

December 2021
(Revised March 2022)

Prepared for:

Delaware Department
of Transportation

Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the
Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473) for the West
Camden Bypass Project, Kent County,
Delaware

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**



Prepared by:

AECOM

**Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Rickards Farm Site
(7K-C-473) for the
West Camden Bypass Project
Kent County, Delaware**

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

Prepared for:

**Delaware Department of Transportation
Project No. T201709502/Agreement No. 1925F**

Prepared by:

Alex Flick, M.A., Principal Investigator
and Samuel A. Pickard

AECOM
437 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

December 29, 2021 (Revised March 28, 2022)

ABSTRACT

AECOM conducted a Phase II evaluation-level archaeological investigation for the West Camden Bypass Project in the town of Camden, Kent County, Delaware. The Project includes a new planned road alignment between Willow Grove Road and South Street to U.S. 13. The project is intended to improve safety and reduce congestion on SR 10 through Camden and to improve the intersections of U.S. 13/SR 10 and U.S. 13/Old North Road. The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is using federal funds for this project. This archaeological investigation is therefore being completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and will be reviewed by the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO). AECOM previously completed a Phase I identification-level archaeological survey for the project in July 2021. The Phase I survey resulted in the identification of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641), a nineteenth- through twentieth-century agricultural dwelling site.

AECOM performed the Phase II archaeological fieldwork from November 2 through November 17, 2021. As requested by DelDOT, a portion of the archaeological fieldwork at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) extended beyond the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Project. The Phase II archaeological investigation consisted of additional background research, excavation of 10 shovel test pits (STPs), 10 test units (TUs), and five machine-excavated strip trenches. A total of 1,413 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Three features were also identified during Phase II fieldwork, though all are believed to be disturbance related to the demolition of the farm dwelling during the latter half of the twentieth century. Based on the extent of demolition-related disturbance documented during the Phase II investigation, the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is not believed to possess sufficient physical or temporal integrity for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. AECOM recommends the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional archaeological survey is recommended for the site.

All artifacts and field survey forms are temporarily stored at the AECOM office in Burlington, New Jersey. The photographs, maps, field notes, and artifacts will be transferred to Delaware's Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) for curation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	I
LIST OF FIGURES	IV
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS	V
LIST OF TABLES	V
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	2
SUMMARY OF THE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS	2
2. BACKGROUND RESEARCH	6
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT	6
PRE-CONTACT PERIOD CONTEXT	8
<i>Paleoindian Period (13,000–6500 B.C.)</i>	8
<i>Archaic Period (6500–3000 B.C.)</i>	8
<i>Woodland I Period (3000 B.C.–A.D. 1000)</i>	9
<i>Woodland II Period (A.D. 1000–circa 1630)</i>	10
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	10
<i>Contact Period, European Exploration and Settlement, ca. 1630–1730</i>	10
<i>Intensified and Durable Occupation, 1730–1770</i>	11
<i>Transformation from Colony to State, 1770–1830</i>	12
<i>Industrialization and Capitalization, 1830–1880</i>	13
<i>Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880–1940</i>	17
<i>Suburbanization and Early Exurbanization, 1940–1975</i>	18
SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	19
<i>Survey Area 1 (Parcels 7-02-09400-01-1200-00001 and 7-02-09400-01-1207-00001)</i>	19
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES	26
3. RESEARCH DESIGN	27
RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	27
METHODS.....	27
<i>Research Methods</i>	27
<i>Field Methods</i>	27
<i>Laboratory Methods</i>	29
4. DESCRIPTION OF WORK.....	30
SUMMARY	30
RESULTS	32
5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	77
6. RECOMMENDATIONS	80
7. REFERENCES CITED.....	81

Appendix A: Resume of Principal Investigator

Appendix B: Chain of Title Research

Appendix C: Agricultural Census Research

Appendix D: Shovel Test Pit Log

Appendix E: Artifact Inventory

Appendix F: DHCA Property Identification, Archaeological Site, and Map Forms

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: 1993 USGS map showing the location of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641).....4

Figure 1.2: Aerial map showing the Survey Area 1 APE and the location of the Rickards Farm Site.....5

Figure 2.1: Rickards Farm Site location shown on a map of Delaware's physiographic provinces.7

Figure 2.2: Rickards Farm Site location overlaid on the Byles (1859) map.15

Figure 2.3: Rickards Farm Site location overlaid on the Beers (1868) map.16

Figure 2.4: Rickards Farm Site on 1937 aerial photograph (USDA Agricultural Adjustment Administration).....22

Figure 2.5: Rickards Farm Site on 1954 aerial photograph (USDA Agricultural and Commodity Stabilization Service).23

Figure 2.6: Rickards Farm Site on 1968 aerial photograph (USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service).24

Figure 2.7: Rickards Farm Site on 1992 aerial photograph (Delaware Department of Transportation).....25

Figure 4.1: Phase I and II STP, TU, and strip trench locations at the Rickards Farm Site.31

Figure 4.2: TU 16 west wall profile.....39

Figure 4.3. Test Unit 17 South Wall Profile.....41

Figure 4.4. Test Unit 14 North Wall Profile.....42

Figure 4.5: Plan view of Strip Trench 2.51

Figure 4.6: South wall profile of the machine-excavated window in Strip Trench 2.53

Figure 4.7: Plan view of Strip Trench 3.56

Figure 4.8: Plan view of Strip Trench 4.60

Figure 4.9: Profile of Feature 5 east bisect in Strip Trench 4.....63

Figure 4.10: Plan view of Strip Trench 5.67

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 4.1: Brick observed in fill deposit in STP 8 at 88 cm below ground surface (trowel indicates north).34

Photograph 4.2: Excavation of TU 19 in progress.....35

Photograph 4.3: TU 19 north wall profile demonstrating plowzone (Ap)-subsoil (Bt) stratigraphy at the site.....36

Photograph 4.4: TU 11 north wall profile showing terra cotta chimney pot fragment and disarticulated brick debris in Feature 4A fill (note the STP in the TU’s northeast corner).37

Photograph 4.5: Excavation of Feature 4A in progress at 99 cm below datum in TU 16.38

Photograph 4.6: Feature 4A in TU 17, underlain by a large fragment of concrete debris visible in STP, southwest unit corner.40

Photograph 4.7: Feature 4B visible in the north wall profile of TU 14.43

Photograph 4.8: Excavation of Strip Trench 2 in progress.46

Photograph 4.9: Overview of Strip Trench 1 facing east (note the minor plow scars, center right).
.....47

Photograph 4.10: Overview of Strip Trench 2 facing east. Note the subsoil cut, scored in the foreground.49

Photograph 4.11: Overview of Strip Trench 2 facing west.50

Photograph 4.12: Strip Trench 2 machine-excavated window south wall profile. Note the vinyl siding and brick fragment in the Feature 4A fill, bottom left.....52

Photograph 4.13: Overview of Strip Trench 3 facing east.55

Photograph 4.14: Overview of Strip Trench 4 facing west.59

Photograph 4.15: Plan view of Feature 5 in Strip Trench 4.61

Photograph 4.16: Feature 5 east bisect profile.....62

Photograph 4.17: Overview of Feature 6 in Strip Trench 4 facing west.....64

Photograph 4.18: Overview of Strip Trench 5 facing west.65

Photograph 4.19: Overview of Strip Trench 5 facing east. Note the rectilinear cut associated with Feature 3 in the foreground.66

Photograph 4.20: Select artifacts recovered from Feature 4A in TU 16 (Top row: Feature 4A Fill 1; Bottom Row: Feature 4A Fill 3).75

Photograph 4.21: Select artifacts recovered from Feature 4B Fill 2 in TU 14.76

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Previously-identified archaeological sites within 1.0 mile of the site area.26

Table 4.1: Artifacts recovered from Phase II STPs by stratum.33

Table 4.2: Artifacts recovered from Phase II TUs by functional group.....44

Table 4.3: Summary of the results of strip trenching during the Phase II investigation.....45

Table 4.4: Summary of artifacts recovered from the Rickards Farm Site during the Phase I and II investigations.68
Table 4.5: Historical artifacts from the Rickards Farm Site by functional group.72
Table 4.6: Summary of features identified at the Rickards Farm Site.....76

1. INTRODUCTION

AECOM completed a Phase II evaluation-level archaeological survey of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) for the West Camden Bypass Project (the Project), a new planned road alignment between Willow Grove Road and South Street to U.S. 13 in Camden, Kent County, Delaware. The project is being undertaken by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), with funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHA). Use of federal funding for the project necessitates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including project review by the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO). AECOM performed the Phase II archaeological fieldwork between November 1, 2021 and November 17, 2021.

An initial Phase I archaeological survey was completed for the Project by AECOM in 2020 and early 2021 resulting in the identification of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641), a concentration of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts consistent with the location of a farm owned by “D.J. Rickards” as depicted on historical maps. The goal of the Phase II investigation was to evaluate the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641). The Phase II archaeological investigation included background research, fieldwork activities, artifact analysis, assessment of the site under the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, and management recommendations. Phase II archaeological fieldwork at the site included supplemental shovel testing, excavation of test units, machine stripping of plowzone, and documentation of archaeological features. As requested by DelDOT, a portion of the archaeological fieldwork at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) extended beyond the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Project.

The Phase II archaeological investigation was conducted in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the DE SHPO’s *Archaeological Survey in Delaware* (2015) and the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation* (48 FR 44734-37). The Principal Investigator for the project meets the Secretary of Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR 61) for archaeology (see Appendix A).

AECOM conducted all tasks for this project in accordance with the following: 1) DE SHPO’s *Archaeological Survey in Delaware* (DHCA 2015); 2) Section 101 (b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act; 3) Sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593; 4) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended); and 5) the amended Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, as set forth in 36 CFR 800, 2001.

Alex Flick served as Principal Investigator for this project. Samuel Pickard conducted historical background research. Fieldwork was undertaken by Luka Eglesia (Field Director) and archaeologists Abdul Jones, Christopher DiMaiolo, and Kevin McKain. Madelaine Penney processed and cataloged the artifacts. Carolyn Horlacher oversaw the lab efforts and John Stanzaski photographed the artifacts. Mr. Flick was the principal author of this report, with assistance from Mr. Pickard. Kate McCormick managed the geospatial data for the project, and she and Nina Shinn produced graphics. Jesse Walker and Eileen Hood edited the report for content, style, and consistency.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

AECOM conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) as part of the West Camden Bypass Project, a new planned road alignment connecting U.S. 13 to Willow Grove Road and South Street. The project is intended to improve safety and reduce congestion on State Route (SR) 10 through the town of Camden and to improve the intersections of U.S. 13/SR 10 and U.S. 13/Old North Road. (Figure 1.1; Figure 1.2). The proposed road alignment traverses agricultural fields and manicured lawn areas.

AECOM previously completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the West Camden Bypass Project APE. The Phase I survey area included a total of 21.15 acres across three Survey Areas where ground disturbance is proposed for the Project. The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is located within Survey Area 1, the easternmost area, which includes a segment of the proposed project between U.S. 13 and South Main Street.

SUMMARY OF THE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

A Phase I archaeological survey was undertaken by AECOM in 2020 and 2021 within the 21.15-acre APE for this project (Ratini et al. 2021). This investigation included background research and archaeological fieldwork on three Survey Areas (Survey Areas 1, 2, and 3) where ground disturbing activity is proposed as part of the Project. No archaeological sites were identified in Survey Areas 2 and 3.

Survey Area 1 included an 8.33-acre segment of the APE which will connect U.S. 13 to South Main Street near the Camden municipal building and police station. This portion of the project area runs through an agricultural field, a portion of which is currently subject to ongoing construction-related disturbance. Phase I archaeological fieldwork in Survey Area 1 consisted of pedestrian survey, metal detection survey, shovel testing, and excavation of test units. Shovel testing, combined with the previously-mentioned pedestrian and metal detection surveys, resulted in the identification of the Rickards Farm Site, a nineteenth- through twentieth-century farmstead located along the edge of the Survey Area 1 APE. This site corresponds to the map-documented

farm of “D.J. Rickards” depicted on the 1868 Beers map. Twentieth-century aerial imagery helped to define the rectangular site boundary around a portion of the farmstead falling within the APE.

Additional investigation of the Rickards Farm Site was undertaken during the Phase I archaeological survey through the excavation of 9 one-meter-square test units (TUs). Three features were initially designated based on test unit investigations within the Rickards Farm Site boundary. Feature 1 was first identified in TU 1 and extended into TUs 5, 6, and 7 (placed to create a two-by-two-meter block). This feature was identified at the interface of the plowzone (Ap) and BA horizons and was interpreted to represent an early twentieth-century domestic refuse pit based on the recovery of 322 artifacts, including: domestic vessel glass, ceramics, window glass, nails, and other architectural debris. The relatively high artifact densities in the Ap horizons of the four test units associated with Feature 1 were interpreted to result from truncation of the feature during tillage. Feature 2 was identified in adjacent TUs 9 and 10, though investigation of this feature determined it to be a rodent burrow. Feature 3 was identified beneath the Ap horizon in TU 3. The fill of this feature consisted of redeposited and intermixed A- and B-horizon soils within a straight-edged cut in the site’s subsoil. Further investigation of Feature 3 identified evenly-spaced vertical marks representing the teeth of a backhoe or excavator bucket along the north wall of the unit, indicating that Feature 3 was the result of modern backhoe excavation at the site. In total, 2,148 artifacts (predominantly nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials) were recovered from the Rickards Farm Site. The site’s boundary was drawn to encompass 0.17 acres (687 square meters) within the project’s APE, based on the evidence from twentieth-century aerial imagery, the site appears to extend outside of the project area to the east.

