

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
28-Bu-1029
PSE&G COX'S CORNER SUBSTATION
BLOCK 15, LOT 2
225 SHARP ROAD
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP
BURLINGTON COUNTY
NEW JERSEY**

**New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act
DLRP File # 0313-23-0001.1
NJHPO Project No. 11-1079-3**

July 19, 2024

**Matthew S. Tomaso, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator**

Prepared for:
**PSE&G
4000 Hadley Road
South Plainfield, NJ 07080**

Prepared by:



**3 Mountainview Road
P.O. Box 4039
Warren, NJ 07059**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor, LLC (PS&S) has prepared this Phase II archaeological investigation for PSE&G in support of a New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Preservation Act application (DLRP File # 0313-23-0001.1) associated with construction of an electrical substation located at 225 Sharp Road in Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey (Figures 1-1 – 1-2). The purpose of this survey is to evaluate the significance of archaeological evidence encountered during the Phase IB survey (see Section 2) and to make recommendations about treatment as required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

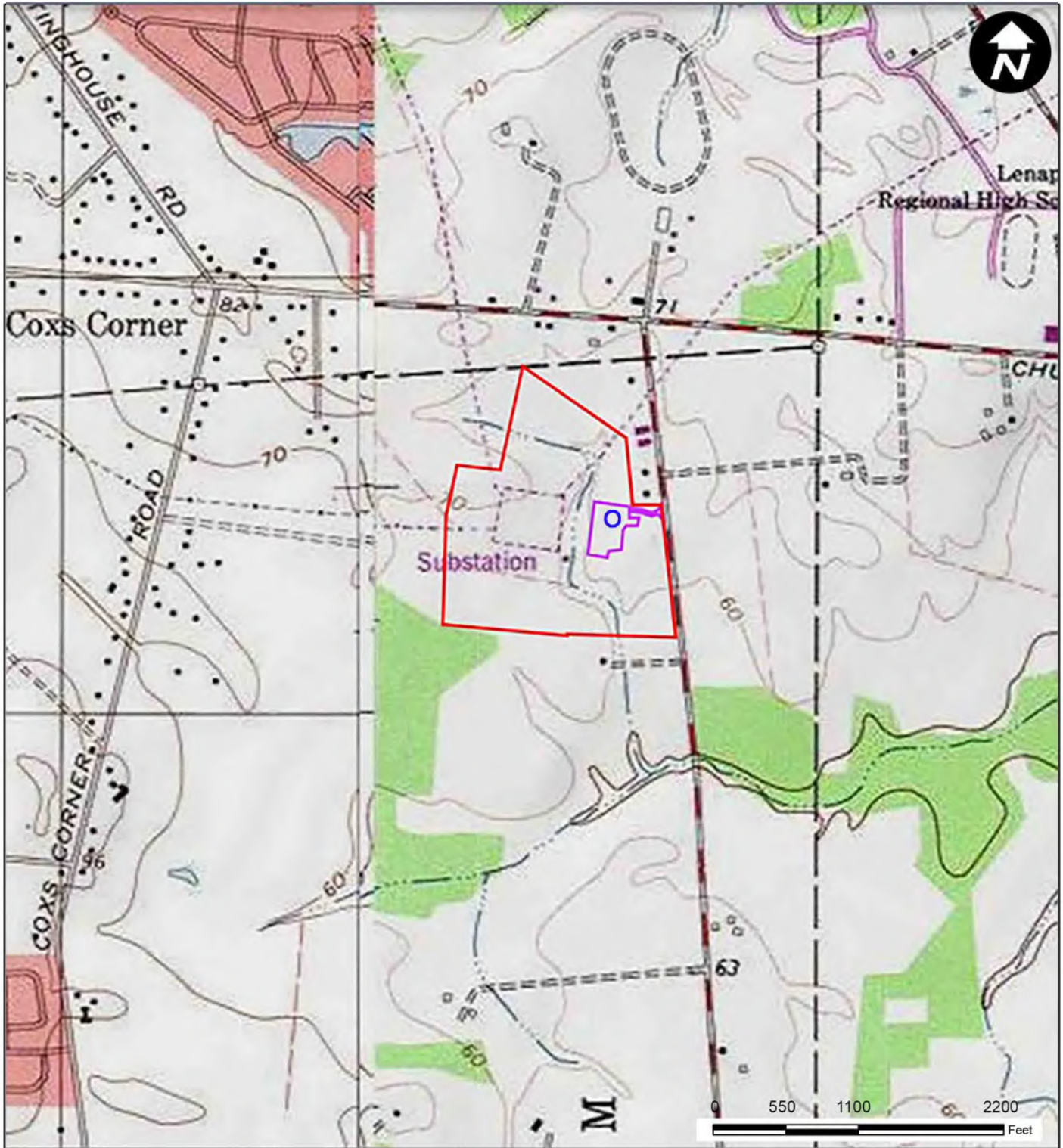
Section 1.0 of this report provides administrative and project background information. Section 2.0 summarizes the contents of the preceding Phase IB survey. Section 3.0 describes the methodology employed in the field investigation and laboratory analysis, while Section 4.0 presents the results of fieldwork and analysis. Section 5.0 provides our conclusions and recommendations. All references cited are found in Section 6.0.

1.1 Study Administration and Acknowledgements

All of the work discussed in this report was performed by or under the direct supervision of the Principal Investigator. Each of the authors contributed to the report. The report may be cited as follows:

Tomaso, Matthew S., Kristian Eshelman and Christopher Stevenson
2024 Phase II Archaeological Investigation: 28-Bu-1029, PSE&G Cox's Corner
Substation, Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road, Evesham Township, Burlington
County, New Jersey.

Copies of this report will reside at the offices of PSE&G, PS&S, and NJHPO.



LEGEND

- Subject Property
- Physical APE
- Phase II Investigation Area



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
 P.O. BOX 4039
 WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
 PHONE: (732) 560-9700

USGS LOCATOR MAP

Phase II Archaeological Investigation
 PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation
 Block 15, Lot 2
 225 Sharp Road
 Evesham Township
 Burlington County, New Jersey

Source: National Geographic Society, i-cubed
 State of New Jersey, Esri, HERE, iPC

Drawn by: KE

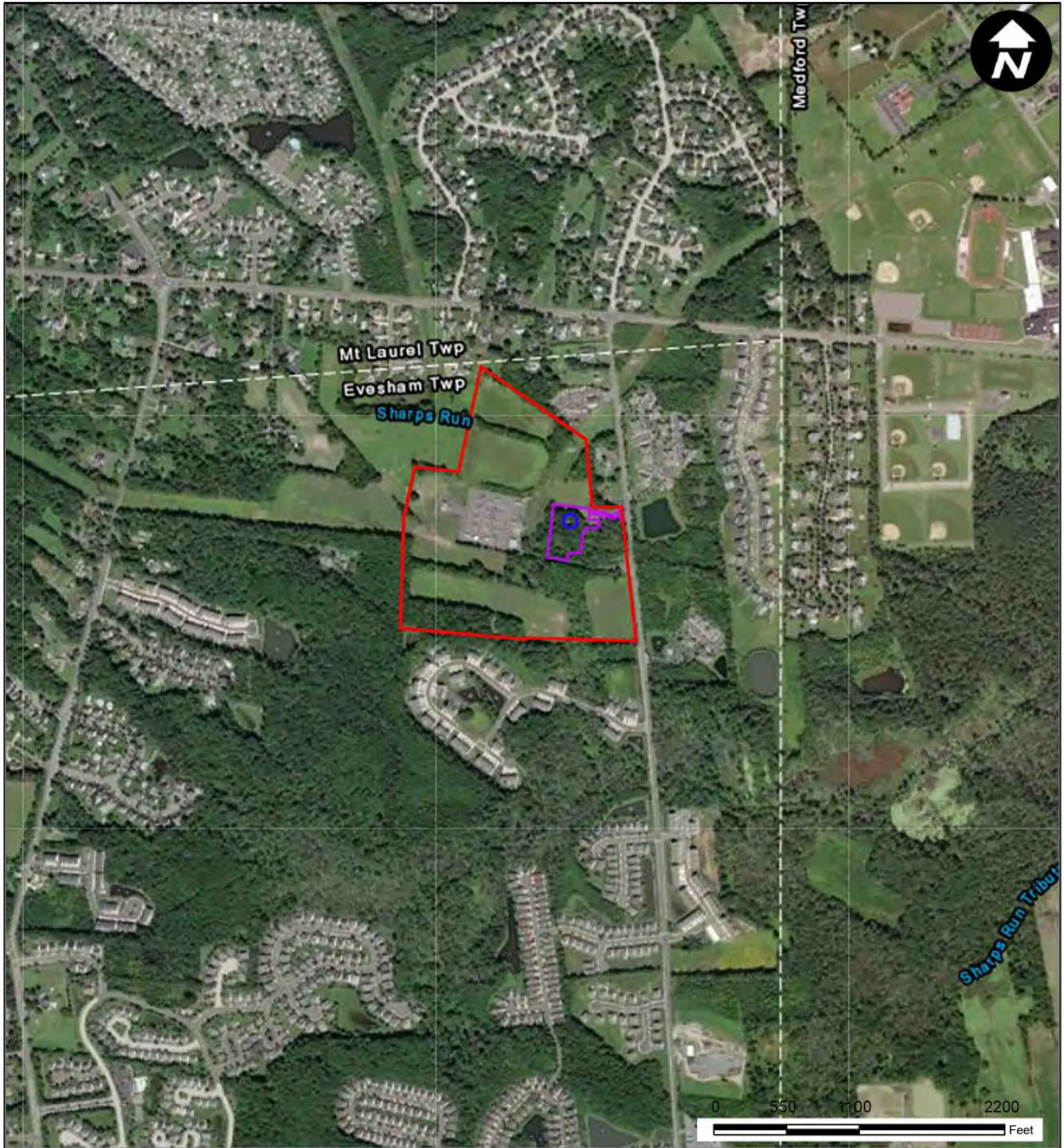
Scale: 1" = 1100'

Project No. 013151010

Chk'd by: MT

Date: 6/17/2023

Figure No. 1-1



LEGEND

- Subject Property
- Physical APE
- Phase II Investigation Area



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
 P.O. BOX 4039
 WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
 PHONE: (732) 560-9700

AERIAL LOCATOR MAP

Phase II Archaeological Investigation
 PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation
 Block 15, Lot 2
 225 Sharp Road
 Evesham Township
 Burlington County, New Jersey

Source: State of New Jersey, Esri, HERE, iPC

Drawn by: KE

Scale: 1" = 1100'

Project No. 013151010

Chk'd by: MT

Date: 6/17/2024

Figure No. 1-2

2.0 PHASE IB SUMMARY

This section summarizes the Phase IB survey that preceded the current study.

