoil, drops abruptly from east to west and terminates on a flat bottom or floor. Excavation of feature fill yielded twenty-eight artifacts, including: one piece of window glass, twenty pieces of plain red earthenware, four pieces of Nottingham stoneware, and three pieces of coal. Nottingham stoneware is an English ceramic type produced between 1700 and 1810 (Noel Hume 1976:113-114; South 1977:210). Coal, however, indicates the feature was not filled or

closed until sometime after the first quarter of the 19th century. Neither the function nor the extent of the feature is known.

A distinct subsurface feature, labeled Feature 12, was discovered in test hole H4. The test hole was expanded to a 2' x 3' unit, labeled STP H4, to retrieve a larger sample of artifacts. Feature 12 has a sloping east wall which terminates on a flat-bottomed floor (Figure 30). Feature fill consisted of an 11"-thick dark yellowish brown loam and contained only four artifacts, including: one plain pearlware pottery sherd, two pieces of coal, and one piece of quartz chipping debris. Pearlware is an English pottery type produced between 1780 and 1830 (Noel Hume 1976:128-133; South 1977:212). Given the occurrence of pearlware and coal in Feature 12 fill, the deposit was likely closed sometime after the first quarter of the 19th century. Neither the function nor the extent of Feature 12 is known.

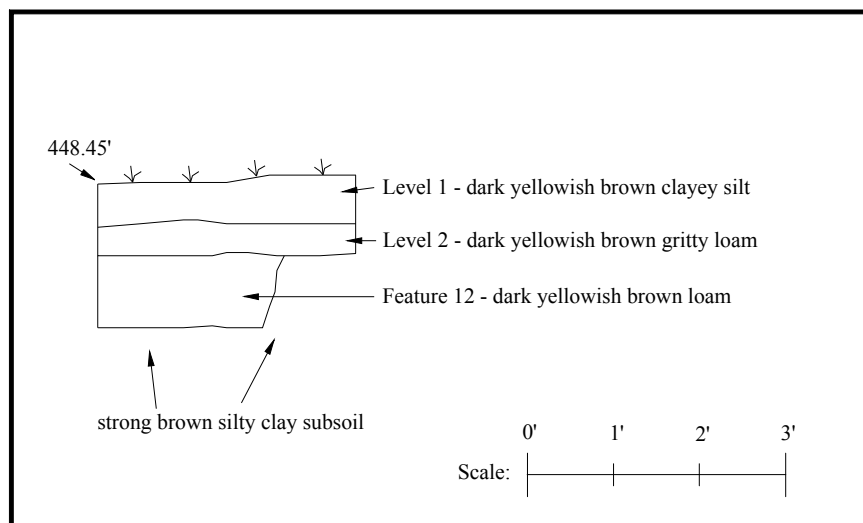


Figure 30. North profile of STP H4.

Due to the proximity and comparable closing dates of features found in test holes H3 and H4, they may be functionally related or, alternatively, parts of the same deposit. Additional investigation is required to determine their affiliation.

In summary, test holes on Transect H, located 80' east of the Schultz House on a distinct ridge, revealed evidence of a former plowed field or garden plot. Several subsurface features, including a modern utility trench and two that were closed in the 19th century, were found in Transect H test holes. Artifact density (n=106) was lighter in this

section of the project area than other sections previously discussed. This is due to the greater distance of Transect H test holes from the Schultz House and more passive use of the area over time.

Only four 18th century artifacts, all Nottingham stoneware pottery sherds, and one prehistoric object, a piece of quartz chipping debris, were found in Transect H excavation units. The finding suggests that this part of the Schultz house property was not heavily used during either time period.

Conclusions

The 2009 archaeological investigation on the Schultz House property sought to confirm claims made in secondary histories which state that the Schultz House was used as a headquarters for camp guards and determine if structural evidence of Camp Security or Camp Indulgence exists on a five-acre parcel surrounding the Schultz House. **Within tested areas no Revolutionary War period military artifacts, representing use of the house by camp guards, or subsurface features, associated with structural elements of the prison camps, were found.**

Over the years a number of assumptions regarding the Schultz House and its role in York County's distinctive Revolutionary War prison camp history have been made. None of the assumptions are founded on primary historical evidence; yet, they were accepted and repeated as fact. Although disappointing, the negative findings of 2009 archaeological investigations have independently tested those assumptions and produced a revised understanding of local history. Admittedly, additional excavations in untested areas could produce contrary evidence. However, given the large number of test units dug at close intervals in select high probability areas of the property, it is unlikely that additional testing will refute the present project's conclusions.

Archaeological testing has uncovered material evidence of the property's use from prehistoric times through the 20th century. A number of quartz artifacts, found mixed with historic period objects, attest to former Native American use of the property (Figure 31). Stone cores, flakes (chipping debris), and bifaces are the product of stone tool manufacture; whereas, utilized flakes and a projectile point tip are the types of artifacts one would expect to find at a hunting camp site. Because none of the prehistoric artifacts are dateable per se, the date of Native American activity is unknown. It is likely, however, that the tools represent a time during the Archaic Period of prehistory (ca. 8000 BC - 1000 BC) when native peoples lived in small groups that migrated seasonally to procure game and other food stuffs. A nearby spring and creek would have been attractive to wild game, making the Schultz property and surrounding fields a desirable hunting location.



Figure 31. Select prehistoric artifacts found in the project area. [Top row (left to right): quartz core, three quartz flakes (chipping debris), utilized quartz flake; bottom row (left to right): quartz biface, quartz projectile point tip, schist net weight.]