This page has been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.

Figure 1.1: 1993 USGS map showing the location of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641).

This page has been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.

Figure 1.2: Aerial map showing the Survey Area 1 APE and the location of the Rickards Farm Site.

2. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is located on the central portion of the Delmarva Peninsula, in North Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, south of the town of Camden (Figure 2.1). This area is located within the Upper Peninsula geographic region, and in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is characterized by generally level to gently rolling terrain underlain by unconsolidated sediments. Sandy ridges, swales, low paleodunes and a north/south-running ridge separating the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay watersheds mark the regional topography. Historically, the area near the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) vicinity supported oak-hickory-pine forests, with pine-birch barrens in sandier areas. The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is underlain by middle Pleistocene fluvial glacial outwash of the Columbia Formation, consisting of feldspathic quartz sand and gravel. It is located in an area of relatively level topography, approximately 45 feet above mean sea level (Delaware Geological Survey 2020; Ramsey 2007; Woods et al. 1999: 14–15, 18–19; Woods et al. 2003).

The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is situated in the headwaters of the St. Jones River, with tributary streams to the north and south. Isaac Branch flows roughly 0.9 miles (1.4 kilometers) north of the site, while Newell Branch, a tributary of Tidbury Creek, is located approximately 0.75 miles (1.2 kilometers) to the south. Each of these streams are part of the St. Jones River watershed, which ultimately drains into Delaware Bay. Tidal marshes along the St. Jones River lie roughly 2.0 miles (3.2 kilometers) east of the site, while Delaware Bay lies approximately 7.5 miles (12.1 kilometers) to the east.

Review of soil survey information indicates that soils at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) include Sassafras sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain (SacB) (NRCS 2021). Sassafras series soils are formed in loamy fluvio-marine sediments on flats and fluvio-marine terraces within upland Coastal Plain settings. They are well-drained and typically used for general crops, truck crops, pasture, fruit, and woodland.

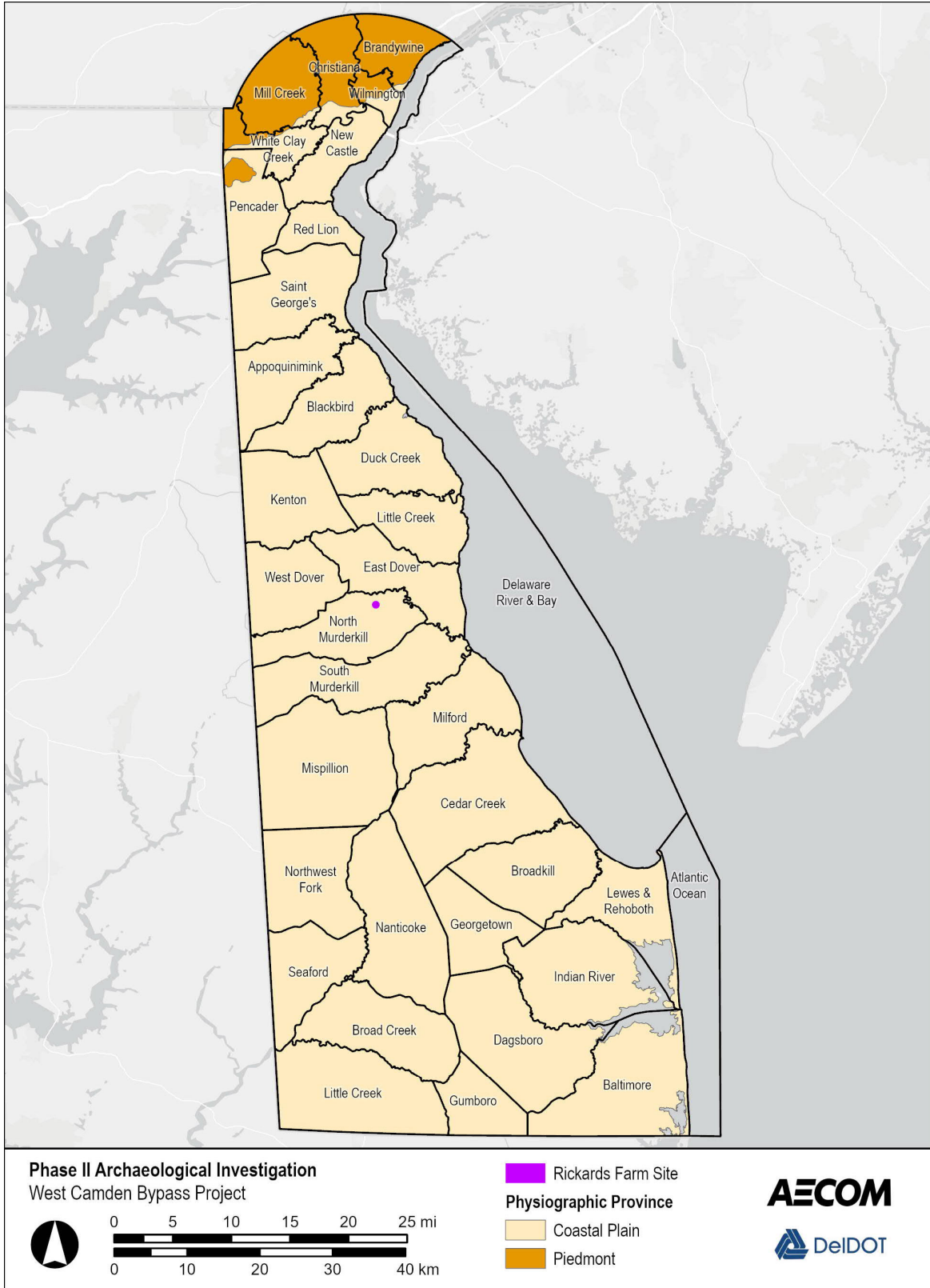


Figure 2.1: Rickards Farm Site location shown on a map of Delaware's physiographic provinces.

PRE-CONTACT PERIOD CONTEXT

The pre-Contact period context is organized by temporal and cultural periods (i.e., Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland I, Woodland II) developed by Custer (1989) for the state of Delaware and the Delmarva Peninsula (Fiedel 2005). The Project Area is located within the St. Jones River watershed, where numerous pre-contact sites have been excavated and the local pre-contact archaeological database is extensive. The Hickory Bluff Site (7K-C-411; CRS# K06765), Puncheon Run (7K-C-51; CRS# K00475), Carey Farm Site (7K-D-3; CRS# K00493), Island Farm Site (7K-C-13; CRS# K00477), and St. Jones Adena Site (7K-D-1; CRS# K00593) are some of the larger and more important sites excavated in the watershed (Petraglia et al. 2002; LeeDecker 2005; Custer 1989, 2013; Custer et al. 1995). A brief summary of regional prehistory is presented based on existing research (Custer 1989, 1996, 2013; Dent 1995; Lowery 2010, 2012). A review of the St. Jones watershed pre-contact archaeological record database is presented in the Hickory Bluff Site report (Petraglia et al. 2002) and is not repeated here.

Paleoindian Period (13,000–6500 B.C.)

Custer's (1989) Delaware Paleoindian period includes the traditional Paleoindian period and the Early Archaic period (Fiedel 2005). Mounting evidence exists for occupations in North America predating Clovis/Paleoindian times (Lothrop et al. 2016). Geoarchaeological evidence has demonstrated the presence of Pre-Clovis occupations at Cactus Hill in Virginia, Palmers Island and Miles Point in Maryland, and other sites in the Eastern United States (Lothrop et al. 2016). Pre-Clovis sites have not been found in Delaware.

The Paleoindian period is characterized by small highly mobile social groups and large territory sizes (Gingerich 2013, 2017). Diagnostic artifacts of Delaware's Paleoindian period consist of fluted points, Amos points, Palmer points, Kirk points, and certain tool types, including pieces esquilles, end scrapers, and wedges (Custer 1989; Lothrop et al. 2016; Lowery 2002). Drier and colder conditions existed during the Younger Dryas climatic event (9250-9000 B.C.), and an extensive amount of eolian sediment was deposited on portions of the Delmarva Peninsula (Peteet 1995; Lowery et al. 2010). The lithic data and ethnographic data suggest that territories may have encompassed a 56-to-99-kilometer radius and crossed multiple physiographic zones (Stewart and Rankin 2017).

Archaic Period (6500–3000 B.C.)

Custer's (1989) Delaware Archaic period correlates with the traditional Middle Archaic period (Fiedel 2005). The environment during the Middle Archaic period was becoming cooler and wetter

(Kellogg and Custer 1994). Archaic lifeways are poorly understood in Delaware and the Middle Atlantic region (Custer 1996; Raber et al. 1998). Archaic diagnostic artifacts consist of bifurcate points (MacCorkle, St. Albans, and LeCroy), triangular points, and stemmed/notched points (Bare Island, Brewerton, Lackawaxen, Lamoka, Morrow Mountain, Rossville, Pequea, Piney Island, Piscataway, Poplar Island, and Stark) (Custer 2001; Luckenbach et al. 2010). Several of the stemmed/notched points were made over a long time range that extended into the late Woodland I period (Custer 2001). The Archaic period is seen as a departure from the mobile Paleoindian/Early Archaic lifeways. Small activity areas characterize occupations of this time period (Egghart et al. 2014a). A decrease in settlement mobility during the Middle Archaic is suggested by changes in lithic utilization patterns and tool technologies.

Woodland I Period (3000 B.C.–A.D. 1000)

Custer's (1989) Delaware Woodland I period includes the traditional Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland periods (Fiedel 2005). Barker's Landing Complex (Late Archaic), Delmarva Adena Complex, Wolfe Neck Complex (Early Woodland), Carey Farm Complex (Middle Woodland), and Webb Complex (Middle Woodland) have been identified to subdivide the Woodland I period (Custer 1989). The early Woodland I environments had warmer temperatures and lower precipitation (Kellogg and Custer 1994; Vento 2015).

The Woodland I trends included further development of trade networks, population increases, and reduction in settlement mobility (Custer 1989, 1996, 2013; Raber et al. 1998, 2003; Stewart et al. 2015). Woodland I site types include cemeteries, base camps, small camps, and procurement sites (Custer 2013; Knepper et al. 2014). The largest sites (i.e., base camps) may represent large social group occupations or smaller social groups reoccupying the same location (Custer 2013). New interpretations of graves and grave goods have been developed using data from the Carey Farm Site (Clark and Custer 2003). New feature types—such as storage pits, silo-shaped storage pits, and large rock hearths—are documented, reflecting longer term occupations (Custer 1996:184–186). The Barker's Landing Complex is known for extensive use of argillite and rhyolite. Argillite trade has been documented down the Delaware River (Walker and DiGuigno 2012). Subterranean houses are hypothesized at base camp sites (Custer 2013). Diagnostics artifacts associated with the Barker's Landing Complex and the early portion of Woodland I consist of generalized notched and stemmed points (Bare Island, Brewerton, Lackawaxen, Lamoka, Macpherson, Normanskill, Pequea, Piney Island, and Poplar Island) and broadspears (Susquehanna, Savannah River, Snook Kill, Lehigh/Koens-Crispin, Perkiomen) (Custer 1989, 2001; Stewart et al. 2015). Triangular points may also date to Woodland I (Custer 2001). Meadowood bifaces, fishtail points, and soapstone vessels are also associated with the early portion of the Woodland I period (Lowery et al. 2015; Stewart et al. 2015). Early ceramic types, such as Marcey Creek and Dames Quarter, are found at sites dating to the early portion of the Woodland I period (Egghart et al. 2014b). The

Delmarva Adena Complex also dates to the Woodland I period and is known for trade and exchange of exotic/non-local bifaces, block end stone pipes, shell, and other materials (Lowery 2012).

The end of the Woodland I period includes the Carey Farm and Webb Complexes, which are associated with Fox Creek points, Jack's Reef points, Mockley ceramics, and Hell Island pottery (Custer 1989, 2015; Lowery 2013; Walker 2013). Widespread use of Mockley ceramics has been documented in the Middle Atlantic region (Lattanzi et al. 2015). Stemmed and generalized notched points may also date to this portion of the Woodland I period. Large sites and cemeteries have been associated with Carey Farm and Webb Complex sites.