In February 2024, PS&S conducted Phase IB archaeological testing of the proposed construction area in order to evaluate the project's potential impact on archaeological resources within the subject property (Tomaso et al. 2024). The survey was conducted to support a New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Preservation Act permit application (DLRP File # 0313-23-0001.1) for a program of geotechnical testing required to advance the substation expansion design. It was anticipated that submission of a second permit application for the construction of the substation itself would also require Phase I survey, so the Phase I testing accommodated the entire Area of Potential Physical Effects (Physical APE).

Background research conducted prior to the field investigation revealed that the project was located in an area of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. This research, which showed a high number of existing archaeological sites in the vicinity, as well as historical documentation of a former farmstead on or very close to the subject property, served as a foundation for developing the fieldwork strategy as well as the expectations for the results of the survey. Given what is known about historic and Pre-Contact land use in the area, the survey was anticipated to encounter artifacts representative of both pre- and post-contact periods of history.

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted using systematically placed shovel tests supplemented by judgmentally placed close-interval tests at findspots. A total of 87 shovel tests were excavated in the Physical APE, which consists of secondary-growth woodland. Apart from the typical effects of plowing activity, most of the shovel tests exhibited relatively undisturbed plowzone soil profiles.

The shovel testing resulted in the identification of 29 artifacts, the majority of which, contrary to expectations, were modern or chronologically nondiagnostic. These were composed mostly of fragments of glass, along with two fragments of European American ceramic. There was no observable pattern to the distribution of these artifacts, nearly all of which were recovered from the plowzone layer or from fill contexts. Upon analysis, the historic artifacts produced no significant information about the occupation of the farmstead. The Pre-Contact artifacts consisted of one isolated find in the form of a jasper flake, as well as a second fragment of jasper debitage found near another possible flake. These results suggested that no substantial intact Pre-Contact archaeological deposits existed within the Physical APE.

NJHPO, in reviewing the Phase IB report, stipulated that a Phase II investigation be performed if the location where the flake and possible flake had been found could not be avoided (Vincent Maresca to Rebecca Grike 4/10/2024). No further work was requested for the isolated find. A Phase II work plan (Tomaso 2024) was submitted to NJHPO and approved on 5/21/2024, with a request for limited additional shovel testing (Vincent Maresca to Rebecca Grike 5/21/2024). The Phase II investigation described in this report was carried out in June 2024 in accordance with the approved work plan.

The artifact scatter investigated by the Phase II study has been reported to the New Jersey State Museum and assigned the Smithsonian designation 28-Bu-1029 (see Appendix A).

3.0 PHASE II WORK PLAN

This section describes the methodology employed in the field and lab work.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the Phase IB results, the investigators did not anticipate encountering a substantial amount of artifactual material.

The Phase II fieldwork was designed to ascertain whether the flakes found in STPs 21 and 21N of the Phase IB survey represented part of a larger archaeological deposit.

Given that the flakes represent stone tool production, use or refurbishment, the Phase II study would also investigate the possible representation of other past activities including pottery production and disposal, hunting, resource processing, cooking or heating activity that could have generated fire-cracked rock, or the use or production of other types of tools.

If encountered, and if present in sufficient quantity and possessing dateable, diagnostic traits, it was considered that these artifacts might provide information regarding Pre-Contact land use in this part of southern New Jersey which could contribute meaningfully to the already disproportionately well-represented archaeological record of the Sharp Road area in Evesham.

Please refer to the previously presented Phase IB (Tomaso et al 2024) and Work Plan (Tomaso 2024) for a discussion of the scholarly context that is applicable to the studies in and around Sharp Road. The nature of the finds from this location did not appear to warrant reiteration of this context as part of a research design, so we have chosen to address what was learned in Sections 4.2 and 5 instead.

3.2 Field Methods

The Phase II field investigation consisted of eight 3-by-3-foot excavation units (EUs) judgmentally placed between the Phase IB findspots and nearest negative shovel test pits (STPs) in an area measuring roughly 900 square feet. Excavation was conducted in 3-inch intervals within soil strata, with all excavated material screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth and inspected for the presence of artifacts. For vertical controls, horizontal datum points were established via line level for each unit at a known elevation. Artifacts were bagged with tags identifying their provenience and information regarding excavation procedures, artifact recovery, and soil characteristics were recorded on standardized forms. Excavation unit profiles were recorded through drawing using standard Munsell color chart designations and USDA textural terminology, as well as through photography. This work was conducted by and/or under the supervision of professional archaeologists who exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

In addition to the unit excavation, additional shovel tests were excavated on a 25-foot-interval grid to more precisely delineate the artifact scatter. Excavation of these tests employed the same methodology as the unit excavation, except that strata or soil horizons were not subdivided into 3-inch levels.

3.3 Lab Methods

Retained artifacts were transported to PS&S's laboratory for processing and analysis in accordance with PS&S's standard methodology and lab protocols. PS&S laboratory technicians utilize their experience, education, and a variety of on-line and printed sources to provide the most detailed, objective and specific identifications of artifact classes, materials, manufacturing details and types that can be fully defended, focusing especially on chronotypes. A wide variety of attributes are considered and observations of various dimensions, interpretations of function, style, etc., are recorded for each hand-washed object. Wherever necessary, measurements and weights are taken to assist in the identification, quantification and description of artifacts. Chronological and typological analysis is based upon a review of primary source materials such as peer-reviewed technical papers and monographs and written analyses of type collections.

4.0 **RESULTS**

This section provides the results of the Phase II fieldwork and laboratory analysis.

4.1 **Field Narrative**

Archaeological fieldwork was conducted on June 18 and 19, 2024, by a crew of two and four individuals, respectively, with a range of experience of 1 to 40 years. The methods used were shovel testing and the excavation of eight 3-foot-square units, both performed manually.

Stratigraphy

This subsection is provided in order to present a meaningful empirical context grounded in the principles of stratigraphy and the physical laws that govern the behavior of particulate matter. It is provided in order to allow for an accurate scientific understanding of the archaeological findings presented below.

The sampling universe for the Phase II operation is a small subset of the Physical APE. Within the investigation area, only two strata were encountered during the Phase I and Phase II investigations. The uppermost stratum (“Stratum I”) is also a plowzone (“Ap”) which is a time-transgressive deposit which dates, in accordance with the Principles, to within the last 300 or so years. Sediments, such as artifacts, which were formed prior to the last 300 years and which are within the plowzone are “inclusions” and could represent material introduced by the processes which formed the plowzone or could have been present in the parent sediment prior to the formation of the plowzone. When substantial numbers of artifactual inclusions are present in a plowzone, it is, perhaps, reasonable to assume that these materials pre-existed the plowzone and were inherited from the parent material. Where inclusions are few and far between, it is less reasonable to make assumptions about their original provenance.

The parent sediments for Stratum I were most likely glauconitic clay loam A and B horizons that were formed under forest cover prior to the advent of European American cultivation in the area. Any artifacts that may have been present in these sediments could have been in the A horizon prior to the formation of the plowzone, or they may have been introduced to the plowzone from a nearby archaeological site (of which there are numerous examples).

The lower stratum is a truncated B horizon which, being representative of a parent sediment, is the only sediment that would be likely to retain in-situ archaeological patterning if a site could have formed in this sediment during its, likely Wisconsinan, era of deposition.

No such patterning was discovered in either stratum during the Phase I or Phase II, and the distribution of the artifacts as well as the artifact scatter’s formation processes and

pedogenic factors indicate that any archaeological feature that could possibly have represented Native American use of the area originated in the A horizon was dispersed along with much more recent materials by the plow and, potentially, other recent activities related to the use or demolition of the nearby farmstead along Sharp Road or the construction of the existing substation nearby.

As the reader should keep in mind while reviewing the remainder of this report, the investigation area's archaeological manifestations best represent the property's 20th-century history, and merely indicate that Native Americans used the general area and occasionally left behind evidence of some domestic activities nearby prior to that time.

Shovel Testing

Shovel testing was conducted around the locations of the artifacts encountered during the Phase IB investigation in order to identify additional artifacts or features and to refine the site boundary.

A total of 10 shovel tests were performed in 25-foot intervals in a radial pattern around Phase IB STPs 21 and 21N, which had produced one Pre-Contact artifact (Figure 4-1). These findspots are located in a relatively open area in the woods that has been used for years by neighboring residents as a dumpsite (Plate 4-1; see Figure 4-2 for photo angles). Similar to the Phase IB tests, which also included radial testing at a close interval, the Phase II shovel tests displayed soil profiles of dark brown silty fine sand or silty loam Ap horizons ending between 10 and 18 inches below datum, underlain by a typical B horizon of yellowish brown silty fine sand subsoil. However, the upper level of STP 104 displayed a dark brown silty sand fill, likely an overburden layer originating from recent excavation of a nearby drainage ditch. The Ap horizons of STPs 104 and 105 produced two and one historic ceramic fragments, respectively, consistent with the occasional recovery of similar historic and modern artifacts within the plowzone during the IB investigation. STP 101's Ap horizon contained a golf ball, which was noted and discarded.

The Phase II shovel testing operation did not alter our understanding of the Pre-Contact artifact scatter, so no research design or work plan modifications were made over the course of the fieldwork as a result of the additional shovel tests.

Excavation Units

PS&S placed a total of eight 3-foot-square excavation units in the vicinity of the two Phase IB shovel tests containing Pre-Contact artifacts, exceeding the sampling requirement indicated in the Phase II work plan. As noted in Section 3.1, the Phase II investigation was designed to address previously raised questions about the subject property, including the extent to which the flakes found during the Phase IB investigation represent a larger archaeological deposit, whether evidence of activities other than stone tool production exist

in the Physical APE, to what extent such deposits could provide valuable information regarding Pre-Contact activity in the area, and if chronologically diagnostic artifacts could provide a temporal context for the finds.