The historic period on the Schultz House property is best represented by 19th century artifacts. Like most colonial American sites, the large majority of ceramic artifacts found on the Schultz House property consist of plain and decorated red earthenwares. They makeup 61.1% (n=1,078) of the entire ceramic assemblage (n=1,763). Because red earthenwares exhibit little change through time, it is nearly impossible to discriminate between those made in the 18th century from those made in the 19th century. A variety of other earthenwares and stonewares, on the other hand, are dateable because historic records survive indicating when types were entered into and removed from production.

Six hundred and sixty-six (666) dateable pottery sherds were recovered during the present investigation. Fifty-six (8.4%) represent types principally made and used in the 18th century (Figure 32). Of these, fifty-three specifically date to the period 1750-1800.



Figure 31. Select red earthenware and 18th century ceramics found in the project area. [Top row (left to right): plain red earthenware, slip-decorated red earthenware, plain tin-glazed earthenware, blue-on-white tin-glazed earthenware, plain white salt-glazed stoneware, Scratch Blue white salt-glazed stoneware; bottom row (left to right): plain creamware, hand-painted creamware, Nottingham stoneware, English gray stoneware.

On the contrary, 91.6% (n=610) of dateable ceramics are types made and used in the 19th century. The disparity between 18th and 19th century ceramic quantities is thought to be tied to consumer behavior and availability. Eighteenth century residents of the property likely invested available income into developing the farm as opposed to purchasing fine ceramics for the table. Even though Schultz House history indicates the property was occupied by numerous tenants during the 19th century, ceramics were more affordable and therefore more available at that time as a result of the Industrial Revolution and mass production. Interestingly, only six pieces of porcelain (.3% of all ceramics) were recovered from excavation units. Porcelain has always been the most expensive ceramic type and consequently is a good indicator of wealth and status. The finding supports a site history characterized by modest income occupants.

The near absence of hand-wrought nails in the project area was unexpected and remains difficult to explain, given the presumed mid-18th construction date of the Schultz House. Wrought nails are the only type of nails available for construction in the 18th

century. One would expect to find wrought nails as a result of house and outbuilding construction. Yet, only four (.6% of identifiable nails) were found. This result remains an unsolved mystery.

It has frequently been stated that the Schultz House was used as a tavern during the 18th century (for example, see Schultz House History above). Yet, artifacts found during the 2009 project do not support this contention. Tavern sites produce many broken clay tobacco pipes, tavern wares, such as tankards, mugs, pitchers, etc., and glass squat and case bottles. Only one clay tobacco pipe (previously discussed) was found in the project area, and no tavern wares, squat, or case bottle fragments were recovered. Simply stated, findings of the present project do not verify reported tavern use of the house.

In closing, archaeological investigations have challenged many long-standing assumptions about the Schultz House and its role in history. Testing produced evidence of a previously undocumented prehistoric occupation on the property and revealed a diverse artifact collection representing the evolution of a historic York County farmstead from the mid-18th through the 20th centuries. Future plans to restore the house to its 18th century appearance should include archaeological investigation around the structure to better understand and reconstruct, to the extent possible, the early colonial landscape.

References Cited

Barber, Edwin, A

1904 *Marks of American Potters*. Patterson and White, Philadelphia.

Baumgardt, Kenneth

[2000] "Castramentation" and the Discovery of the Layout of Camp Security.
Unpublished manuscript on file, Section of Archaeology, The State
Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

Bellis, Mary

2010 Walter Hunt – Safety Pin. Electronic document,
http://inventors.about.com/od/hstartinventors/a/safety_pin.htm, accessed
March 17, 2010.

Berry, Brian J.L. and Alan M. Baker

1968 Geographic Sampling. In *Spatial Analysis: A Reader in Statistical
Geography*, edited by Brian J.L. Berry and Duane F. Marble, pp. 91-100.
Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs.

Binford, Lewis R.

1978 A New Method of Calculating Dates from Kaolin Pipe Stem Samples. In
*Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical
Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 66-67. Baywood,
Farmingdale, New York.

Catts, Wade P. and Daniel G. Roberts

2000 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hunters Crossing
Development: The Site of Camp Security/Indulgence (36YO46),
Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. John Milner
Associates. Unpublished manuscript submitted to Timothy F. Pasch, Inc.
Copy on file, Section of Archaeology, The State Museum of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg.

Cienna, Carol

2010 Hard Rubber Buttons & Some Look-alikes. Electronic document,
<http://www.vintagebuttons.net/rubber.html>, accessed February 22, 2010.

Deetz, James

- 1967 *Invitation to Archaeology*. The Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.

Historic York

- 2002 PA Historic Resource Survey Form – Shultz/Glatz Farmstead, Historical Narrative. Prepared for submission to the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation. Copy on file, Historic York, Inc., York.
- 2010 Schultz House History. Unpublished manuscript on file, Historic York, Inc., York.

Hunter, Charles, E.

- 1979 Excavations at the Wiest Site (36YO46). Prepared for Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Unpublished manuscript on file, Section of Archaeology, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

Lindsey, William

- 2010 Part III: Types of Bottle Closures. Electronic document.
<http://www.sha.org/bottle/closures.htm>, accessed March 12, 2010.

Lorrain, Dessamae

- 1968 An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century American Glass.
Historical Archaeology 2:35-44.

Mitzell, Roark M.

- 1979 Camp Security: A New Look. Unpublished manuscript on file, York County Heritage Trust, York.

Nelson, Lee H.

- 1968 *Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings*. Technical Leaflet 48. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee.

Noel Hume, Ivor

- 1976 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

South, Stanley

- 1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Stayer, Jonathan R.

1981 Camp Security: Prisoners of War in York County, 1781-83. Unpublished manuscript on file, Section of Archaeology, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

Steinhauer, Curtis

2010 Shot Shell Headstamp Identification. Electronic document.
<http://www.members.shaw.ca/cartridge-corner/shotgun.htm>, accessed February 22, 2010.