Woodland II Period (A.D. 1000–circa 1630)

Custer's (1989) Delaware Woodland II period correlates with the traditional Late Woodland period (Fiedel 2005). Late Woodland diagnostic artifacts consist of triangular projectile points and Townsend pottery, Killens pottery, and Minguannan pottery. This period is distinguished from earlier periods by the increase of semi-sedentary occupations, smaller territory size, and the change to horticulture in some portions of the Middle Atlantic region (Custer 1996). Limited evidence for maize and other domesticates exists on the Delmarva Peninsula (Messner 2011). The restricted distribution of pottery styles and the focus on the utilization of local lithic sources, along with ethnographic data, suggest a greater degree of territoriality in the Late Woodland than in preceding time periods (Brett and Custer 2011). The Late Woodland residents of southern Delaware were known historically as the Delaware, Sekonese, and Nanticoke (Becker 2014).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Contact Period, European Exploration and Settlement, ca. 1630–1730

Archaeological evidence shows that interactions occurred between Native Americans and Dutch, Swedish, and English explorers, and settlers became more frequent in the early seventeenth century (Stewart 2014). Contact period sites typically contain Woodland II diagnostic artifacts, glass trade beads, white ball clay smoking pipes, brass points, and other European-made trade goods (Stewart 2014).

When compared to present-day New Castle and Sussex Counties, settlement by Europeans in what is now Kent County was relatively late. Though Peter Minuit's colonizing expedition briefly landed at the mouth of the Mispillion River in southern Kent in 1638, no permanent settlement was established at that time. Under Dutch rule, Kent County was included in the jurisdiction of Hoorn Kill (later corrupted to Whorekill), the Dutch settlement at present-day Lewes. After forces under the Duke of

York captured New Netherlands and its settlements in 1664, the area came under English rule as part of New York. It was not until 1671 that the first land grant was made for Kent County. Over the next decade more grants were made and European settlers began to move into the area from other parts of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Scharf 1888:1028–1029; Conrad 1908:575, 579; Page 2002:4). With the increasing population, the inconvenience of travel to the county seat of Whorekill—which was only accessible by water—led to at least two petitions to Governor Edmund Andros. One, from the magistrates of New Castle County, asked that said county be extended to the south for the convenience of the area’s populace. Another petition, from individuals residing “in the upland part of Whorekill County,” requested the establishment of a separate county in the area (Scharf 1888:1028–1029; Conrad 1908:575–577).

In response to the colonists’ petitions, Andros divided the county, with the southern portion retaining the name Whorekill and the northern part called St. Jones County. In 1681, King Charles II of England granted Pennsylvania to William Penn. Fearing future issues over land claims, Penn was able to persuade the Duke of York to grant him the three Lower Counties in August 1682. The counties were incorporated into Pennsylvania and the name of St. Jones County was subsequently changed to Kent County. Additionally, acts were passed making local Dutch, Swedish, and Finnish residents English subjects (Conrad 1908:577; Klein and Hoogenboom 1980:23, 35). After the creation of the new county, settlers began to move inland along the many creeks and small rivers that flow into the Delaware Bay. The first (informal) county seat, Towne Point, was located at the mouth of the St. Jones River, though after about 1690 it seems to have slowly migrated inland as well. Penn ordered that a town bearing the name Dover be established as a county seat in 1693 and land for said town was acquired in 1695. It was not until 1717 however, that Dover was actually laid out (Conrad 1908:580–583).

Intensified and Durable Occupation, 1730–1770

Kent County was originally divided into five hundreds (administrative townships): Little Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion, Jones, and Murderkill, with the three project areas entirely located within the bounds of the original Murderkill Hundred (Scharf 1888:1147–1148; Conrad 1908:585; Grossman-Bailey 2008:4–5). During the first half of the eighteenth century, Delaware saw an influx of English and Scots-Irish settlers, a majority of whom were Quakers, Methodists, or Presbyterians. Additionally, increasing numbers of enslaved Africans were brought to Delaware. By 1721, there were approximately 500 enslaved persons spread over the three counties of Delaware, with wealthy Kent County planters keeping a substantial number of these individuals enslaved. In the largely rural Kent County, approximately 80 to 90 percent of the population was engaged in agriculture or supporting industries (Newton 1997; Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-2).

Farming focused on a mix of livestock rearing and crop cultivation. Gristmills were established in the local area, such as the one on Isaac’s Branch at the Brecknock farm near the project area. If grain such as wheat—the primary cash crop for the area—was not milled locally, it was conveyed to landings along the local creeks and rivers for transport to Wilmington, Philadelphia, or even further afield. In

the vicinity of the area, there were at least four landings—two on Walker’s Branch (now called Puncheon Run) and two on the St. Jones River. Though Wilmington grew into Delaware’s primary urban center and New Castle remained the capital, smaller market towns and crossroads villages developed, including one just south of Dover where the north-south Upper Road leading to the county seat intersected with the east-west Forrest Landing Road, which ran east to Forrest Landing on the St. Jones River. This crossroads was much later known as Camden. On the whole, however, the road network south of Dover was largely undeveloped, with the exception of the stage road that ran from Dover to Dagsboro, Sussex County, which was part of the system of King’s Highways established in 1752 that ran along the head of tidal navigation. Though roads remained rudimentary, over the course of the eighteenth-century settlement patterns shifted from a focus on river orientation to a more inland, road-based orientation. Boats plying the creeks and rivers of Kent County remained the primary means of long-distance travel, however (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:8; Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-2-5-4; McVarish et al. 2005:4).

Transformation from Colony to State, 1770–1830

Life in Delaware was significantly affected by the Revolutionary War, with shipping blockaded and coastal communities raided by the British. No significant military action occurred in Kent County, though the state capital was moved south to Dover from New Castle in 1777 after the occupation of nearby Wilmington by the British. Initially a temporary measure, the capital shifted between Wilmington, Lewes, Dover, New Castle, and Lewes once more between 1779 and 1781 before centrally-located Dover was decided upon as a permanent seat of government. In the decades following the cessation hostilities in 1783, Delaware’s population rapidly increased, but this was not to last. In the first decades of the nineteenth century, the land’s agricultural productivity began to decline. By the 1820s, the soil in some areas had been so depleted by poor farming practices that significant numbers of people were abandoning their farms and moving west. At the remaining farms, tenants were increasingly difficult to find (Conrad 1908:587; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:13; Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-4; Munroe 2006:75).

During the years after the Revolution, the crossroads south of Dover further developed, with the move of the state capital strongly contributing to its growth. Quaker farmer Warner Mifflin purchased the remainder of the Brecknock Tract land grant in 1780, and in 1783 he sold 112 acres to his brother Daniel. At the crossroads, Daniel Mifflin erected a tavern and storehouse, and subsequently divided the remaining land into lots ranging in size from one to 11 acres. Though initially known as Mifflin’s Cross Roads, by 1788 the name Camden had become attached to the settlement. By 1800, it was located along a main trade route between the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Philadelphia, and reportedly had 353 residents in 56 houses (11 of which were brick) along with several stores. Camden’s importance as a crossroads is seen in a 1796 act passed by Delaware’s general assembly relating to the improvement of Kent County roads. The act made provisions for 20 roads—four of which passed through Camden (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:8, 10, 12).

Though anti-slavery sentiment had been growing among Quakers through the 1750s and 1760s, those in Kent County had been largely lax about enforcing anti-slavery decisions made by Quakers in Philadelphia. In 1774, mid-Atlantic Quaker leaders decided that the very owning of enslaved persons, not just buying and selling them, was against the principles of the Society of Friends. Quakers in Kent County freed 620 enslaved people between 1775 and 1792. Due to further legislative reform efforts by Quakers, 826 people were manumitted between 1790 and 1830. Admittedly, the social and economic status of free Blacks in Kent was often little better than that of those still held in bondage. Though common, poverty was not a rule however, as evidenced by Camden's Absalom Gibbs, a brick mason and one of the wealthiest African Americans in Delaware (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:11).

Industrialization and Capitalization, 1830–1880

During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Kent County and Camden were particularly hard hit by the agricultural depression. Between 1820 and 1840 the population of Kent County dropped nine percent, while that of Camden fell by a staggering 20 percent. Though the population did stabilize between 1840 and 1850, the area and the state as a whole were undergoing massive shifts. Agriculture diversified and Baltimore rose to become a rival commercial center to Philadelphia. The southern counties were increasingly connected to the wider world and economy by an expanding system of roads and the advent of the railroad. The Delaware Railroad, which was controlled by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad and completed in 1859, ran from Delmar at the state's southern border with Maryland to the New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:13). The portion of the railroad through Dover and to the west of Camden opened for service in 1856 (Figure 2.2). By 1859, the major roads around the project area had already been established, with a property known as Oak Hill just to the north of Survey Area 1 at the intersection of what are today South Street and Upper King Road.

In addition to opening Kent County to outside trade and travelers, the railroad spurred the development of new towns and villages. Camden Station on the Delaware Railroad was established one mile west of the center of Camden and soon a community known as West Camden rose around the station. When the station was established in 1856, the only two houses in the immediate vicinity were linked to the grist mill on the north bank of Isaac's Branch. Around the end of the Civil War, John J. Pierce moved to West Camden and purchased substantial amounts of land in the settlement for subdivision into building lots. A post office was opened in 1866 a Baptist seminary in 1868, and in 1869 the town of Wyoming was incorporated near Camden (Scharf 1888:1136–1139; Hayman 1979:25).

With the outbreak of the Civil War in April 1861, Delaware chose to remain in the union despite permitting slavery within its borders. Overall, Kent County's populace was Unionist, though there were Confederate sympathizers in the area. Tensions arose between family and friends, and in Camden it was rumored, likely without foundation, that a local militia was sympathetic to secession (Hancock 2011:73-74, 84-85, 94).

Responding to calls from President Lincoln for volunteers, militia companies were raised across Kent County in spring 1861, with Captain James Green organizing a company of 78 volunteers in Camden. Prominent citizens S. M. Harrington and Hunn Jenkins—the latter of whom owned land in Survey Areas 1 and 2—each gave \$1,000 to outfit Green’s company with uniforms (Scharf 1888:338; Kent County Deeds A4:74a, A4:363, T4:286, Y4:148, C5:266). This company was incorporated into the First Regiment of Delaware Volunteer Infantry as Company D (Miller 2015:89). Another unit, the Continental Rifle Guards, was raised in Camden and incorporated into the Third Regiment of Delaware Volunteer Militia in November 1861 (Scharf 1888:341; *Delaware State Journal and Statesman* 1861; Miller 2015:99). The next month, the Third Regiment of Delaware Volunteer Infantry was also organized at Camp Fisher west of Camden (Miller 2015:103, 112). Contemporary descriptions place Camp Fisher about a mile west of Camden, and 300 or 400 yards south of the Wyoming train station, with the barracks 100-yards from the railroad tracks. In May 1862, the camp’s situation adjacent to the railroad allowed the regiment to easily be moved westward to Harpers Ferry, West Virginia by train (Miller 2015:115). This location is over a half-mile to the northwest of the project area, though it was reported that drills involving several hundred men were sometimes held in “an old field some distance from the camp” (*Peninsular News and Advertiser* 1862a; *Peninsular News and Advertiser* 1862b). The exact location is unknown, but at this time it can be assumed that the project area was under cultivation and would not have been referred to as “an old field.”

In the period surrounding the Civil War, though Wilmington and the surrounding area in New Castle County remained the industrial center of Delaware, some industry did arise in the Dover area. During the first half of the nineteenth century most of the manufacturing was provided by cottage industries or small-scale concerns serving the local area. With the opening of George Stetson and William Ellison’s cannery on Main Street in Camden in 1856—the year after Dover’s first cannery and the same year that the railroad began service—the local economy was drastically changed. Farmers could market their crop to local canneries which would then be able to sell preserved fruits and vegetables (and even products such as ketchup) on a wider market, shipping via rail or steamship (*Wilmington Daily Commercial* 1873:1; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:18–19).

Fruit and vegetable agriculture grew hand-in-hand with the canning industry. Anticipating the construction of the railroad, some Kent County farmers had begun planting peach orchards in the early 1850s which less than two decades later was claimed to “[produce] more peaches and of better quality than any other territory of the same size in the world,” (Fulton qtd. in Hancock 1976:34–35). Farmers began raising other fruits and vegetables such as strawberries and asparagus in the years after the Civil War, but peaches remained the primary product for a time. An 1880 article noted that while Stetson & Ellison canned “peaches, peas, berries, [and] tomatoes,” they processed “the latter in large quantities only when peaches fail” (*Daily Morning News* 1880:2; Hancock 1976:35).

By 1868, the D.J. Rickards farm had been established within the project’s APE, with a farm lane entering the property from a road which was later subsumed into the South Dupont Highway (Figure 2.3).

This page has been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.

Figure 2.2: Rickards Farm Site location overlaid on the Byles (1859) map.

This page has been edited to protect the location of culturally sensitive material.

Figure 2.3: Rickards Farm Site location overlaid on the Beers (1868) map.

Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880–1940

Trends from the previous era largely continued during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization period. While at the dawn of the twentieth century, New Castle County contained around 60 percent of the state's population, Kent and Sussex remained largely rural and agrarian (Liebeknecht et al. 1997:5-9). Henry Clay Conrad wrote in 1908 that "From the beginning the urban population consisted of but a small percentage of the total, and at the present time [Kent] county remains essentially rural" (Conrad 1908:581). The canning industry prospered statewide during this era, with approximately one-quarter of Delaware's labor force employed by the industry in 1910. Even relatively small towns such as Woodside, which had grown to about 25 houses by the late 1880s, boasted two evaporators and canneries. The center of peach production gradually moved south during this era, being roughly located in Smyrna in 1880, then between Wyoming and Woodside in the mid-to-late 1880s, before moving into Sussex County after 1890. A *New York Times* article from the latter year estimated that 300,000 acres on the Delmarva Peninsula were devoted to peach orchards (Scharf 1888:1141; *New York Times* 1890:2). Within another ten years however, the apple had replaced the peach's primacy in Kent County, and the Camden-Wyoming area became a center of production (*Evening Journal* 1904:1). Despite the focus on truck and canning crops such as fruit and vegetables, corn and wheat were the true mainstays of the region (Hancock 1976:35; McVarish et al. 2005:45).

Transportation in the area continued to develop. In 1881, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore (PW&B) Railroad, which operated the Delaware Railroad, came under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Control of the PW&B, the Delaware Railroad, and smaller branch lines gave the Pennsylvania Railroad a "dominant position... in the local economy" (Coverdale and Colpitts 1947:236–240, 293–94, 362–363, 367; Munroe 2006:161). Even more significant than the logistical and administrative changes on the railroads were the improvements made to the region's highways. The 1890s saw the Good Roads Movement gain support across the United States, advocating well-built, paved roads for improved commercial and recreational transportation. The growth in the number of automobiles in the state (and the nation) gave impetus to the construction of new roads and the improvement of older ones. Despite the increasing pressure for good roads, the biggest road improvement in Delaware is attributable primarily to one man, T. Coleman DuPont (1863–1930). An engineer, industrialist, businessman, and member of the wealthy DuPont family, Coleman DuPont had become aware of the poor roads in the lower counties of Delaware while traveling to his estate on Maryland's Eastern Shore from Wilmington. Inspired by roads built in Europe and other parts of the United States, DuPont felt that he could use a portion of his considerable fortune to bankroll the construction of a great boulevard running from the north to the south of the state. "What better public improvement could I make than a modern highway and boulevard? ...the farmer and all citizens would benefit more [from] a roadway the length of the state," DuPont explained in 1913 (McVarish et al. 2005:5–6).

Though the proposal faced significant opposition from members of the press, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and even some residents of lower Delaware, construction began in 1911 and continued through the 1910s. While Coleman DuPont Road Inc. had constructed the southern

portion of the highway between Selbyville and Milford, in 1918 the state took over the project and completed the remainder using DuPont's money. Completed and formally opened in July 1924, the Dupont Highway (now US Route 13) was repeatedly widened in the 1920s and 1930s. As the highway was built, ancillary roads were upgraded as well—Camden went from all dirt roads in 1919 to all paved in 1938. The highway proved to be an economic boon to southern Delaware, much as the railroad had decades earlier. Governor John G. Townsend Jr. declared that nothing “since the building of the railroad has done so much for the development of this section of our commonwealth as the construction of this road.” (McVarish et al. 2005:10–16, 26, 28; Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:31).

Suburbanization and Early Exurbanization, 1940–1975

The greater Dover area and Kent County as a whole underwent significant change in the years following World War II, as suburbanization driven in part by the construction and subsequent expansion of Dover Air Force Base transformed the landscape. Dover's growth had been focused to the south since the 1930s and many of the businesses along South Governor's Avenue were automobile-related. New industries also moved into Dover during this time, with the International Latex Corporation constructing a new plant on the Dupont Highway north of Division Street between 1937 and 1939 (Hancock 1976:37; Carpenter 2006:3–4; Munroe 2006:231). In the mid-twentieth century, additional secondary roads and housing were constructed near the APE.

The explosive population growth in the Dover AFB vicinity changed the local demographics and landscape dramatically, representing what is probably the most major physical transformation in the history of the Camden-Wyoming area. For example, the Black population in Kent County actually grew between 1940 and 1970, as a percentage of the total population they declined from 19 to 17 percent due to the largely white influx to the housing developments surrounding the air base. To serve residents of the new housing developments, businesses and services were established nearby. As housing developments and commercial properties rapidly replaced roadfront farmland, the center of commerce shifted from downtown Dover to the newly built stores and shopping centers along U.S. 13. Road widening and improvements were needed to accommodate the greatly increased traffic on local roads. Upgrades were made to utilities and new schools were built. The magnitude of this change was such that most of the post-1950 commercial and residential development visible today along the U.S. 13 corridor can be attributed to these demographic shifts (Munroe 2006:225, 243; Czerwinski 2014:8–9).

SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The section below provides a historical overview of Survey Area 1, including the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641), as developed through background research during the Phase I and II archaeological investigations. The chain of title developed for the property during the Phase I investigation is included as Appendix B, while the information on the Rickards Farm derived from census agricultural schedules used to supplement the historical background in this report is provided as Appendix C.

Survey Area 1 (Parcels 7-02-09400-01-1200-00001 and 7-02-09400-01-1207-00001)

Survey Area 1 was part of the 600-acre Brecknock Tract granted to Alexander Humphreys in 1680. Quaker farmer Warner Mifflin purchased 436 acres of Brecknock in 1780. In 1783 he sold 112 acres, including a crossroads contained within the land, to his brother Daniel. At the crossroads, Daniel Mifflin erected a tavern and storehouse which soon evolved into a community known as Camden (Jicha and Brizzolara 1991:6, 8, 10). After Daniel Mifflin's death in about 1818, his remaining land, including Survey Area 1, was divided among his heirs (Kent County Deed X2:1a). A 34.75-acre portion of this land was acquired by Jesse Thompson in 1842 and sold to Hunn Jenkins in 1850. Jenkins called the property, with a dwelling situated along South Main Street, Oak Hill Farm (Kent County Deeds A4:74a, A4:363; Byles 1859).

In addition to the tract owned by Thompson and then Jenkins, there was also a 15-acre, 27-perch tract acquired by Abel Gibbs in 1838 (Kent County Deed M3:58a) and a 10-acre parcel acquired by Samuel Dickson in 1835 (Kent County Deed K3:15b). While the Gibbs farm was not recorded under that name in the agricultural schedules of the 1850 census, the Dickson and Thompson farms were. Valued at \$1,200 and \$2,000 respectively, both appear to have been small general farms growing wheat, corn, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, and limited amounts of market garden products. Thompson had four horses and two milk cows compared to Dickson's one of each at the time of the census, though Dickson also had three swine. Overall, it seems likely that the cereal crops of wheat, corn, and possibly even oats were the cash crop for the two farmers, with animal products and market garden products (United States Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1850:71-72).

None of the farm owners were found in the agricultural schedules of the 1860 census (USBC 1860). Between 1864 and 1866, David J. Rickards and his son John M. Rickards acquired three tracts, including Oak Hill Farm, totaling approximately 60 acres (Kent County Deeds W4:480, C5:7, C5:9). It is unclear whether the Rickards were the first to erect a dwelling within the project area, but their name is associated with one depicted in the 1868 *Atlas of the State of Delaware* (Beers 1868:52).

The 1870 census' agricultural schedules recorded a 60-acre, diversified farm belonging to "James Rickards" (almost certainly John M. Rickards from the information the population schedules) which was valued at \$8,000 (\$133.33 per acre) and had \$125 worth of farming implements and machinery. Rickards paid around \$300 per year in wages and boarding to farm laborers, at least one of whom, 17-year-old John Conner, was enumerated with the family in 1870. Rickards owned four horses, three head of cattle, and two swine, collectively valued at \$570. Winter wheat, corn, and potatoes appear to have been his primary crops, though the farm also reported producing 200 lbs. of butter—presumably more than a household could use. Notably, \$175 worth of orchard products and \$200 worth of market garden produce were reported: 17.4 percent and 19.9 percent, respectively, of the total farm production value at \$1,005 (USBC 1870a:21; USBC 1870b:3-4).

David Rickards died in 1875 (Find A Grave 2013a), leaving John M. Rickards as the sole owner of the farm. In 1880, the 60-acre farm was comprised of 45 acres of tilled land and an additional 15 acres of meadow or orchard (USBC 1880:4). Rickard's orchard on the farm had grown in importance over the past decade. As Delaware's peach production surged in the 1870s, the center of production gradually moved south and would reach Camden-Wyoming by 1885 or so (Passmore et al. 1978:71). In 1879, 50 apple trees on the farm produced a not-unimpressive 100 bushels of apples. The same year, Rickards' 1,500 peach trees produced 2,000 bushels of peaches. Together, the value of the farm's orchard products was estimated to be \$1,500—a full 75 percent of the estimated value of *all* of the farm's products. Despite this, the majority of the farm's area was still devoted to other crops, with mainstays such as wheat (285 bushels) and corn (270 bushels) still taking up a sizable amount of acreage, and 60 bushels each of Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes being grown on a combined half-acre. Rickards also kept cattle and poultry, producing 260 lbs. of butter and 150 dozen eggs in 1879 (USBC 1880:4).

In 1911, John conveyed the property to his own son, William D. Rickards, contingent on William using the farm's proceeds to support his parents (Kent County Deeds B10:165, B10:168). John died later in 1911 and by 1913, the *Farm Journal Farm Directory* indicated that William was a manager at tomato cannery (Find A Grave 2013b; Wilmer Atkinson 1913:19). After William's mother Mary died in 1915 (Find A Grave 2013c), he fully inherited the land and bequeathed it to his son W. Fred Rickards upon his own death in 1932 (Kent County Deed C21:560). Unlike his father, Fred Rickards seems to have farmed the property himself and, in 1923, the *Wilmington Morning News* referred to him as "one of the most prominent and successful fruit growers of Kent county" (*Wilmington Morning News* [WMN], 6 February 1923:5). Aerial photographs from the 1930s and 1950s depict a farm complex near the center of the parcel, with a dwelling and outbuildings stretching along both sides of a farm lane (NETR 1937, 1951, 1954) (Figure 2.4; Figure 2.5). William Fred Rickards sold 43.4 acres (including Survey Area 1) to the Allen Frear Corporation in 1964 (Kent County Deed R23:237). It was subsequently owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Wilmington's Catholic Foundation before it was acquired by the King Family in 1976 (Kent County Deeds Z23:1, W30:51). The dwelling appears to have been demolished

between 1968 and 1977 according to aerial photographs (USDA 1968, 1977), while the remaining outbuildings were removed between 1982 and 1992 (NETR 1982, 1992) (Figure 2.6; Figure 2.7).

This page has been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.

Figure 2.4: Rickards Farm Site on 1937 aerial photograph (USDA Agricultural Adjustment Administration).

This page has been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.

Figure 2.5: Rickards Farm Site on 1954 aerial photograph (USDA Agricultural and Commodity Stabilization Service).

This page has been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.

Figure 2.6: Rickards Farm Site on 1968 aerial photograph (USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service).

This page has been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.

Figure 2.7: Rickards Farm Site on 1992 aerial photograph (Delaware Department of Transportation).

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Background research using Delaware’s *Cultural and Historical Resources Information System* (CHRIS) and Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA) site files identified five previously-registered archaeological sites located within a mile radius of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) (Table 2.1). A dwelling in the vicinity of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) was identified by Jicha and Brizzolara (1991) as K06641, but this structure was not surveyed or described. The dwelling was likely associated with the agricultural complex which formerly stood in the site vicinity. Aerial imagery suggests that the dwelling identified by Jicha and Brizzolara was demolished by 1992.

Table 2.1: Previously-identified archaeological sites within 1.0 mile of the site area.

CRS Number	Site Number	Site Name	Cultural Association
K00124	7K-C-439	Camden Friends Meetinghouse	Historical
K00516	7K-C-050	Unnamed	Precontact and Historical
K00518	7K-C-043	Unnamed	Precontact
K05462	7K-C-106	Unnamed	Precontact
K06641	7K-C-473	Rickards Farm Site	Historical
K06703	7K-C-410	Lord Brothers Site	Historical

Archaeological resources documented within the 1.0-mile search radius of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) include both pre-Contact period and historical archaeological resources. Among these are the 1805 Camden Friends Meetinghouse (7K-C-439; CRS# K00124), which is listed on the NRHP.

Numerous historical architectural resources are located within the search radius, including constituent structures of the Camden Historic District and the Wyoming Historic District, as well as standalone NRHP-listed properties including Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, Starr Hill African Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, and Camden Friends Meetinghouse. The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is not located within or adjacent to these historic districts or the NRHP-listed properties mentioned above.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The Phase II archaeological investigation was undertaken to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641). The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is located within Survey Area 1 and was identified during a previous Phase I archaeological survey completed by AECOM in 2021. The site boundary encompasses 889 square meters (0.21 acres), with 687 square meters (0.17 acres) of the site falling within the APE for the West Camden Bypass project. As requested by DelDOT, a portion of the fieldwork at the site extended beyond the project's APE.