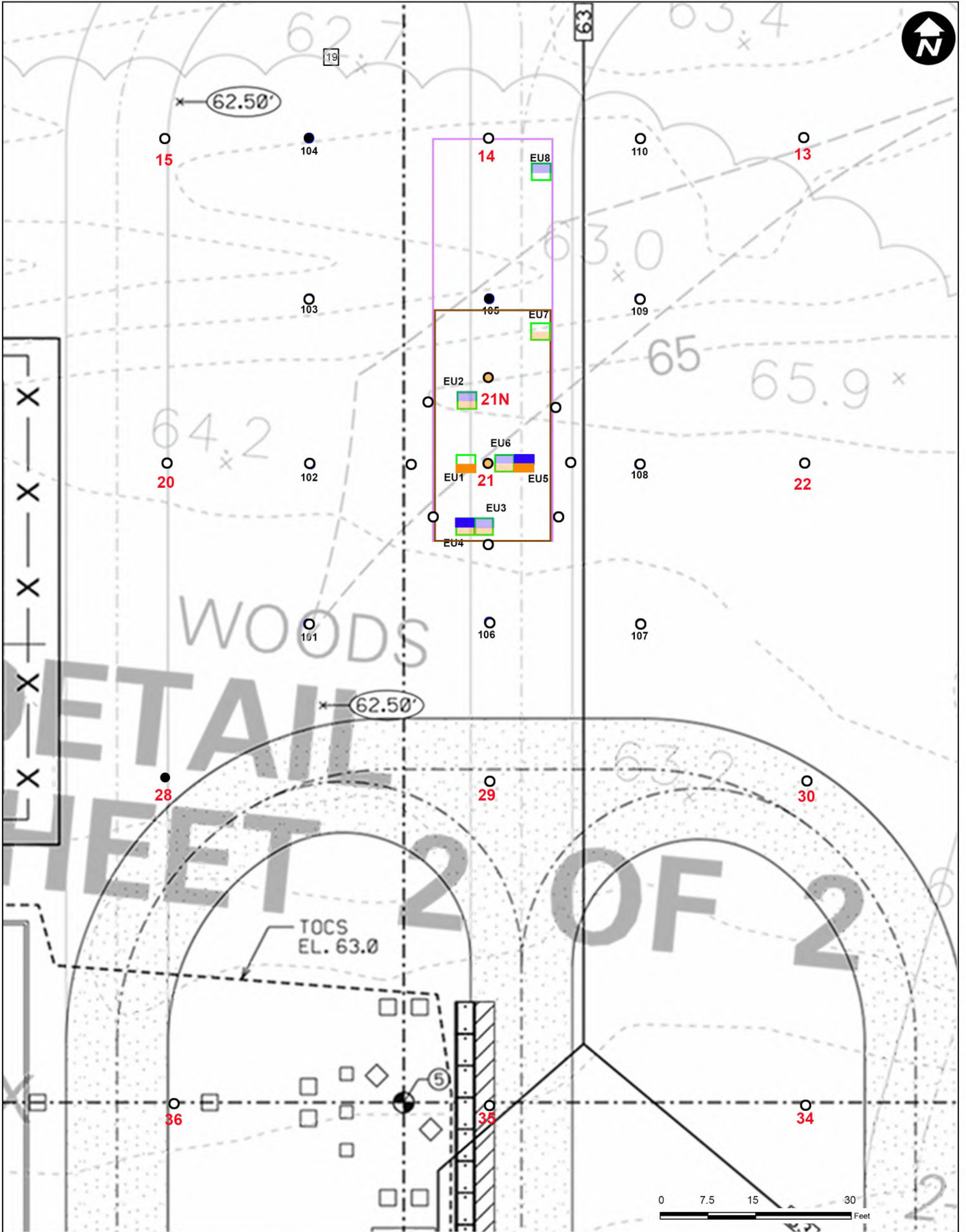
Excavation Unit 1 (EU 1) was placed immediately west of STP 21 (Figure 4-1). The unit was characterized by a dry, dark brown silty fine sand Ap horizon (Stratum I) which ended at 14 inches below datum, underlain by a typical B horizon (Stratum II) of yellowish brown silty sand into which plow scars had been cut (Figure 4-3; Plate 4-2). Two quartz flakes and one fragment of reddish-brown sandstone fire-cracked rock were encountered between 3 and 6 inches below datum and one fragment of fire-cracked rock between 9 and 12 inches (Plate 4-3). EU 1 produced the greatest number (4) of pre-contact artifacts recovered during PS&S's investigations. Unlike all but one of the other units, no historic or historic / modern artifacts were found in EU1.

Excavation Unit 2 (EU 2) was placed 7 feet north of EU 1, to the immediate southwest of STP 21N (Figure 4-1). The unit was characterized by an Ap horizon of dark brown silty fine sand (Stratum I) which ended at 13 inches below datum, exposing a B horizon of yellowish brown silty sand (Figure 4-3; Plate 4-4). Small fragments of brick were encountered at various depths in Stratum I. These were noted and discarded. EU 2 produced one sherd of redware between 6 and 9 inches below the datum and one fragment of reddish-brown sandstone fire-cracked rock between 12 and 15 inches. Both finds came from the plowzone (Plate 4-5).

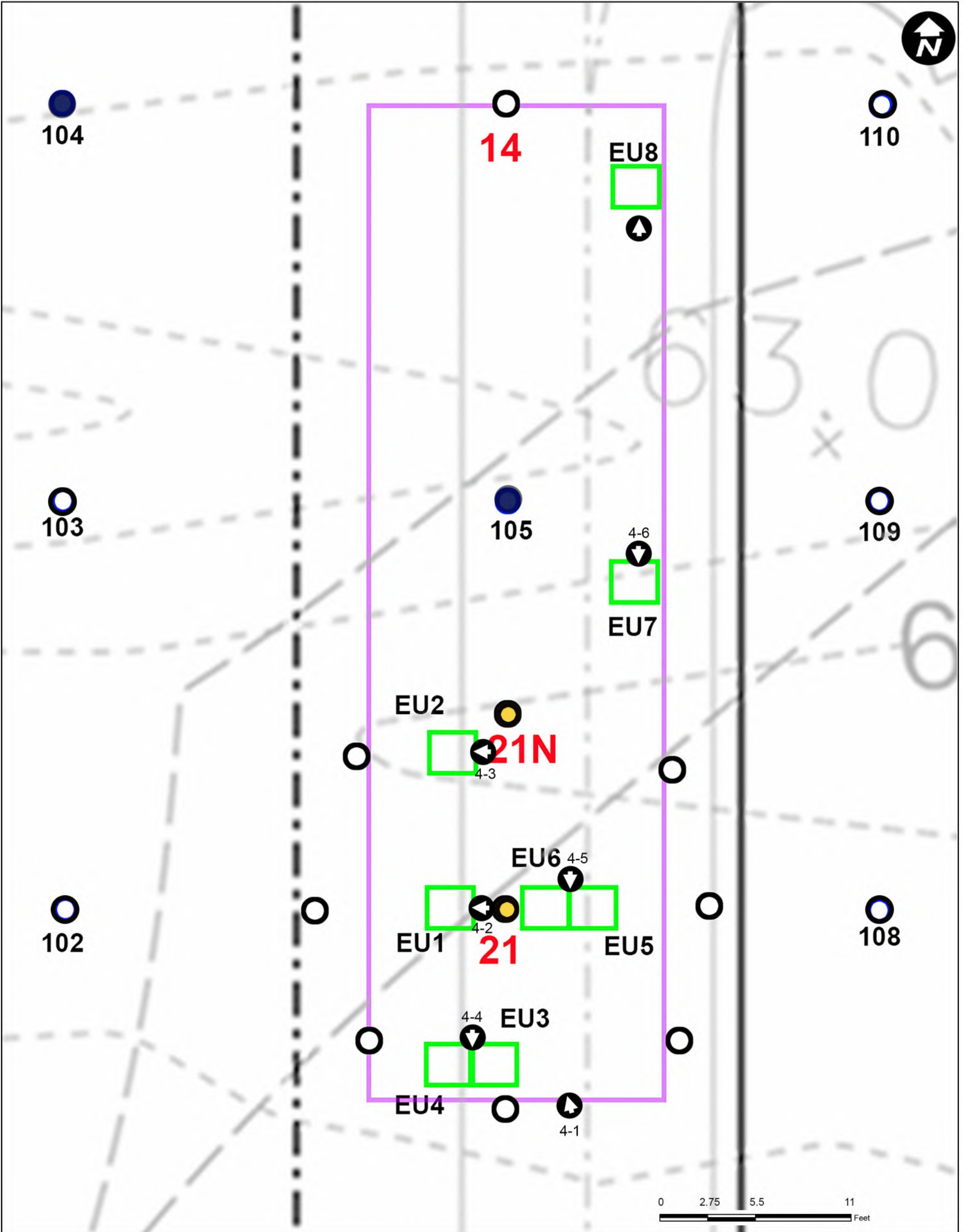
Excavation Unit 3 (EU 3) was located 20 feet south of EU 2. The dark brown silty fine sand Ap horizon ended at 15 inches below the datum and was followed by a B horizon of yellowish brown silty sand. The B horizon was excavated to 22 inches below the datum (Figure 4-4; Plate 4-6). One fragment of container glass was encountered between 12 and 15 inches below datum and a jasper flake was encountered between 15 and 18 inches below datum, close to the interface of the Ap and B horizons (Plate 4-7). Brick fragments were noted and discarded throughout the plowzone.

Excavation Unit 4 (EU 4) was situated immediately west of EU 3 and was characterized by the typical dark brown silty fine sand Ap horizon (Stratum I) ending at 15 inches below the datum, underlain by a B horizon of yellowish brown silty sand (Stratum II) excavated to 21 inches below the datum (Figure 4-4; Plate 4-6). A fragment of coal was encountered between 6 and 9 inches below the datum and discarded. Historic artifacts encountered in EU 4 include a few fragments of brown and clear glass, and a few sherds of ceramics including refined white earthenware, redware, and porcelain, ranging in depths between 3 and 15 inches below datum (Plate 4-8). The only Pre-Contact artifact recovered from EU 4 was a jasper flake encountered between 6 and 9 inches below datum (Plate 4-8).