METHODS

Research Methods

Background research was undertaken as part of the Phase II archaeological investigation to supplement the site-specific historic context and chain of title for the Rickards Farm property developed during the earlier Phase I archaeological survey. During the previous survey, research was undertaken to establish a land use history and chain of title for the project's Survey Areas utilizing historic atlases and maps, aerial photographs, Kent County deeds, DHCA's CHRIS system, and other secondary literature. The supplemental research undertaken as part of the Phase II investigation included a review of primary- and secondary-source documents on file at the Delaware Public Archives in Dover, Delaware. Among the documents reviewed were the available U.S. Census agricultural schedules for the subject farmstead. Other primary and secondary sources were also consulted to assist in the evaluation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641).

Field Methods

The archaeological field effort for the project was conducted between November 1, 2021 and November 17, 2021. Phase II investigation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) consisted of supplemental shovel test pit (STP) survey, excavation of test units (TUs), and machine-excavated strip trenches. Phase II testing was conducted on an arbitrary meter grid oriented to true north, which was superimposed over the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) boundary. A total station was used to establish the grid, and the grid correlated with Phase I STPs and EUs.

In total, 10 STPs were excavated within the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) boundary to supplement the nine STPs excavated within the site boundary during the Phase I

survey (Ratini et al. 2021). Several Phase II STPs were placed to infill gridded coverage of the site at 7.5-meter (24.6-foot) intervals. The few remaining STPs were placed in judgmental locations at the discretion of the principal investigator in an effort to determine the extent of stratigraphic anomalies observed during the Phase I investigation or during Phase II gridded STP testing. Phase II STPs were numbered 1 through 10 and also given grid coordinates. All STPs were excavated with round-nose shovels. STPs measured approximately 50 centimeters (1.6 feet) in diameter. Soil characteristics (i.e., horizon designation, soil/sediment texture, Munsell color) were recorded for each STP on AECOM standardized field forms. The Phase II STP log is included as Appendix D.

Ten TUs measuring 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) square were excavated within the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641), primarily in locations where previously-excavated STPs and/or TUs yielded high concentrations of historical artifacts or in areas where documented stratigraphy suggested the potential presence of cultural features. Test units were aligned to the arbitrary site grid and numbered sequentially 11 through 20, continuing the TU numbering begun during the Phase I survey. Grid coordinates were also assigned for each TU's southwest corner. Excavation of TUs proceeded with flat-bladed shovels and trowels. Plowzone and redeposited fill horizons were excavated in a single level, while natural soil strata were excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter (0.33-foot) levels. Individual TU datums were established for recording unit depth measurements. Wall profiles were drawn to document stratigraphy. Features identified within TUs were drawn and photographed prior to excavation within the confines of the individual TU. The scale bar used for TU and strip trench photography in this report measures 90 centimeters (3.0 feet) in length, split into 15-centimeter (0.5-foot) increments.

Five strip trenches measuring 2.0 meters (6.6 feet) by 10.0 meters (32.8 feet) were excavated with the assistance of a mini-excavator utilizing a flat-bladed grading bucket. The strip trenches were laid in on the arbitrary site grid and numbered sequentially, with their southwest corner coordinates recorded. Mechanical excavation proceeded under supervision of the principal investigator, with the mini-excavator carefully removing the plowzone and exposing the underlying sediment. The surface of the underlying Bt-horizon subsoil or redeposited fill was shovel skimmed and hoed, then photographed and mapped in plan view. Consistent with the procedures set forth in the project proposal, features smaller than 0.6 meters (2.0 feet) in diameter were bisected. Larger features (including broad areas of redeposited fill) were sampled or otherwise investigated based on procedures developed in discussion with DelDOT archaeologists. Large features/stratigraphic anomalies encountered in strip trenches were investigated with a bucket auger, as well as with machine-excavated windows exposing deposits in profile.

All soil and sediment excavated from STPs and TUs was screened for artifacts through ¼-inch wire mesh by stratigraphic level. Sediment excavated from bisected features was also screened through ¼-inch wire mesh. All retained artifacts were collected in plastic bags labeled with provenience information. Due to the quantity of fragmented brick within the site, this material was

weighed by provenience and discarded in the field. Small samples of brick were collected. At the conclusion of excavation and recording, all STPs, TUs, and strip trenches were backfilled, with the ground surface restored as close to its original contours as possible. Pictures were taken during fieldwork.

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were transported to the AECOM archaeological laboratory in Burlington, New Jersey, where they were processed, cataloged, and analyzed according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Curation* (36 CFR 79). The artifact catalog is included as Appendix E; references listed in the artifact catalog are included in the bibliography. The information from laboratory analysis was entered into a Microsoft *Access* database. The objectives of laboratory processing and analysis were to determine—to the extent possible—the date, function, and cultural affiliation of artifacts, as well as to prepare the artifacts for curation. An updated site form was completed and submitted to update site boundaries (see Appendix F). The artifacts and project records will be curated at the DHCA.

4. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

SUMMARY

AECOM conducted the Phase II archaeological fieldwork between November 1, 2021 and November 17, 2021, which consisted of subsurface testing including STPs, TUs, and mechanical stripping. The goal of the Phase II investigation was to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641). An overview of Phase I and II testing of the site can be found in Figure 4.1. The site is located entirely within a former agricultural field east of the Town of Camden municipal building and police station. A retention basin associated with the municipal building is located directly south of the site, while a gas station and auto service center is located along South Main Street to the north and northwest of the site. Construction-related disturbance, including large sediment stockpiles, are present in the field to the northeast of the site.

The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) boundary delineated during the Phase I survey measured approximately 889 square meters (0.22 acres), including roughly 687 square meters (0.17 acres) within the APE for the project (Ratini et al. 2021). The Phase II investigation was undertaken within the 889 square-meter site boundary. At the request of DelDOT, a portion of the fieldwork extended outside the project APE (Figure 4.1). Subsurface archaeological testing undertaken within the site boundary during the Phase I survey included nine STPs excavated at 15-meter (49.2-foot) and 7.5-meter (24.6-foot) intervals (STPs H1, H2, J1, G3+7.5E, H1+7.5N, H2+7.5E, H1+7.5E, H2+7.5S, and H1+7.5S) as well as nine 1.0-meter-square TUs (TUs 1-3 and 5-10). In addition to subsurface testing, systematic surface collection and metal detection surveys were undertaken as part of the Phase I fieldwork effort (Ratini et al. 2021). Phase II archaeological testing included the excavation of 10 STPs (STPs 1-10), 10 1.0-meter-square TUs (TUs 11-20), and five 2.0-by-10.0-meter machine strip trenches. The combined Phase I and II fieldwork effort at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) included approximately 128.5 square meters (0.03 acres) of excavation, resulting in an approximately 14.5 percent sample of the site area.

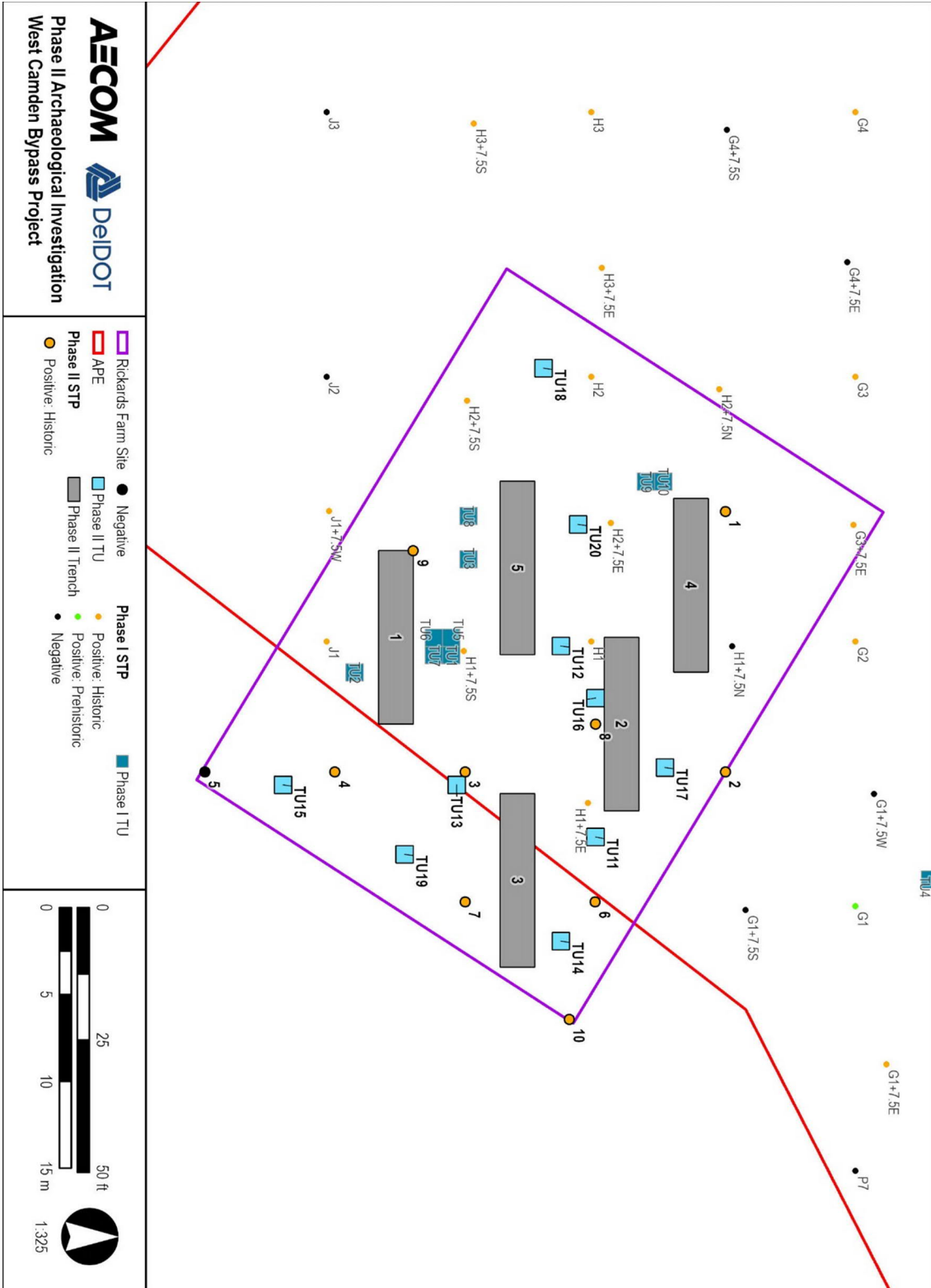


Figure 4.1: Phase I and II STP, TU, and strip trench locations at the Rickards Farm Site.

RESULTS

Shovel Test Pits (STPs)

A total of 10 STPs were excavated as part of the Phase II investigation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) to supplement shovel testing undertaken during the initial Phase I survey of the site. Seven STPs (STPs 1-7) were placed along Phase I survey transects to infill testing across the entire site boundary at 7.5-meter (24.6-foot) intervals. Phase II STPs were placed within the portion of the site extending beyond the APE, which was not originally subject to subsurface testing during the Phase I fieldwork. The remaining three STPs (STPs 8-10) were placed in judgmental locations to ascertain the extent of stratigraphic anomalies.

Stratigraphy observed in STPs was generally consistent with that encountered during the Phase I survey. A log of STP results is provided in Appendix D. In STPs 1, 2, and 10, an Ap-BA-Bt stratigraphic sequence was observed, while in STPs 4, 5, 7, and 9, the Ap horizon transitioned directly to the Bt. The Ap horizon consisted of a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam, the BA horizon consists of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam, and the Bt horizon consists of a brown (7.5YR 5/4) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam. The Ap-BA-Bt sequence was present in STPs located in the northern portion of the site, while the direct Ap-Bt sequence was observed throughout much of the rest of the site area. The remaining STPs, (STPs 3, 6, and 8) included an Ap horizon overlying varied redeposited fills extending greater than a meter in depth below ground surface. These STPs were located on the south, east, and west sides of STP H1+7.5E, respectively, suggesting a relatively broad area of deep stratigraphic truncation and infilling in the eastern portion of the site.

Eight of the 10 STPs excavated during Phase II fieldwork were positive for historical material. Historical artifacts were recovered from plowzone, BA horizon, and fill contexts. As Table 4.1 indicates, more than half of artifacts recovered from Phase II STPs were from the Ap horizon (55.6 percent, n=54). An additional one-third were recovered from redeposited fill (36.1 percent, n=35), with the remainder (n=8) identified in the BA horizon. Just one STP (STP 5) was sterile for cultural material. Artifact densities were relatively low in STPs across the site, with a mean of 9.7 artifacts per STP, though STP 8 proved a substantial outlier with 41 artifacts. In addition to the artifacts recovered, brick was weighed and discarded from the following contexts: 3.4 kilograms (7.4 pounds) from the BA horizon of STP 3, 1.5 kilograms (3.4 pounds) from the Ap horizon and 2.2 kilograms (4.8 pounds) from the fill of STP 6, and less than 0.01 kilograms (0.01 pounds) from the Ap horizon of STP 7. Additionally, brick and mortar were encountered in fill at the bottom of STP 8 at 88 centimeters below ground surface (Photograph 4.1); this deposit was subject to additional investigation following completion of Phase II shovel testing. No pre-Contact period artifacts were recovered from Phase II STPs.