Excavation Unit 5 (EU 5) was placed 6 feet east of EU 1 (Figure 4-1). In contrast to the other units, EU 5 exhibited obvious signs of surficial disturbance in the form of truck wheel ruts. Under this disturbance, the unit was similarly characterized by an Ap horizon of dark



<p>LEGEND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shovel test, no artifacts ● Shovel test, Pre-Contact artifact ● Shovel test, historic artifact □ Excavation unit, no historic or Pre-Contact artifacts □ 1-2 Pre-Contact artifacts □ 3-4 Pre-Contact artifacts □ 1-2 historic or historic/modern artifacts □ 3+ historic or historic/modern artifacts — Boundary of Pre-Contact artifact scatter — Phase II study area as defined in Work Plan 	 <p>3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD P.O. BOX 4039 WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059 PHONE: (732) 560-9700</p>	<p>TESTING MAP</p> <p>Phase II Archaeological Investigation PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation Block 15, Lot 2 225 Sharp Road Evesham Township Burlington County, New Jersey</p>	
	<p>Drawn by: KE</p> <p>Chk'd by: MT</p>	<p>Scale: 1" = 15'</p> <p>Date: 6/20/2024</p>	<p>Project No. 013151010</p> <p>Figure No.: 4-1</p>



LEGEND

- Photo angle
- Shovel test, no artifacts
- Shovel test, Pre-Contact artifact
- Shovel test, historic artifact
- Excavation unit
- Phase II study area as defined in Work Plan

3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
P.O. BOX 4039
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

PHOTO ANGLES

Phase II Archaeological Investigation
PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation
Block 15, Lot 2
225 Sharp Road
Evesham Township
Burlington County, New Jersey

Drawn by: KE
Chk'd by: MT

Scale: 1" = 5.5'
Date: 6/20/2024

Project No. 013151010
Figure No.: 4-2



Plate 4-1: View northwest across the Phase II study area. The location of STP 21 is indicated by orange flagging tape in tree.

Date: 2/7/2024

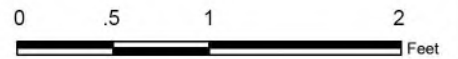
Photographer: K. Eshelman

Image No.: 4902.JPG

Excavation Unit 1, West Profile



Excavation Unit 2, West Profile



PROFILES OF EUs 1 AND 2

Phase II Archaeological Investigation
PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation
Block 15, Lot 2
225 Sharp Road
Evesham Township
Burlington County, New Jersey

Drawn by: KE

Scale: 1" = 1'

Project No. 013151010

Chk'd by: MT

Date: 6/21/2024

Figure No. 4-3



Plate 4-2: Soil profile of EU 1. View west.

Date: 6/18/2024

Photographer: C. Stevenson

Image No.: P1050477.JPG



Plate 4-3: Lot 1.1, sandstone fire-cracked rock (left); 1.2, quartz flakes (top); 17.1, sandstone fire-cracked rock (right), from Excavation Unit 1.

Date: 6/27/2024

Photographer: M. Tomaso

Image No.: thumbnail_IMG_1779.jpg



Plate 4-4: Soil profile of EU 2. View west.

Date: 6/18/2024

Photographer: C. Stevenson

Image No.: P1050479.JPG



Plate 4-5: Lot 2.1, sandstone fire-cracked rock (left); Lot 14.1, redware fragment (right), from Excavation Unit 2.

Date: 6/27/2024

Photographer: M. Tomaso

Image No.: thumbnail_IMG_1780.jpg



**Excavation Unit 3,
South Profile**

**Excavation Unit 4,
South Profile**



**Excavation Unit 6,
North Profile**

**Excavation Unit 5,
North Profile**



PROJECT TITLE

Phase II Archaeological Investigation
PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation
Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road
Evesham Township
Burlington County, New Jersey

SHEET TITLE

**PROFILES OF EUs 3, 4, 5
AND 6**

DATE: 6/21/2024

SCALE: 1" = 1'

DRN. BY: KE

CK'D BY: MT

PROJ. NO.: 013151010

FIGURE 4-4



Plate 4-6: Soil profiles of EU 3 (left) and EU 4 (right). View south.

Date: 6/19/2024

Photographer: C. Stevenson

Image No.: P1050481.JPG



Plate 4-7: Lot 12.1, jasper flake (left); 3.1, glass fragment (right), from Excavation Unit 3.

Date: 6/27/2024

Photographer: M. Tomaso

Image No.: thumbnail_IMG_1781.jpg



Plate 4-8: Lot 16.1, white earthenware fragments (top right); 16.2, redware fragment (top, second from right); 16.3, glass fragment (center); 16.4, glass fragment (top, second from left); 16.5, jasper flake (top left); 21.1, brick fragment (bottom left); 21.2, porcelain fragment (bottom right); 21.3, redware fragment (bottom center), from Excavation Unit 4.

Date: 6/27/2024

Photographer: M. Tomaso

Image No.: thumbnail_IMG_1784.jpg

brown silty fine sand ending at 9 inches below datum (Stratum I) where the soil began grading into a B horizon of yellowish brown silty sand subsoil (Stratum II) at 16 inches below datum (Figure 4-4; Plate 4-9). Chunks of concrete were observed throughout the plowzone and were concentrated in the northeast corner to a depth of 12 inches below datum. EU 5 produced three argillite flakes found between 0 and 9 inches below datum and one fragment of Pre-Contact cord-marked pottery between 6 and 9 inches (Plate 4-10).

The only historic artifact recovered from EU 5 was a fragment of glass found between 6 and 9 inches below datum (Plate 4-10).

Excavation Unit 6 (EU 6) was positioned immediately west of EU 5 to further investigate what appeared to be the center of the small Pre-Contact artifact scatter. The unit displayed a dark brown silty fine sand Ap horizon (Stratum I) ending at 11 inches below datum where a transitional level of dark yellowish brown silty fine sand was encountered, ending at 16 inches below datum, and underlain by a B horizon of yellowish brown silty fine sand subsoil (Stratum II) which was excavated to 22 inches below datum (Figure 4-4; Plate 4-9). Fragments of a rubber hose and one fragment of glass were encountered in the Ap horizon between 10 and 16 inches below datum; one fragment of reddish-brown sandstone fire-cracked rock was found near the subsoil's upper boundary, between 16 and 19 inches below datum (Plate 4-11).

Excavation Unit 7 (EU 7) was located 18 feet north of EU 5. The unit contained an Ap horizon of dark brown silty fine sand (Stratum I) which ended at 10 inches below datum, underlain by a B horizon of yellowish brown silty sand (Stratum II) (Figure 4-5; Plate 4-12). EU 7 yielded one fragment of reddish-brown sandstone fire-cracked rock and one quartz flake between 3 and 6 inches below datum (Plate 4-13).

Excavation Unit 8 (EU 8) was placed 8.5 feet northeast of EU 5 (Figure 4-1), between a gravel access road and drainage ditch, to ascertain whether the artifact scatter might extend beyond its previously established northern boundary. The unit contained an Ap horizon of dark brown silty fine sand ending at 13 inches below datum, underlain by a B horizon of yellowish brown silty sand subsoil (Figure 4-5; Plate 4-14). EU 8 produced two fragments of coal, which were noted and discarded, and one sherd of redware and refined white earthenware each, encountered between 10 and 13 inches below datum. No Pre-Contact artifacts were recovered from this unit.

Discussion

The soil profiles exposed within the excavation units revealed a fairly typical plowzone stratigraphy. An exception was EU 5, where more severe disturbance introduced a fairly large amount of concrete rubble into the plowzone. The sandy nature of the soil and the low quantity of pebbles and other naturally occurring objects allowed for optimal screening



Plate 4-9: Soil profiles of EU 5 (left) and EU 6 (right). View south.

Date: 6/19/2024

Photographer: C. Stevenson

Image No.: P1050486.JPG



Plate 4-10: Lot 5.1, argillite flake (second from left); 5.2, Woodland-period cord-marked pottery (far left); 5.3, glass fragment (top left); 9.1, argillite flake (far right); 11.1, argillite flake (second from right), from Excavation Unit 5.

Date: 6/27/2024

Photographer: M. Tomaso

Image No.: thumbnail_IMG_1783.jpg



Plate 4-11: Lot 13.1, glass fragment (left); 19.1, sandstone fire-cracked rock (right), from Excavation Unit 6.

Date: 6/27/2024

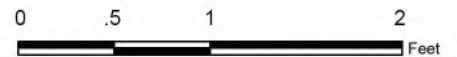
Photographer: M. Tomaso

Image No.: thumbnail_IMG_1782.jpg

Excavation Unit 7, South Profile



Excavation Unit 8, North Profile



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
P.O. BOX 4039
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

PROFILES OF EUs 7 AND 8

Phase II Archaeological Investigation
PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation
Block 15, Lot 2
225 Sharp Road
Evesham Township
Burlington County, New Jersey

Drawn by: KE	Scale: 1" = 1'	Project No. 013151010
Chk'd by: MT	Date: 6/21/2024	Figure No. 4-5



Plate 4-12: Soil profile of EU 7. View south.

Date: 6/19/2024

Photographer: C. Stevenson

Image No.: IMG_6890.JPG



Plate 4-13: Lot 20.1, sandstone fire-cracked rock (left); 20.2, quartz flake (right), from Excavation Unit 7.

Date: 6/27/2024

Photographer: M. Tomaso

Image No.: thumbnail_IMG_1785.jpg



Plate 4-14: Soil profile of EU 8. View north.

Date: 6/19/2024

Photographer: C. Stevenson

Image No.: P1050489.JPG

conditions to identify artifacts. In all, only a very modest amount of Pre-Contact, historic and modern material was recovered.

A total of 14 Pre-Contact and 20 historic or historic/modern artifacts were recovered during excavation. This included a small number of mostly chronologically nondiagnostic fragments of glass and ceramics, one fragment of window glass, fragments of a rubber hose, five fragments of fire-cracked rock, one sherd of Pre-Contact pottery, and seven fragments of lithic debitage associated with Pre-Contact stone toolmaking. There was no meaningful or interpretable pattern to the distribution of these artifacts which, similar to the Phase IB results, can be attributed to the typical randomizing effects of plowing as well as the fact that little activity of any kind took place in this specific location in either the Pre-Contact era or the historic period. It is our opinion that the assemblages encountered here do not achieve numerical or statistical sufficiency for archaeological interpretation.

Suffice it to say that the most parsimonious explanation for the presence of the Pre-Contact artifacts we have recovered is that they represent a small single-component Woodland Period hearth feature which was likely used once, abandoned, and subsequently fairly heavily disturbed.

4.2 Analysis

As noted above, the excavation of eight 3-foot-square units and ten shovel tests, representing the screening of approximately 130 cubic feet of sediment, produced a total of 14 Pre-Contact artifacts (Table 4-1). This equates to an average of less than two artifacts per 3-foot-square excavation unit; no unit produced more than four Pre-Contact artifacts. All of these items were found in a plowzone, so, in terms of stratigraphic science, they represent inclusions and, in accordance with the Principles, none of these items were found in a precisely original context.