Table 4.1: Artifacts recovered from Phase II STPs by stratum.

	Ap	BA	Fill	Total
Ceramic				29
Brick, Fragment			3	3
Button	1			1
Pearlware	1	1		2
Porcelain, Hard Paste	3		1	4
Redware	4	1	1	6
Unid. Refined Earthenware	2			2
White Granite	2			2
Whiteware	7	1	1	9
Fauna				1
Shell Fragment			1	1
Glass				42
Container Glass	14	3	4	21
Indeterminate			1	1
Lamp Glass		1	2	3
Tumbler, Packer			1	1
Window Glass	10	1	5	16
Lithic				1
Cinder	1			1
Metal				23
Hook	1			1
Indeterminate	3			3
Nail	4		15	19
Other				1
Mortar	1			1
Total	54	8	35	97



Photograph 4.1: Brick observed in fill deposit in STP 8 at 88 cm below ground surface (trowel indicates north).

Test Units (TUs)

Ten one-meter square TUs were excavated during the Phase II fieldwork at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) to increase the artifact sample from the site, further investigate stratigraphic anomalies, and attempt to identify cultural features associated with the historical occupation of the site (Photograph 4.2). On-site meetings with DelDOT archaeologists were undertaken during the course of fieldwork to review fieldwork progress and discuss placement of TUs and strip trenches. Results of the Phase I survey and the supplemental Phase II STPs guided placement of the Phase II TUs. Test Units 11 through 14, 16, 17, and 19 were all placed in areas where Phase I and Phase II survey indicated high artifact densities and suggested the presence of stratigraphic anomalies or potential subsurface features. Test Units 15, 18, and 20 were placed to expand sampling coverage beyond the suspected core of the site.



Photograph 4.2: Excavation of TU 19 in progress.

Stratigraphy observed in TUs was generally consistent with that observed during shovel testing. Natural stratigraphy was observed in TUs 12, 15, 18, 19, and 20 (Photograph 4.3). The same Ap-Bt horizon sequence documented in STPs was observed in each of these TUs with the exception of TU 15, which exhibited the Ap-BA-Bt sequence. Excavation in each of these TUs proceeded at least 10 centimeters (0.33 feet) into subsoil. No cultural features were found in TUs 12, 15, 18, 19 and 20.

In the remainder of TUs (TUs 11, 13, 14, 16, and 17), one or more redeposited fills were encountered beneath the Ap horizon, typically extending to the termination of TU excavation at 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) below ground surface or otherwise capping truncated subsoil or substratum sediment. Test units in which redeposited fill was present were concentrated in the eastern portion of the site. Because these fill deposits extended across the entirety of the TUs in plan, these deposits were not initially given feature designations. Subsequent strip trenching helped to clarify the spatial extent and relationships of some of these fill deposits, which were assigned feature designations upon later analysis.



Photograph 4.3: TU 19 north wall profile demonstrating plowzone (Ap)-subsoil (Bt) stratigraphy at the site.

The fill deposits encountered in TUs 11, 16, and 17 were collectively designated Feature 4A. Feature 4A represents a broad area of ground disturbance infilled with redeposited sediment and demolition debris. Though the characteristics recorded for the fill deposits in each of these three units varied, the close proximity of these TUs coupled with the extent and compositional variability of this disturbance demonstrated in Strip Trench 2 supports a depositional relationship between these deposits. Thus, Feature 4A serves as an umbrella designation for the broad ground disturbance identified in these units, while individual fill deposits in the TUs were classified sequentially as feature fills. Because these deposits were revised from their original designations, some of the numerical designations of spatially distinct feature fills appear out of order in the discussion below.

In TU 11, Feature 4A Fill 5 was present below the plowzone and extended to the terminus of the TU at 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) below ground surface. An STP was extended in the floor of TU 11 to determine the depth of the deposit, which continued an additional 40 centimeters and capped truncated C-horizon substratum. The Feature 4A Fill 5 consisted of a mottled, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam with a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay. Inclusions within the fill included red bricks and brick bats, mortar fragments, and a large piece of an ornamental terracotta chimney pot retained from the north wall of the unit (Photograph 4.4). In total, 38.0 kilograms (83.8 pounds) of brick was recovered and discarded from Feature 4A Fill 5 in TU 11. Artifacts recovered from the deposit in TU 11 consisted

primarily of intermixed household and architectural debris, with a piece of synthetic rubber suggesting that the deposit dates to the twentieth century.



Photograph 4.4: TU 11 north wall profile showing terra cotta chimney pot fragment and disarticulated brick debris in Feature 4A fill (note the STP in the TU's northeast corner).

Feature 4A was again identified in TU 16, located 7.0 meters (23.0 feet) west of TU 11. In this TU, three distinct deposits associated with the feature were encountered beneath the Ap horizon, designated Feature 4A Fills 1, 2, and 3. Figure 4.2 presents a profile of TU 16's west wall with a description of these three mottled feature fills. Disarticulated red bricks were present throughout each of these fill deposits but were concentrated near the base of Feature 4A Fill 3 at the bottom of excavation (Photograph 4.5). In total, 5.3 kilograms (11.6 pounds) of brick were recovered and discarded from Feature 4A Fill 1, 13.7 kilograms (30.2 pounds) from Feature 4A Fill 2, and 34.7 kilograms (76.4 pounds) from Feature 4A Fill 3. As in TU 11, the Feature 4A fill deposits in TU 16 contained a mix of primarily household and architectural debris, intermixed with smaller quantities of other items. A polystyrene foam cup recovered from Feature 4A Fill 3, roughly a meter below ground surface provides a terminus post quem (TPQ) of 1957 for the deposit. This

suggests that Feature 4A is associated with the demolition of the Rickards farmstead during the latter half of the twentieth century.



Photograph 4.5: Excavation of Feature 4A in progress at 99 cm below datum in TU 16.

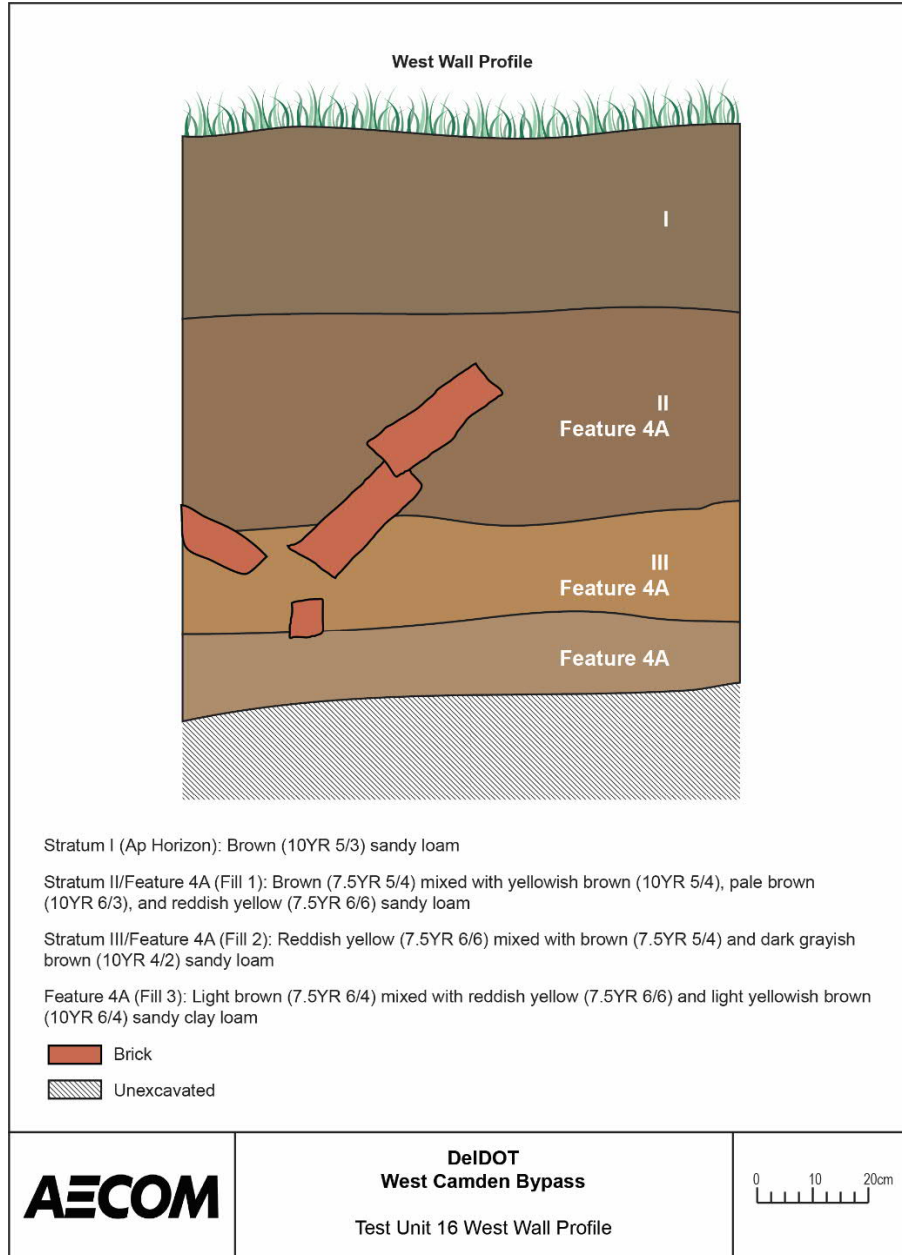


Figure 4.2: TU 16 west wall profile.

In TU 17, located 5.7 meters (18.7 feet) northwest of TU 11, Feature 4A Fill 4 was identified beneath the Ap horizon. This deposit consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), brown (10YR 4/3), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam containing concrete fragments, a cinder block, and artifacts consisting primarily of household items, metal hardware, and knob-and-tube electrical insulators. A fragment of copper wire was also identified in this deposit. When excavation reached a depth of 65 centimeters (2.1 feet) below datum (55 centimeters [1.8 feet] below ground surface), two additional deposits were encountered in the northeastern and eastern portions of the unit, including a red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy loam and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and red (2.5YR 4/8)

sandy loam containing very dense heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments and chunks of mortar. At this point, a 50-by-50-centimeter (1.6-by-1.6-foot) STP was excavated in Feature 4A Fill 4 in TU 17's southwest corner. Within 18 centimeters (0.6 feet), the STP encountered a large, irregular fragment of poured concrete (Photograph 4.6; Figure 4.3). Regular probing across the floor of TU 17 indicated that this concrete fragment (or other solid debris) continued at varying depths beneath the remnant fill across the TU. An aluminum can pull tab was recovered from Feature 4A Fill 4 in the shallow STP excavated prior to encountering the concrete fragment, suggesting a 1962 terminus post quem for the deposit. This also confirmed the post-mid-twentieth century date for Feature 4A. Based on this, excavation of TU 17 was suspended.



Photograph 4.6: Feature 4A in TU 17, underlain by a large fragment of concrete debris visible in STP, southwest unit corner.