Table 4-1: Pre-Contact Artifacts from Excavation Units

EU	Flake	FCR	Pottery	Total
1	2	2	0	4
2	0	1	0	1
3	1	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	1
5	3	0	1	4
6	0	1	0	1
7	1	1	0	2
8	0	0	0	0
Total	8	5	1	14

Added to the jasper flake and quartz flake recovered from this location during the Phase IB survey, the recovery of these items brings the total number of Pre-Contact artifacts recovered to 16. The historic (n=6) and historic/modern artifacts (n=14) are typical of the items found spread across almost any former farm field in New Jersey, and will not be further discussed.

The range of activities represented by the small Pre-Contact assemblage is limited to stone tool production, heating/food preparation, and food storage. The 16 objects could have been deposited during a single visit by an individual or small group, or by several short-duration forays which left little physical evidence. Most probably, this brief visit or visits centered on resource procurement opportunities offered by the nearby perennial wetland and tributary of Sharp Run and the very brief use of a hearth. Given the fact that, aside from the FCR, none of the objects relate to other objects in the assemblage particularly well, it is also quite possible that they arrived here as a result of sediment redeposition from a denser Pre-Contact deposit located elsewhere. Sharp Road certainly offers many candidates for a primary source within several hundred feet of the subject property.

Lithic raw materials present in the scatter are argillite (n=3), jasper (n=3), sandstone (n=5) and quartz (n=4), all commonly present on sites in the vicinity and all accounted for by known sources in the Delaware River macro-drainage. The lone pottery sherd provides the only temporal information, indicating a Woodland Period date range, though this certainly does not represent the dating of the time-transgressive Ap horizon within which all the artifacts were found.

The vertical provenience assigned to all but two of the Pre-Contact artifacts is the plowzone; however, it is certain that the two items found in the top level of subsoil descended from above. Because of the presence of glauconite and marl, the expansion and contraction of sedimentary bodies is a common occurrence in the area and natural vertical displacement of artifacts is a common occurrence that has been demonstrated for archaeological sites on Sharp Road (Bello and Tomaso 2007).

No sign of any subsurface features such as pits, hearths, artifact clusters or postmolds was observed at the interface of the Ap and B horizons in any of the excavation units, although the former presence of a hearth somewhere in the general vicinity is suggested by the FCR finds.

To the extent that any boundary may be identified for such a quantitatively limited assemblage, the Phase II fieldwork confirmed the accuracy of the boundary established for the artifact scatter during the Phase IB study and refined these limits by, perhaps, clarifying the northern extent. The refined boundary is shown on Figure 4-1. The areal extent of the artifact scatter as defined by the Phase II investigation is 19 by 37 feet, or just over 700 square feet. The seven 3-foot-square excavation units within that boundary constitute a 9%

sample of the whole, a larger sample than what was proposed in the Phase II work plan (Tomaso 2024), and a sample size that is more typical of a very extensive mitigative effort than a Phase II.

Comparison with nearby Site 28-Bu-718, located just across Sharp Road from the subject property, may be useful in evaluating the artifact scatter. Site 28-Bu-718 is representative of the local archaeological phenomenon of clustered Pre-Contact campsites arrayed around periglacial ponds or wetlands (Bello and Tomaso 2007:81). The site offers a good comparative because it was investigated using nearly identical standards and was more exhaustively studied in terms of geomorphology.

Investigated at the Phase IB/II level through surface collection, excavation of 337 shovel tests and 86 4-foot-square excavation units, and large-scale geomorphological trenching, the site yielded some 1,500 Pre-Contact artifacts. These consisted of 1,098 lithics including 78 bifacial tools (45 projectile points or point fragments and 33 other bifaces), 38 utilized flakes, 20 unifacial scrapers, 53 groundstone tool fragments, and 614 fire-cracked rock fragments, as well as shell, faunal remains, and nut hulls. The site, which was almost entirely confined to the plowzone, and which contributed substantively to a decades-old but still current, body of academic and CRM literature concerning human utilization of periglacial geomorphological features, was found to be ineligible for National Register listing. For a synopsis of this literature and a summary of CRM's contributions to it please see our Phase IA study (Tomaso et al 2024). As noted in the Phase IA, the development of this important theme in New Jersey's archaeological literature has strongly focused on Sharp Road and the intimate connection between geomorphology and archaeology which is so well illustrated in this general area.

The closest periglacial deflation basin to 28-Bu-1029 is across Sharp Road, approximately 350 feet east of the Phase II investigation area. The quantity of artifacts found at 28-Bu-1029 could be interpreted as matching the exceedingly low expectations that one might have if a simple density regression formula were applied to understanding the function of distance from basins as a predictor of artifact density. However, our Phase IB results from areas closer to the nearby basin and the nature of 28-Bu-1029 itself both recommend caution. If 28-Bu-1029 is to be assigned any meaning in terms of Pre-Contact archaeology, it should be interpreted as evidence of a dispersed hearth. Furthermore, the Phase IB results for this project were generally negative and covered a much larger area, much of which was closer to the deflation basin. Perhaps the density-regression prediction for proximity to deflation basins should focus on the number of features (i.e., hearths) not the number of artifacts, as a function of proximity to the basins.

It is also difficult to assert that any scientific explanation should be hazarded for the quantitatively marginal assemblage that represents 28-Bu-1029, regardless of the

location's position in an important theme in Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern Pre-Contact Archaeology.

As we discussed above, the archaeological site associated with the deflation basins across the road, 28-Bu-718, was found to be ineligible. Bello, The Principal Investigator for Archaeology (Bello and Tomaso 2007:81) based this conclusion on "the very low frequency of artifacts recovered from undisturbed contexts, the absence of meaningful artifact patterning, and the total lack of features." Bello also concluded that a sufficient sample of the site had been obtained and that further investigation would not produce any useful new information.

The rationale applied to the far larger, much more productive and interpretable locus of aboriginal activity across the road is, in our opinion, more pertinent to the small, low-density scatter examined here. The scatter which is 28-Bu-1029 has been demonstrated to be exceedingly diffuse, to such extent that additional investigative effort is not at all likely to produce an artifact sample large enough to form the basis for any more meaningful interpretation.

In summary, Phase II investigation has allowed us to provide a justifiable delineation of the boundaries of the artifact scatter, to characterize it as either a locus of very short-term human activity or an area where a few items resulting from various activities were moved and deposited. At least one aspect of this rather poorly defined phenomenon can be placed in the temporal context of the Woodland Period, but it is not clear the extent to which this attribution should be extended beyond the single sherd of pottery since the artifacts appear only vaguely associated. Given the very low density of artifacts and lack of features, additional investigation is unlikely to add to our understanding of artifact scatter 28-Bu-1029, any of the nearby archaeological sites, or their place in local or regional Pre-Contact history.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides a summary of our conclusions based on the research and analysis described in the sections above.

5.1 Research Questions

As part of the Phase II work plan (Tomaso 2024), PS&S formulated a modest set of research questions consonant with the expected results, i.e., the recovery of a very small artifact assemblage. The results of the investigation have allowed us to address these questions, as follows:

1. *Do the two flakes found in STPs 21 and 21N represent part of a larger deposit? What is the areal extent of the artifactual material?*

The two flakes do in fact represent a slightly larger deposit. The areal extent of the scatter is approximately 700 square feet, as shown on Figure 4-1. The defining characteristics of the scatter, however – a very low density of vaguely related artifacts – render the meaning and value of the delineation questionable.

2. *Are any activities other than stone tool production and maintenance represented by physical evidence such as utilized tools, pottery, or fire-cracked rock?*

Yes. In addition to a small number of flakes, the Phase II investigation recovered a single pottery sherd and five fragments of fire-cracked rock. These items reflect the use of fire and, possibly, food preparation and storage. However, it is not clear the extent to which these activities can be asserted to have occurred within the 28-Bu-1029 delineation because the formation processes associated with the scatter are not understood.

3. *If such a deposit is present, to what extent does it remain sufficiently intact to provide valuable information regarding Pre-Contact activity, particularly, the association of Pre-Contact archaeological activity and periglacial landforms that has been discussed in the area's academic and CRM literature?*

The assemblage was recovered almost entirely from the plowzone and is, in accordance with the principles of stratigraphy and conventional archaeological understanding, not intact. While plowzone and even more heavily disturbed sites (Tomaso and Eshelman 2015) have been shown to contribute valuable information in spite of their severely

disturbed condition, 28-Bu-1029 is not an example of a significant disturbed site, but rather is simply a scatter of loosely associated artifacts. Our conclusions regarding the informational potential of 28-Bu-1029 are based on its diffuse nature and the scant quantity of material that is present. There is no indication that the scatter can contribute valuable information regarding relevant research topics.

4. *Are Pre-Contact artifacts present in sufficient quantity to form the basis for any reasonable conclusions about the use of the property and its relationship to deflation basins during that time period?*

We favor a negative answer, though a speculative interpretation was offered. The artifacts found to date can serve to address only the most rudimentary of questions because of their sheer scarcity. Given the extremely low density of artifacts demonstrated by the investigations to date, it is clear that additional investigation would not encounter a sufficient quantity of artifactual material to produce any useful conclusions.

5. *Are chronologically diagnostic artifacts present that could provide a temporal context for the finds? Would this date correlate with the hypothesized longevity of the local deflation basins?*

One chronologically diagnostic item was recovered; however, given the diffuse nature of the assemblage and the lack of definable feature contexts, the association of this item with the others found in the area is questionable. The only dateable Pre-Contact artifact is the single sherd of cord-marked pottery, which can be assigned to the general Woodland Period. This artifact did not provide any meaningful information regarding anything beyond its own likely period of manufacture and disposal.

5.2 Recommendations

PS&S concludes that 28-Bu-1029 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the applicable standard, Criterion D. The diffuse artifact scatter does not represent a coherent pattern and does not significantly contribute to archaeological knowledge. Given its extremely low artifact density, lack of subsurface features, and disturbed context, the small artifact scatter has no potential to yield scientifically important information in and of itself. More positively, the scatter should be viewed as part of the broader context defined by the clustered occurrence of periglacial basins and Pre-Contact sites known to occur on and around Sharp Road.

In addition, PS&S strongly recommends that periglacial geomorphological analyses, performed by a qualified geomorphologist, should be required as components of any CRM studies, from Phase IA and beyond, in the general vicinity of these deflation basin features. We further recommend that these studies should precede and contribute to the development of the archaeological research designs that should be required for any such investigations.

No further investigation is recommended.

6.0 REFERENCES

Bello, Charles A. and Matthew S. Tomaso

2007 *Phase IB and II Archaeological Investigation: Sharp Road Family Housing (Block 14, Lot 2), Township of Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey*. Prepared for Conifer Realty by the Cultural Resource Consulting Group.

Tomaso, Matthew S.

2024 *Work Plan for Phase II Archaeological Investigation: PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation, Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey*. Prepared for PSE&G by Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor.

Tomaso, Matthew S. and Kristian Eshelman

2015 *Phase II Archaeological Investigation: Hunt/Widers House Site (28-Wa-679) and Additional Testing at the Warren Paper Mill, New Village to Warren Glen Transmission Line, Southern Section, Pohatcong Township, Warren County, and Holland Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*. Prepared for Elizabethtown Gas Company by Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor.

Tomaso, Matthew S., Kristian Eshelman and Areta Vovk

2024 *Phase I Archaeological Survey: PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation, Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey*. Prepared for PSE&G by Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor.

APPENDIX A

Shovel Test Log

STP#	HORIZON	DEPTH	SOIL DESCRIPTION	ARTIFACTS RETAINED	ARTIFACTS DISCARDED
101	Ap	0-16	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	16-29	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
102	Ap	0-13	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	13-21	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
103	Ap	0-12	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	12-26	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
104	Fill	0-10	dark brown silty loam - overburden from drainage ditch	ceramic	0
	B	10-4	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
105	Ap	0-12	dark brown silty fine sand	ceramic	0
	B	12-23	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
106	Ap	0-6	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	6-20	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
107	Ap	0-8	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	8-18	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
108	Ap	0-12	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	12-28	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
109	Ap	0-6	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	6-16	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0
110	Ap	0-6	dark brown silty fine sand	0	0
	B	6-15	yellowish brown silty fine sand	0	0

APPENDIX B

Artifact Inventory

PHASE II ARTIFACT INVENTORY

LOT	SUBLOT	METHOD	STP/EU NO.	STRATUM/C		TOP INCH	BOTTOM	TNF	MNI	WEIGHT (g)	MATERIAL	CLASSIFICATION	TYPE/STYLE	COLOR/GLAZE	FUNCTIONAL TYPE	PORTION	P/H/M
				ONTEXT	LEVEL	BELOW DATUM	INCH BELOW DATUM										
1	1	EU	EU 1	1	B	3	6	1	1	101.3	Sandstone	Food Preparation	FCR Secondary	Reddish brown	FCR	Body	P
1	2	EU	EU 1	1	B	3	6	1	1	0.2	Quartz	Stone Toolmaking	Flake	White	Byproduct	Body	P
17	1	EU	EU 1	1	D	9	12	1	1	35.8	Sandstone	Food Preparation	FCR Secondary	Brownish Red	FCR	Body	P
9 and	3	EU	EU 1	1	B	3	6	1	1	2.7	Quartz	Stone Toolmaking	Flake	White	Byproduct	Body	P
2	1	EU	EU 2	1	D	12	15	1	1	24.6	Sandstone	Food Preparation	FCR	Reddish brown Dark	FCR	Body	P
14	1	EU	EU 2	1	C	6	9	1	1	1.4	Ceramic	Kitchen	Redware	Brown/Red	Vessel	Body	H
3	1	EU	EU 3	1	E	12	15	1	1	1.8	Glass	Kitchen	Bottle Glass Secondary	Clear Brownish	Bottle/Jar	Body	H/M
12	1	EU	EU 3	2	A	15	18	1	1	1.6	Jasper	Stone Toolmaking	Flake	Yellow	Byproduct	Body	P
8	1	EU	EU 4	1	E	12	15	1	1	0.8	Glass	Kitchen	Bottle Glass Refined	Brown	Bottle/Jar	Body	H/M
16	1	EU	EU 4	1	C	6	9	2	1	1.5	Ceramic	Kitchen	Earthenware	White/Clear Dark	Vessel	Body	H
16	2	EU	EU 4	1	C	6	9	1	1	0.8	Ceramic	Kitchen	Redware	Brown/Red	Vessel	Body	H
16	3	EU	EU 4	1	C	6	9	1	1	1.4	Glass	Kitchen	Bottle Glass	Brown	Bottle/Jar	Body	H/M
16	4	EU	EU 4	1	C	6	9	1	1	0.5	Glass	Kitchen	Bottle Glass Secondary	Clear	Bottle/Jar	Body	H/M
16	5	EU	EU 4	1	C	6	9	1	1	0.4	Jasper	Stone Toolmaking	Flake	Brown	Byproduct	Body	P
21	1	EU	EU 4	1	D	9	12	1	1	16.4	Brick	Structural	Brick	Brownish Red	Brick	Body	H/M
21	2	EU	EU 4	1	D	9	12	1	1	2.6	Ceramic	Kitchen	Porcelain	White/Clear	Vessel	Rim	H
21	3	EU	EU 4	1	D	9	12	1	1	1	Ceramic	Kitchen	Redware Secondary	Brown/Red	Vessel	Body	H
5	1	EU	EU 5	1	C	6	9	1	1	0.8	Argillite	Stone Toolmaking	Flake	Gray Yellowish	Byproduct	Body	P
5	2	EU	EU 5	1	C	6	9	1	1	2.4	Ceramic	Kitchen	Pottery	Brown	Vessel	Body	P
5	3	EU	EU 5	1	C	6	9	1	1	0.5	Glass	Kitchen	Bottle Glass Secondary	Clear	Bottle/Jar	Body	H/M
9	1	EU	EU 5	1	D	9	12	1	1	3.7	Argillite	Stone Toolmaking	Flake Secondary	Gray	Byproduct	Body	P
11	1	EU	EU 5	1	A	0	4	1	1	1.8	Argillite	Stone Toolmaking	Flake	Gray	Byproduct	Body	P
7	1	EU	EU 6	1	D	10	13	4	1	54.6	Rubber	Industrial	Hose	Black/Red	Hose	Body	H/M
13	1	EU	EU 6	1	E	13	16	1	1	0.8	Glass	Kitchen	Bottle Glass	Clear	Bottle/Jar	Body	H/M
19	1	EU	EU 6	2	A	16	19	1	1	25.6	Sandstone	Food Preparation	FCR	Reddish brown	FCR	Body	P

LOT	SUBLOT	METHOD	STP/EU NO.	STRATUM/C ONTEXT	LEVEL	TOP INCH BELOW DATUM	BOTTOM INCH BELOW DATUM	TNF	MNI	WEIGHT (g)	MATERIAL	CLASSIFICATION	TYPE/STYLE	COLOR/GLAZE	FUNCTIONAL TYPE	PORTION	P/H/M
20	1	EU	EU 7	1	B	3	6	1	1	19.1	Sandstone	Food Preparation	FCR Secondary	Reddish brown	FCR	Body	P
20	2	EU	EU 7	1	B	3	6	1	1	2.7	Quartz	Stone Toolmaking	Flake Refined White	White	Byproduct	Body	P
18	1	EU	EU 8	1	D	10	13	1	1	0.9	Ceramic	Kitchen	Earthenware	White/Clear	Vessel	Body	H
18	2	EU	EU 8	1	D	10	13	1	1	3.6	Ceramic	Kitchen	Redware	Orange/Brown	Vessel	Body	H
10	1	EU	EU 4	1	B	3	6	1	1	0.3	Glass	Construction	Window Refined White	Clear	Window Glass	Body	H/M
6	1	STP	104	Fill/Overburden		0	18	2	1	1.6	Ceramic	Kitchen	Earthenware Refined White	White/Clear	Vessel	Body	H
15	1	STP	105	AP		0	15	1	1	4.7	Ceramic	Kitchen	Earthenware	White/Clear	Vessel	Handle	H

APPENDIX C

New Jersey State Museum Site Registration Form



**NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE REGISTRATION PROGRAM
BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
P.O. BOX 530, TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0530
Phone (609) 292-8594; Fax (609) 292-7636**

Site Name: Cox's Corner

SITE #: 28-Bu-1029

Check this box if you prefer to have this site information restricted to professional archaeologists, academics and environmental researchers conducting project background research. If so, this form will be considered donated information according to New Jersey State Law.

NJ State Atlas Coordinates:

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad.: Moorestown, N.J.
State Plane Coordinates (required): 2900 118534.870mE 120234.844mN
UTM Coordinates (required): 18S 511276mE 4418423mN

County: Burlington **Township:** Evesham

Location (descriptive): The site is located west of Sharp Road and south of Church Road.

Period of Site: Woodland

Cultural Affiliation(s) (if known):

Owner's (Tenant's) Name: PSE&G
Address: 4000 Hadley Road, South Plainfield, NJ
Phone:

Attitude Toward Preservation: Intends to develop site

Surface Features: None

Prominent Landmarks: Electrical substation to west

Vegetation Cover: Secondary woodland and undergrowth

Nearest Water Source: Tributary of Sharps Run **Distance:** 250 feet west

Soil Type: Holmdel loamy sand **Erosion:** n/a

Stratified (if known): This does not appear to be the case.

Threat of Destruction (if known): Electrical substation construction

Previous Work and References (list below):