Feature 4B was identified in both TUs 13 and 14, both located in the eastern portion of the site a short distance southeast of Feature 4A. Strip Trench 3—subsequently placed between the two TUs—established that both redeposited fills encountered in TU 13 and 14 are part of a broad area of disturbance related to widespread twentieth-century excavation. A direct relationship between the post-mid-twentieth-century disturbance represented by Feature 4A in TUs a few meters to the northeast is suspected based on similar mottled fill deposits and the horizontal extent of disturbance documented through unit and strip trench excavation. In TU 13, Feature 4B Fill 1 was identified beneath the plowzone and consisted of a heavily mottled deposit of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) and brown (7.5YR 5/4) sandy clay loam with inclusions of intermixed yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam. The deposit was present in all

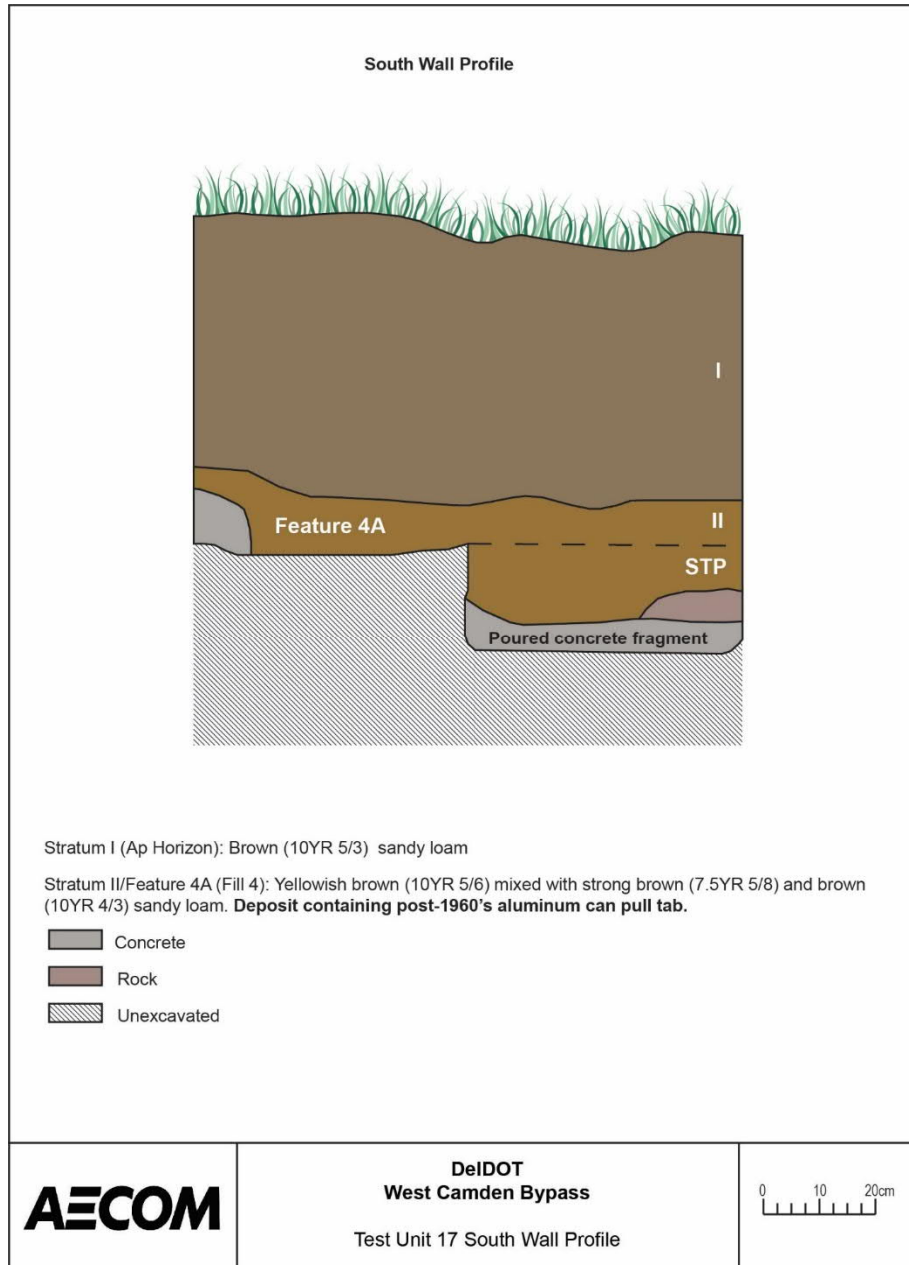


Figure 4.3. Test Unit 17 South Wall Profile.

walls of the TU, though Bt-horizon subsoil was encountered in the northeastern portion of the unit. North and east wall profiles suggest that Feature 4B includes an irregular subsoil cut. In the western and southern portions of TU 13, Feature 4B fill continues below the bottom of excavation at 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) below ground surface. In TU 14, Feature 4B was also encountered below the plowzone and designated Feature 4B Fill 2, though not stratigraphically beneath Feature 4B Fill 1. In this unit, the Feature 4B fill consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam mottled with brown (7.5YR 5/4), grayish brown (10YR 5/2), and reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy

loam. The deposit was present across the entire unit, measuring approximately 36 centimeters (1.2 feet) thick and overlying truncated Bt-horizon subsoil (Figure 4.4; Photograph 4.7).

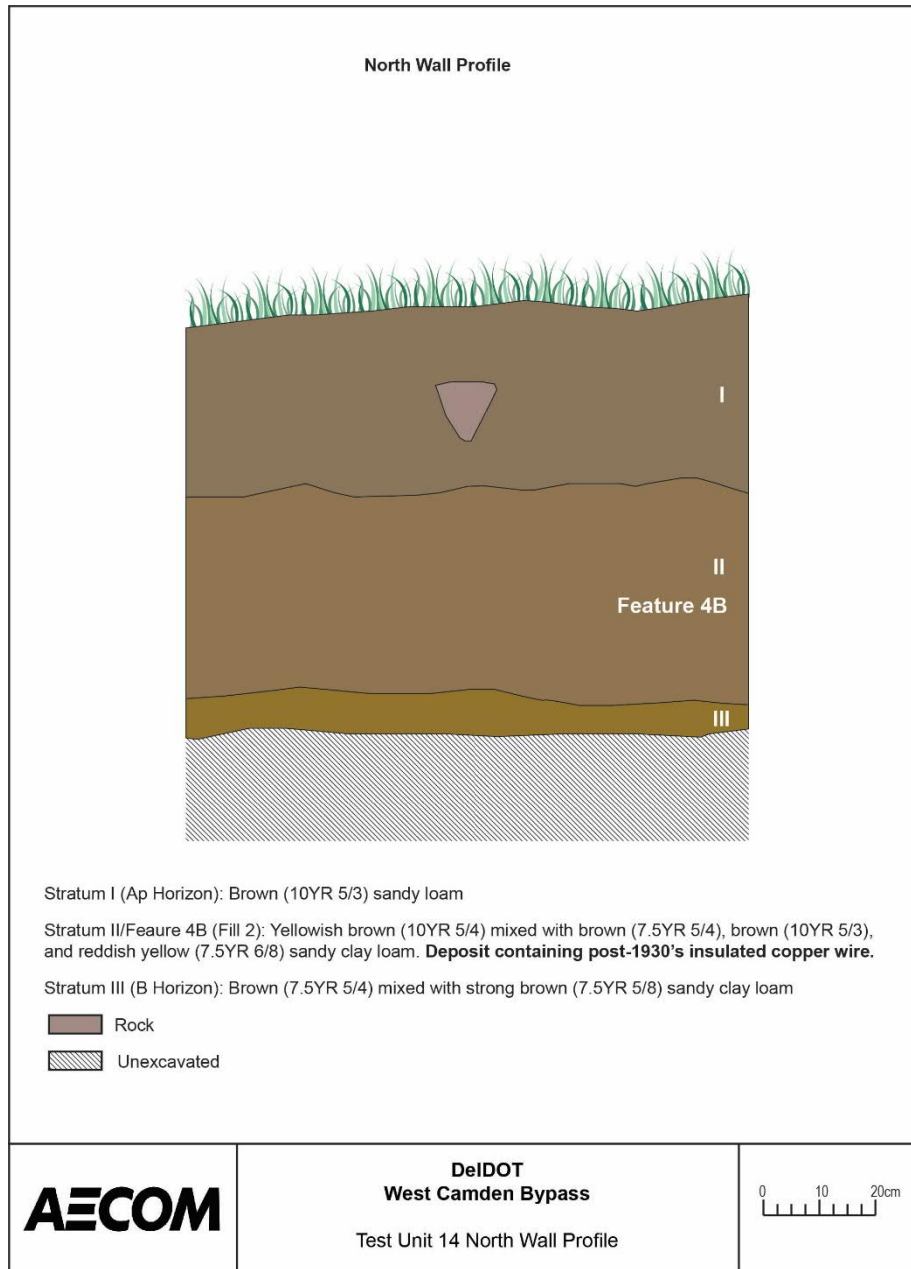


Figure 4.4. Test Unit 14 North Wall Profile.



Photograph 4.7: Feature 4B visible in the north wall profile of TU 14.

Only a small quantity of household and architectural debris (n=11) was recovered from Feature 4B in TU 13, including 7.1 kilograms (15.6 pounds) of fragmented brick. The presence of white granite ware ceramic fragments, produced between circa 1840 and the 1930s, suggest that material associated with the Rickards family occupation of the farmstead is present in this deposit. However, the small artifact sample from Feature 4B in TU 13 precludes a more precise chronological association of this deposit. In TU 14, a greater quantity of material was recovered from Feature 4B, including artifacts from household, personal, fuel, electrical, lighting, architectural, activities, food-related, and indeterminate functional groups. A fragment of synthetic rubber-insulated copper wire suggests a TPQ postdating circa 1933, though this artifact is likely mid-twentieth century or later (Zuidema et al. 2011:47-48). Other diagnostic materials from this deposit included sherds of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and Albany-slipped stoneware, as well as a wire nail, suggesting intermixing of nineteenth- and twentieth- century materials.

Table 4.2 provides a summary of artifacts recovered from TUs at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) by functional group. A total of 1,278 artifacts were recovered from Phase II TUs. Items in the Household functional group were most commonly recovered, comprising 40.1 percent (n=513) of items from TUs. This functional group includes primarily bottle and container glass, as well as ceramic fragments. Architectural material such as iron nails, window glass and brick comprise 29.0 percent (n=371) of the assemblage from the TUs. This functional group is underrepresented based on the brick sampling procedures. Brick was recovered in relatively small

amounts from the plowzone across the site, with an average plowzone-derived brick weight of 1.2 kilograms (2.7 pounds). By weight, brick was densest in Feature 4A fills in TUs 16 and 11. Feature 4A Fill 3 in TU 16 contained 34.7 kilograms (76.4 pounds) of brick, while Feature 4A Fill 5 in TU 11 contained 30.4 kilograms (67.0 pounds).

The only other functional group representing more than five percent of the TU artifact assemblage is Indeterminate materials, comprising 22.4 percent (n=286). This category of artifacts includes items such as: faunal material, heavily corroded iron fragments, wood fragments, and pieces of plastic and synthetic rubber. Indeterminate materials were densely concentrated in the Feature 4A fill in TU 17, consisting mostly of corroded iron items.

Test Units at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) averaged 127.8 artifacts per unit. Artifacts were concentrated most heavily in TU 17 (n=396) and TU 16 (n=159), both located in the northeastern portion of the site. Brick density by weight was also highest in this portion of the site (TUs 16 and 11) which includes the broad-area disturbance designated Feature 4A. Artifact counts seem to decline with greater distance from the northeastern portion of the site, as the two TUs with the lowest counts include TU 15 (n=42) and TU 18 (n=62), located in the far southern and the far western areas of the site, respectively.

Table 4.2: Artifacts recovered from Phase II TUs by functional group.

TU/Stratum	Activities	Architectural	Arms	Electrical	Food Related	Fuel	Hardware	Household	Indeterminate	Lighting	Personal	Toy/ Recreation
11												
Ap	0	15	2	0	0	0	1	22	5	1	0	0
Feat 4A Fill 5	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	2	1	0
12												
Ap	0	37	0	0	3	0	0	27	16	12	0	0
13												
Ap	2	42	0	0	0	0	1	49	5	4	1	0
Feat 4B Fill 1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0
14												
Ap	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	2
Feat 4B Fill 2	2	15	0	1	1	1	0	12	21	2	1	0
15												
Ap	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	34	3	0	0	0
16												
Ap	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	1	0	0
Feat 4A Fill 1	1	22	2	0	0	0	0	21	7	3	0	0
Feat 4A Fill 2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	0

TU/Stratum	Activities	Architectural	Arms	Electrical	Food Related	Fuel	Hardware	Household	Indeterminate	Lighting	Personal	Toy/ Recreation
Feat 4A Fill 3	0	5	1	0	1	1	1	24	4	0	0	0
17												
Ap	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	4	0	0
Feat 4A Fill 4	1	52	0	13	0	0	6	81	201	0	1	0
18												
Ap	0	15	0	0	1	1	0	27	2	15	1	0
19												
Ap	3	44	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	3	0	1
20												
Ap	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	1
Total	13	371	5	14	6	3	9	513	286	49	5	4

Strip Trenching

Five strip trenches were excavated to further sample the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) (Photograph 4.8; Figure 4.1). The goals of strip trenching were to identify potential cultural features associated with the historical occupation of the site and to investigate the nature and extent of stratigraphic anomalies observed during excavation of STPs and TUs. The plowzone was mechanically removed via a mini-excavator using a flat-bladed grading bucket to expose the surface of the underlying subsoil or other sub-plowzone deposits. Following mechanical stripping, the subsoil was subject to shovel skimming and hoeing to identify any potential features. Plow scars were observed at the Ap-Bt horizon interface in Strip Trenches 1 and 5. In addition, Table 4.3 provides a summary of the results of strip trenching. Results of each Strip Trench are discussed individually below.

Table 4.3: Summary of the results of strip trenching during the Phase II investigation.

Trench	Grid Coordinates (SW Corner)	Dimensions	Orientation	Features Identified	Feature Description
1	(520, 513)	2 x 10 m	E-W	none	
2	(525, 526)	2 x 10 m	E-W	4A	Broad area of disturbance infilled with demolition debris
3	(534, 520)	2 x 10 m	E-W	4B	Broad area of disturbance infilled with demolition debris
4	(517, 530)	2 x 10 m	E-W	4C 5 6	Broad area of disturbance infilled with demolition debris Disturbance/excavation infilled with demolition debris Disturbance/excavation infilled with demolition debris
5	(516, 520)	2 x 10 m	E-W	3	Modern backhoe cut



Photograph 4.8: Excavation of Strip Trench 2 in progress.