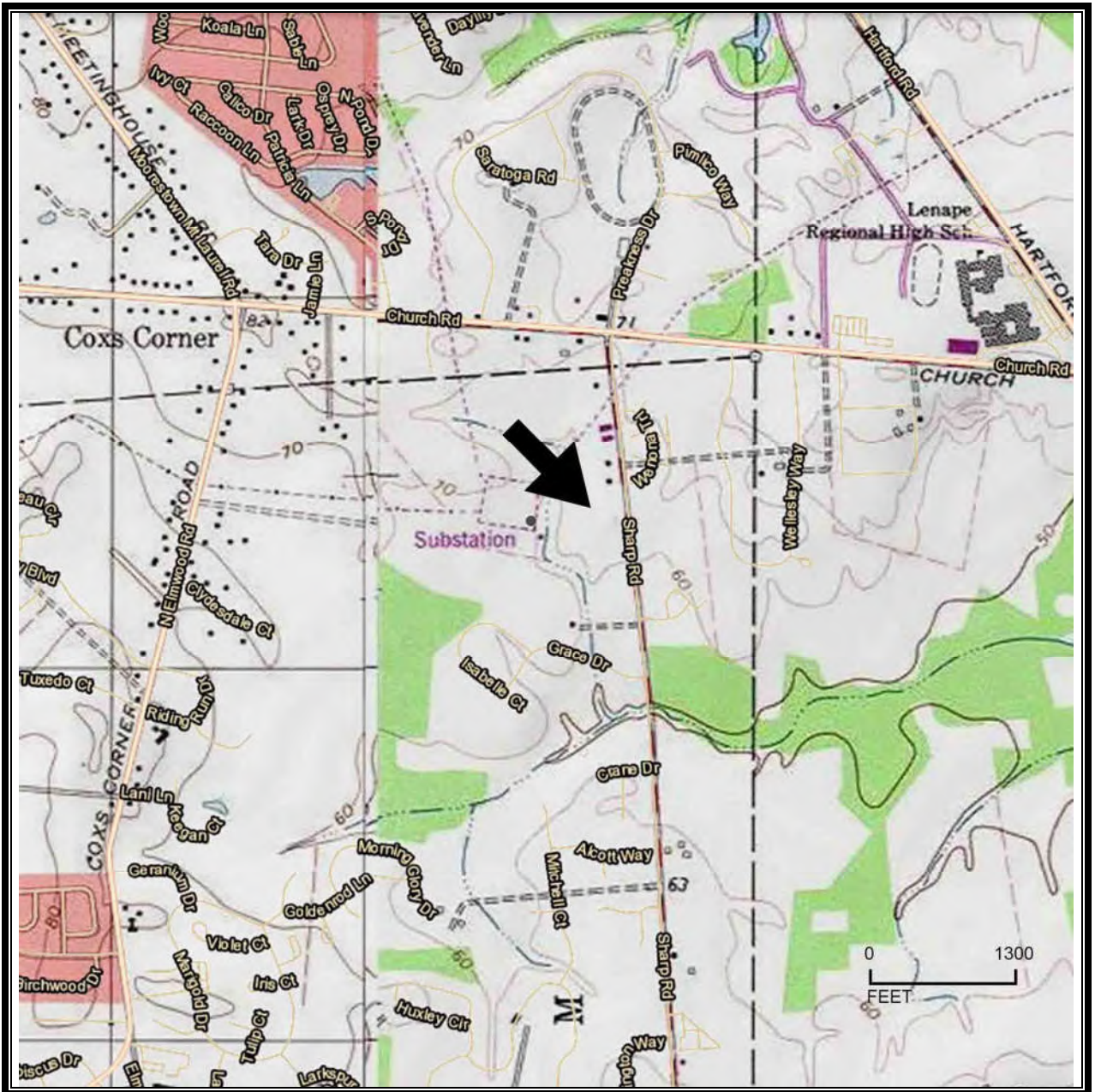
Name	Date	Reference (n/a if unpublished)
1. Tomaso, Matthew S., Kristian Eshelman and Areta Vovk	2024	Phase I Archaeological Survey: PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation, Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.
2. Tomaso, Matthew S.		Work Plan for Phase II Archaeological Investigation: PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation, Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.
3. Tomaso, Matthew S., Kristian Eshelman and Christopher Stevenson	2024	Phase II Archaeological Investigation: PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation, Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.

Collections:

Name	Date	Collection Stored	Previous Designation
1. PS&S	2024	Warren, NJ	

Sketch Map of the Site:

Indicate the chief topological features, such as streams, swamps, shorelines, and elevations (approximate). Also show buildings and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with a dotted line. Use a scale (approximate) to indicate distance and dimensions.



Scale: see graphic scale

Observations, Remarks, or Recommendations:

PS&S recovered three flakes, one of which was determined to be an isolated find, in the course of a Phase I survey for a proposed electrical substation. At the request of NJHPO, PS&S performed Phase II investigations of the spot where the remaining two flakes were found. Excavation of eight 3-foot-square units and ten additional shovel tests yielded an additional 14 Pre-Contact artifacts, consisting of two quartz flakes, three argillite flakes, two jasper flakes, five fire-cracked rock fragments, and a single pottery sherd. PS&S concluded that the small artifact scatter is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Recorder's Name (Company): Matthew Tomaso, Kristian Eshelman and
Christopher Stevenson (PS&S)

Address: 3 Mountainview Road, Warren, NJ 07059

Phone: 732-584-0635

Date Recorder at Site: June 2024

Revised 2007

APPENDIX D

Investigator Qualifications



Education

University of Southern
Maine: B.A., *summa cum
laude*, Anthropology and
Geography

University of Texas, Austin:
M.A., *summa cum laude*,
Anthropology
Completed coursework
toward Ph.D.

Credentials

Registered Professional
Archaeologist

Principal Investigator as an
Archaeologist & Historian

OSHA 40-Hour HAZWOPER
Certified

Affiliations

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

Advisor, SAA Awards
Committee for Excellence
in Cultural Resource
Management

American Cultural Resource
Association

Archaeological Society of
New Jersey

Eastern States
Archaeological Federation

Council for Northeast
Historic Archaeology

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Society for Industrial
Archaeology

Sigma Xi National Science
Honors Fraternity

Matthew S. Tomaso, RPA

Director

Cultural Resources

Mr. Tomaso came to PS&S in 2010 to add Cultural Resource Management to the firm's interdisciplinary capabilities. Mr. Tomaso has 34 years of diverse experience in both the regulatory/compliance and academic fields. He directs PS&S's cultural resource management practice and is well-versed in federal, regional, state and local regulatory requirements for archaeology, architectural history and preservation planning throughout the tri-state region. Having taught college courses for several different academic departments at Montclair State for over ten years, Mr. Tomaso' breadth of interdisciplinary capabilities greatly exceeds the federal professional qualification standards for archaeology and other cultural resource management fields. A gifted writer and presenter, Mr. Tomaso began co-authoring archaeological reports and publishing as an undergraduate in 1988. Mr. Tomaso's work has achieved a very high rate of concurrence with municipal, state and federal review authorities – saving PS&S clients from the costs and time commitments of lengthy cultural resource review processes.

Relevant Experience

Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission (PVSC), Multiple Investigations: Served as Principal Investigator for both archaeology and history on several major PVSC projects since 2012. Among these was a large mitigative phase associated with our successful Section 106 compliance project funded through FEMA's flood hazard mitigation program. This comprehensive analysis of the PVSC's system resulted in the establishment of a new, more comprehensive, opinion of eligibility from NJHPO. Similar but smaller-scale CRM processes have been successfully completed for the Yantacaw Pump Station, the Wallington Pump Station, a dechlorination facility at the Newark Bay plant, for a sub-station replacement in the interim and for various other minor projects.

Flemington Town Center Redevelopment – Flemington, NJ: Project Manager and Principal Investigator for multidisciplinary studies in support of a Borough of Flemington New Jersey Register Application for Project Authorization. The redevelopment project will take place in the heart of Flemington's historic district, revitalizing the borough's historic downtown. PS&S performed urban archaeological investigations identifying a National Register eligible historic site which illuminated unwritten aspects of the borough's 19th and early 20th century industrial and social history; review of architectural designs with respect to historic district compatibility and assisted the redeveloper and the Borough in negotiations with multiple entities. PS&S' final report was hailed by NJHPO as an important contribution to an understanding of the borough's unique history.

South Jersey Electrical Utility Client – Transmission Circuit Rebuilds: Directed over 50 linear miles of archaeological and historic architectural field investigations through all of New Jersey's southern counties for this client. Services are ongoing and have included diligence studies, Phase I surveys, Phase II investigations, mitigative designs, protection plans, and the carrying out of mitigations for transmission line upgrades and substation expansion projects under Pinelands, NJDEP and USACOE jurisdictions. Several of the projects have involved locations of previously reported archaeological sites and existing National Register of Historic Places-listed properties. PS&S has helped this client avoid adverse effects on cultural resources, thereby substantially reducing the number of costly



Matthew S. Tomaso, RPA

continued

investigations and/or mitigations that may have been required. PS&S completed the last phases of compliance monitoring and reporting for this project in the Summer of 2019. Each of PS&S' reports have been quickly approved and concurred with by NJHPO and/or the New Jersey Pinelands Commission, helping the client to meet their own in-service deadlines.

Confidential Utility Client, Transmission Project – Eastern New York: As subcontractor to a large multidisciplinary firm, PS&S has been, since 2019, the cultural resource consultant for a major electrical transmission project spanning several counties and facilities in southeastern New York. PS&S has completed several deliverables for the project's compliance with Article VII of the New York Public Service Law and federal Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) permitting requirements. Each has been approved quickly by review agencies. By planning for the avoidance and preservation of potentially affected archaeological and historic architectural resources, PS&S has helped the project team avoid unnecessary project delays and costs that may result from successive phases of cultural resource investigations often required by projects of this size. Reports prepared by PS&S for this project have achieved timely concurrence by the New York Office of Parks and Recreation, allowing the project team to work efficiently toward project construction.

West Deptford Energy Station, Cultural Resource Investigations – West Deptford, Gloucester County, NJ: This complex, multi-year investigation of several significant and potentially significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites involved a broad spectrum of cultural resource management processes and reports, including every conventional phase of archaeological and historic architectural investigation and supported an award-winning infrastructure improvement project. The final phase involved monitoring and investigation of two National Register eligible archaeological sites during construction. Each of PS&S' several work products that have resulted from these efforts has received timely approval from SHPO, and our work successfully prevented delays in the construction schedule.

Kaplan Companies, Riverside Metals Redevelopment – Riverside, NJ: For over 20 years, a large former industrial property in downtown Riverside, New Jersey lay abandoned after the demise of the town's historic specialty metal manufacturing industry. Situated within Riverside's historic district, close to the prehistorically sensitive Rancocas Creek, the property was fraught with environmental and archaeological issues. On the basis of Mr. Tomaso's expertise in archaeology and geomorphology, PS&S was able to demonstrate, using a combination of geotechnical borings, sedimentological and soils analysis and conventional archaeological testing, that a proposed redevelopment of then property would not affect any archaeological resources. PS&S is currently working with the Riverside Historical Society to design a mitigative measure for viewshed effects associated with the replacement of the metal plant with a new residential community.

Confidential Utility Client, Pipeline Replacements: PS&S assisted this gas transmission client with multiple phases of cultural resource management services for projects involving historic districts, historic buildings and archeological sites across Warren and Hunterdon Counties. PS&S successfully negotiated time-sensitive scopes of work with SHPO for improvements to a section of pipeline within an historic property, recommended permit conditions for projects involving access issues and worked with the client to avoid costly potential impacts to a historic districts and archaeological sites. PS&S completed four



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continued

Phase I and three Phase II investigations for a total of approximately 25 miles of replacement pipeline. PS&S' reports and recommendations have been approved expediently and with minimal comment by review agencies.

New Jersey Water Supply Authority, Rehabilitation of Colonial Park Spillway – Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: Directed a three-phase study in compliance with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in support of the rehabilitation of the Colonial Park Spillway, an element of the National Register-listed Delaware and Raritan Canal. Phases I and 2 (Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of Design Specifications) involved working with the Authority, the Design Engineer, the DRCC and other regulatory agencies to ensure that the rehabilitation effort would be designed for a maximum level of compliance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties, while accommodating the spillway's multiple present-day uses as part of a well-trafficked recreational facility. The third phase consisted of quality assurance and reporting to reflect the contractor's compliance with the SHPO and DRCC approved specifications. This spillway is now open to the public as part of the Colonial Park trail system.

Confidential Utility Client, Multiple Substation and Transmission Projects – New Jersey: Since 2011, PS&S' Cultural Resources Department has assisted this large utility client with several relatively simple municipal historic preservation commission and state agency permitting processes involving properties ranging from Washington's final revolutionary war headquarters to the D&R Canal and the location where Paterson's Great Fire of 1902 may have originated. In each case, PS&S' cultural resource management expertise has helped to clarify and resolve issues, fostering understanding and facilitating and expediting governmental review processes.

Union County Parks Planning and Maintenance, Rehabilitation of Maskers Barn – Feltville/Glenside Park Historic District – Berkeley Heights, Union County, NJ: PS&S consulted with the New Jersey Historic Trust, SHPO, Union County, the project historic architect and contractor to assure adherence to the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings during the planning of a massive rehabilitation effort for this National Register-listed resource. Once the project was underway, PS&S performed archaeological monitoring and quality assurance to document the year-long rehabilitation process. The project's final report was lauded by the County and SHPO as a comprehensive and valuable contribution to an archaeological and historical understanding of the Feltville/Glenside Park Historic District.



Kristian Eshelman

Archaeologist III

Cultural Resources

Mr. Eshelman has 40 years of experience in cultural resource management, with particular expertise in archaeological field methodology and preparation of cultural resource compliance reports. He assists in the oversight of archaeological field personnel and is responsible for the editing and production of PS&S's cultural resource reports.

Education

Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, NJ:
Undergraduate coursework
in German and Spanish

Credentials

30+ years of supervisory
field and laboratory
experience in archaeology
under a wide variety of
geographic environments

30+ years of editorial, report
production and quality
assurance experience

Extensive project experience
in all phases of cultural
resource investigation in
the Middle Atlantic and
Northeastern United States:

- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Delaware
- Maryland
- Connecticut
- Virginia

Relevant Experience

Mantua Creek Generating Project/West Deptford Energy Project, Phase I, II and III Archaeological Investigations – West Deptford, Gloucester County, NJ: Multiple-phase investigation for construction of power plant and off-site rights-of-way resulted in the discovery of several prehistoric and historic sites. Took part in the research, fieldwork, and reporting efforts for each phase of the project.

Lennar Hopewell 1000 Residential Development – Hopewell Township, Mercer County, NJ: Proposed construction on this 180+ acre property required a Phase IB archaeological survey and an intensive-level historic architectural survey of multiple nearby historic buildings. PS&S was able to establish that scatters of historic and prehistoric artifacts found on the property were not significant archaeological deposits and that the project would not affect any neighboring historic structures. Our report received prompt approval from the State Historic Preservation Office. Participated in the field survey, conducted background research, and co-authored the final report.

Lutheran Social Ministries, Cultural Resource Investigations – Bordentown, Burlington County, NJ: PS&S performed Phase IB and Phase II investigations on a redevelopment parcel sandwiched between two National Register-eligible historic districts and containing the site of a 19th-century brickyard. Took part in the archaeological fieldwork, historical research, and report preparation.

Hartshorne Archaeological Site – Plumsted Township, Ocean County, NJ: PS&S investigated two prehistoric artifact scatters and a 19th-century farmstead site identified by a previous consultant on a property slated for development. We were able to save our client considerable expense by demonstrating that the archaeological deposits were located in disturbed soils and did not warrant additional investigation. Took part in the background research, fieldwork, and reporting efforts.

Flemington Center Urban Renewal – Flemington, Hunterdon County, NJ: Redevelopment of a property in the heart of Flemington's historic downtown involved two extant buildings important to the city's history and a paved lot where multiple dwellings and businesses had stood in the 1800s. PS&S used a combination of archival research and mechanical and manual excavation to delineate and evaluate the archaeological site and provided an expert architectural analysis of the standing structures. PS&S worked with state and local authorities to develop and implement a mitigation program that would enable the redevelopment to proceed without the loss of important historical information. Took part in the fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and reporting.

Confidential Utility Client, New Village to Warren Glen Transmission Line – Warren and Hunterdon Counties, NJ: PS&S conducted several studies to identify any potentially significant archaeological sites or historic architectural resources along approximately



Kristian Eshelman

continued

25 miles of replacement pipeline routes traversing Hunterdon and Warren Counties. Participated in the field investigation and co-authored the technical reports.

Confidential Utility Client, Knickerbocker to Pleasant Valley Transmission Line: PS&S carried out a Phase IB archaeological survey of this 57-mile transmission tower replacement project, which extended through the historic Hudson Valley from near Albany to the outskirts of Poughkeepsie. PS&S performed Phase IB testing at hundreds of tower replacement locations, numerous construction access routes, and three substations. The survey discovered five prehistoric campsites and the former location of an early-19th-century residence. PS&S provided our client with guidance that allowed for the protection of four of the sites without further investigation and kept the Phase II investigation of the fifth to an easily manageable scope. Took part in the field survey, laboratory analysis, background research, construction monitoring, technical writing, and report illustration.

Camelot at Riverside – Burlington County, NJ: An urban renewal project was planned for a 15-acre tract that formerly housed the city's historic specialty metal alloy and watch case manufacturing industries. PS&S devised an innovative approach that combined historical research and limited archaeological testing with the interpretation of geotechnical data to demonstrate that the project would not affect significant buried prehistoric deposits or unanticipated remnants of the industrial concerns. Helped conduct archaeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis and co-authored the technical report.

Confidential Client – Toms River, Ocean County, NJ: Phase I, Phase II, and Archaeological Data Recovery investigations at the site of an 18th-century mill tender's house, where unexpected discovery of rare Paleo-Indian prehistoric artifact required changes in field strategy. The study also addressed the question of whether burials associated with a neighboring cemetery might exist on the subject property. Took part in the field investigations and helped research and write the technical report.

Old Bridgeton City Hall – Bridgeton, Cumberland County, NJ: Conducted Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance in advance of planned refurbishing of historic City Hall property for reuse by the Fire Department. PS&S's historical research established that no archaeological deposits were likely to exist on the municipal property and helped advance the much-needed civic improvement project.

Former J. C. Norris Farmstead – East Windsor, Mercer County, NJ: A large tract of farmland chosen for residential development contained archaeological remains of a 19th-century farmstead and structural remains of its 20th-century successor. Thorough analysis of the archaeological deposits and extant farm buildings demonstrated that the proposed development would not affect significant cultural resources, clearing the way for new housing construction. Contributed to the research, fieldwork and reporting phases of the project.



Christopher Stevenson

Archaeologist II
Cultural Resources

Years of Experience: 3

Education

Purdue University, West
Lafayette, IN: MS in
Anthropology, June 2020

Durham University, Durham,
United Kingdom: MA in
Archaeology, June 2016

University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, MA: BA in
Anthropology with honors,
June 2011

Credentials

Registered Professional
Archaeologist (RPA)

Affiliations

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA)

Mr. Stevenson meets the current federal qualification standard for the position of Principal Investigator in the field of archaeology and has been accepted into the Register of Professional Archaeologists. He has three years of experience in Cultural Resource Management (CRM). His work in CRM has primarily involved research, supervision of field staff, and the preparation of regulatory reports. Beginning his career in the Midwestern U.S., Mr. Stevenson supervised cultural resource management work for a wide variety of Indiana Department of Transportation-led infrastructure projects including bridge and intersection development, utility pipeline corridors, and Indiana welcome center construction. At PS&S, Mr. Stevenson co-authors reports, assists in the supervision of field efforts, and conducts laboratory work and research pertaining to a variety of geographic contexts throughout our service region and in all of our market sectors.

Relevant Experience

NIPSCO Fusion Pipeline Project – City of Kokomo, Cass, Howard, and Miami counties, IN*: A major Indiana utility company planned to install a 16-mile gas line spanning three Indiana counties throughout the greater Kokomo area. Mr. Stevenson conducted the preliminary diligence study to investigate potential adverse effects on cultural resources within the project area; assisted in crafting cemetery development plans for potential adverse effects to adjacent cemeteries; supervised the Phase I fieldwork; and authored the final report.

Black River Welcome Center Revitalization Project – Robb Township, Posey County, IN*: The Indiana Department of Transportation enacted a statewide project to expand and redevelop all Indiana welcome center facilities and properties, and to connect additional 8-mile utility lines. Mr. Stevenson conducted the preliminary diligence study to investigate potential adverse effects on cultural resources within the project area; supervised the Phase I fieldwork; and co-authored the final report.

Warehouse Development Project – Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, KY*: A major real estate developer purchased 50 acres of farmland and woodland outside Shepherdsville, KY, for a planned warehouse development project. Mr. Stevenson conducted the preliminary diligence study to investigate potential adverse effects on cultural resources within the project area; co-supervised the Phase I fieldwork; and co-authored the final report.

Apple Grove – Mason County, WV*: A major U.S. steel manufacturer purchased 200 acres of farmland along the Ohio River for a future steel plant and barge/rail transportation facility. Mr. Stevenson assisted in the Phase III archaeology of two early 20th century farmsteads located within the planned construction zone. Mr. Stevenson assisted in field crew supervision, excavation of historic artifacts and documentation of architectural remains, and artifact analysis.

3043 South Black Horse Pike – Williamstown, Monroe Township, Gloucester County, NJ: PS&S performed a Phase I archaeological study of the potential effects from the development of agricultural fields and wooded areas for a warehouse construction project.

Edith Stein Property – Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, NJ: PS&S performed a Phase I archaeological study of the potential effects from the development of agricultural fields and the site of a documented former farmhouse for a warehouse construction project.

APPENDIX E

NJHPO Annotated Bibliography Form

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FORM**

Author(s): Tomaso, Matthew S., Kristian Eshelman, and Christopher Stevenson (Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor)

Title: Phase II Archaeological Investigation: PSE&G Cox's Corner Substation, Block 15, Lot 2, 225 Sharp Road, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.

Location: The project site is located on the west side of Sharp Road south of Church Road

Drainage Basin: Sharps Run/Delaware River

USGS Quad: Moorestown, N.J.

Project: Substation construction

Level of Survey: Phase I (identification level)

Cultural Resources: 28-Bu-1029 (Pre-Contact artifact scatter)