Strip Trench 1

Strip Trench 1 was excavated 0.5 meters (1.6 feet) south of the four-unit block comprised of TUs 1, 5, 6, and 7, in which Feature 1 was identified during the Phase I survey (Photograph 4.9). The presence of an intact early twentieth-century refuse pit feature in this block of TUs suggested the potential for additional historical features in the vicinity. Excavation of Strip Trench 1 proceeded to the Ap-Bt horizon interface. Except for some small plow scars, no features were identified in Strip Trench 1.



Photograph 4.9: Overview of Strip Trench 1 facing east (note the minor plow scars, center right).

Strip Trench 2

Strip Trench 2 was excavated between TUs 16 and 17, both of which exhibited deep twentieth-century fill deposits containing apparent demolition debris underlying the Ap horizon (designated Feature 4A in TU 16) (Photograph 4.10; Photograph 4.11). Strip Trench 2 was placed adjacent to the north edge of TU 16 and 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) south of TU 17 in an effort to investigate the extent and relationship of fill deposits in the two TUs. The westernmost portion of Strip Trench 2 included Bt-horizon subsoil underneath the plowzone. An angled cut in the subsoil was observed running north-south across the trench, approximately two meters from the west wall. This cut was demarcated by heavily mottled redeposited sediment which underlaid the plowzone in the eastern 7.5 to 8.0 meters (24.6 to 26.2 feet) of Strip Trench 2.

This redeposited fill extending throughout much of Strip Trench 2 included the deposit encountered in TU 16 designated Feature 4A, a designation which was expanded to include the entire fill deposit extending across the trench (Figure 4.5). Inclusions noted within the Feature 4A fill in Strip Trench 2 included red brick fragments, a 0.8-by-0.5-meter (2.6-by-1.6-foot) concrete

slab, heavily corroded ferrous metal objects, polystyrene foam, and ceramic insulators associated with knob-and-tube electrical wiring. A bucket auger was used to ascertain the approximate depth of Feature 4A across Strip Trench 2. Augers placed in the center of Strip Trench 2 both 3.0 and 5.0 meters (9.8 and 16.4 feet) east of the trench's west wall indicated the fill continued approximately 90 centimeters (3.0 feet) below trench grade at the Ap-Feature 4A interface to C-horizon substratum sediment. An additional auger test 9.0 meters (29.5 feet) east of the trench's west wall was advanced 158 centimeters (5.2 feet) below trench grade, but did not encounter substratum sediment, suggesting that the redeposited fill deepens to the east.

In-field consultation with DeIDOT archaeologist Joseph Prego on November 16, 2021 concluded that excavation of TU 16 resulted in sufficient sampling of the Feature 4A deposit, previously determined to be of post-mid-twentieth-century deposition. Based on the discussion with DeIDOT, however, mechanical excavation of a deep window within Strip Trench 2 was undertaken to document this deposit in profile (Photograph 4.12; Figure 4.6). A 2.0-meter-wide (6.6-foot-wide) window was excavated in the western portion of Strip Trench 2, extending from 2.0 to 4.0 meters (6.6 to 13.1 feet) east of the trench's west wall and continuing 1.42 meters (4.7 feet) below ground surface to C-horizon. The south wall profile in this window revealed two distinct, mottled deposits associated with Feature 4A, which dipped to the east and rested on a gravelly sand C-horizon. The deeper of the Feature 4A deposits terminated at 107 centimeters (3.5 feet) below ground surface, roughly the same depth as the feature terminus in nearby TU 16. Consistent with previous observations, this bottom deposit of Feature 4A included disarticulated brick and brick rubble, insulated copper wire, and fragments of vinyl siding suggesting that Feature 4A is likely associated with the twentieth-century demolition of an on-site structure.



Photograph 4.10: Overview of Strip Trench 2 facing east. Note the subsoil cut, scored in the foreground.



Photograph 4.11: Overview of Strip Trench 2 facing west.

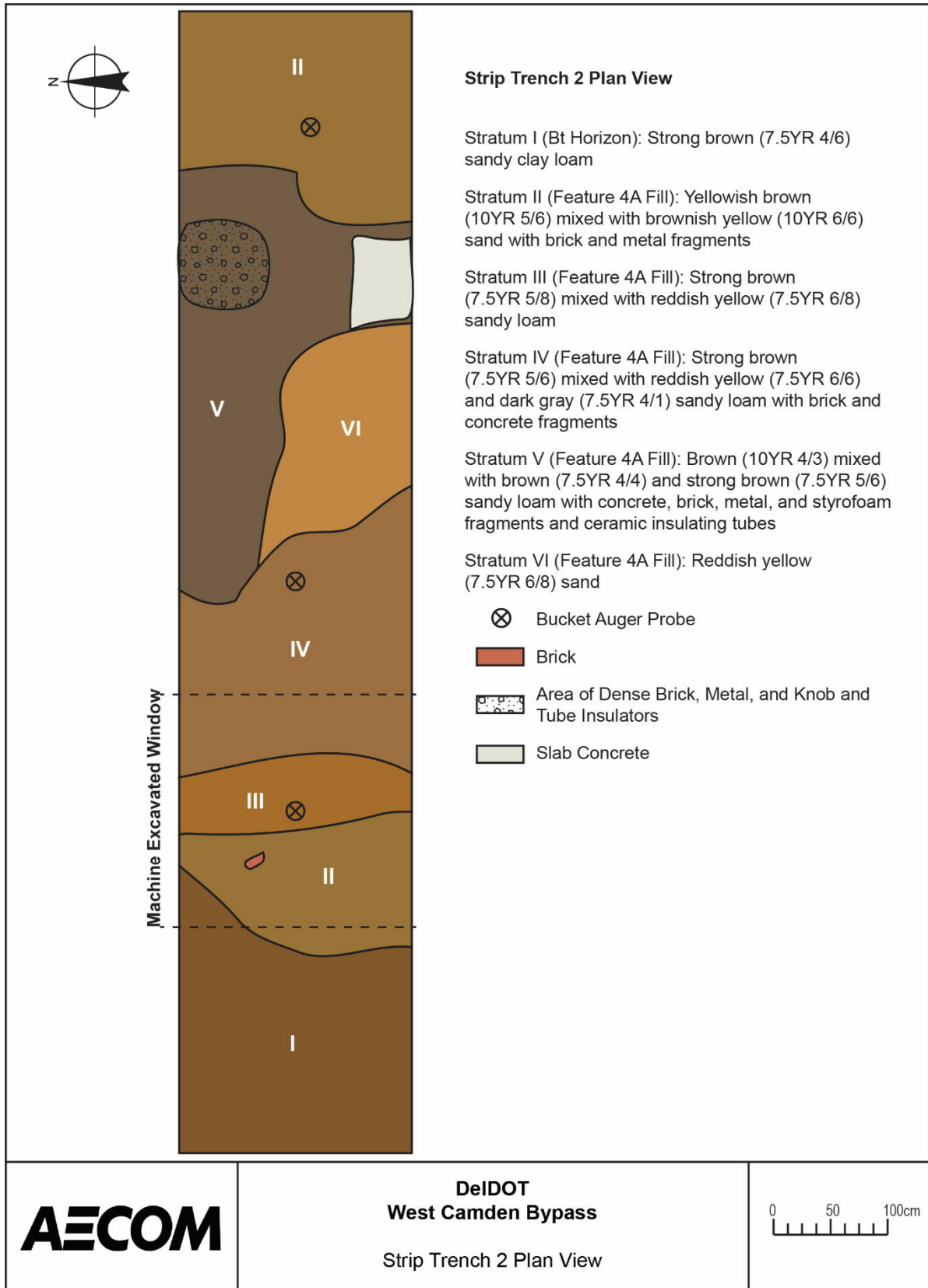


Figure 4.5: Plan view of Strip Trench 2.



Photograph 4.12: Strip Trench 2 machine-excavated window south wall profile. Note the vinyl siding and brick fragment in the Feature 4A fill, bottom left.

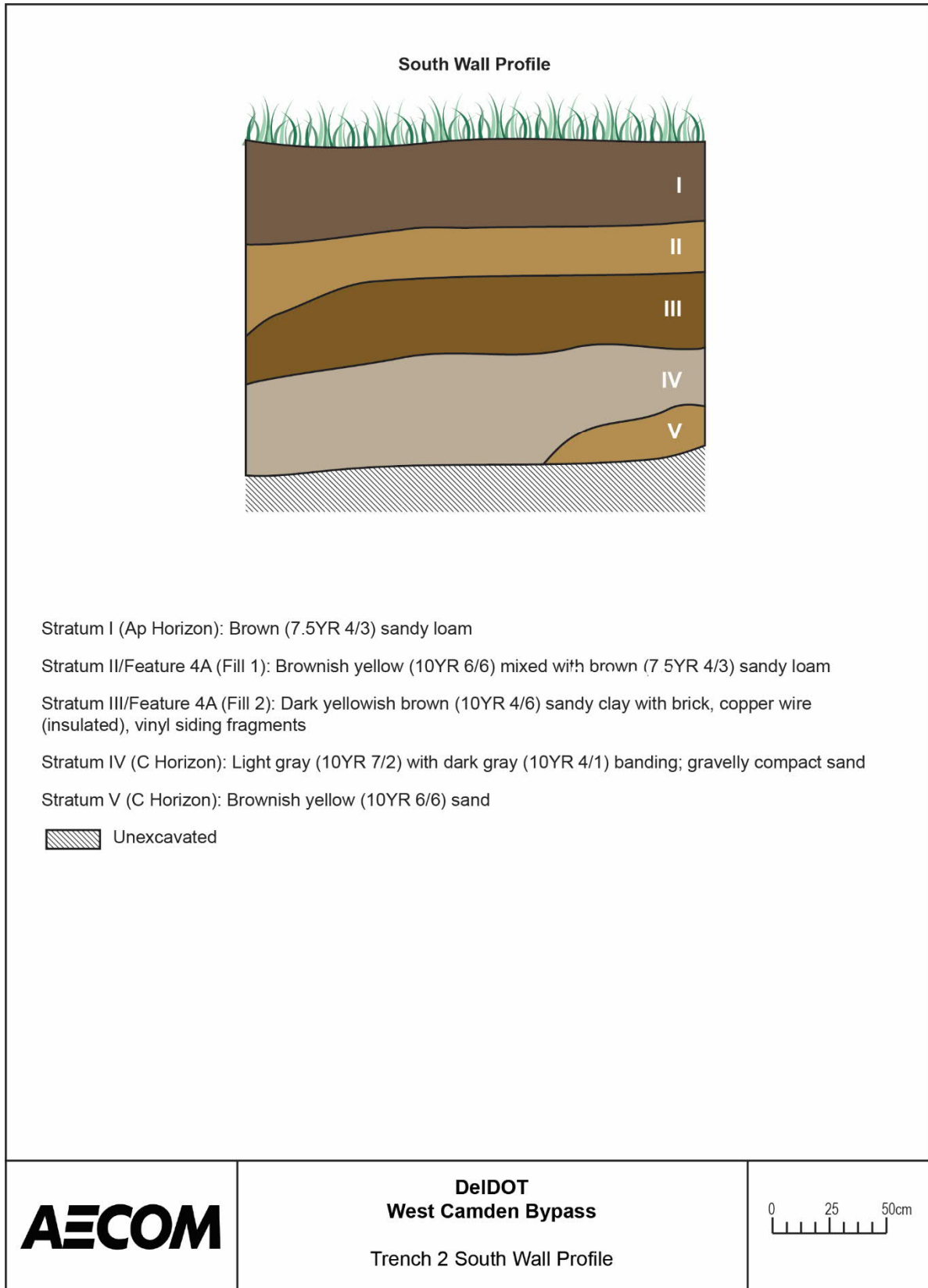


Figure 4.6: South wall profile of the machine-excavated window in Strip Trench 2.

Strip Trench 3

Strip Trench 3 was placed in the easternmost portion of the site between TUs 13 and 14 to further investigate the extent and relationship of fill deposits encountered in these two units (Figure 4.7; Photograph 4.13). Excavation of Strip Trench 3 revealed two heavily mottled redeposited fills extending across the entirety of the trench. These fill deposits were collectively designated Feature 4B, as their relationship to Feature 4A in Trench 2 was uncertain, though both deposits appear to represent large-area disturbances infilled with demolition debris. The first fill deposit comprising Feature 4B, apparently consisting of intermixed and redeposited plowzone/topsoil and subsoil sediment, was present in the center and northwestern portion of Strip Trench 3. This deposit contained scattered brick fragments at the Ap-Fill interface. A bucket auger was used to investigate the depth of this deposit, which continued roughly 83 centimeters (2.7 feet) below trench grade at 3.0 meters from the trench's west wall and 76 centimeters (2.5 feet) below trench grade in the center of the trench (5.0 meters [16.4 feet] from the west wall). The fill appears to overlie truncated subsoil.

The second fill deposit observed in Strip Trench 3 was a darker and more heavily mottled mix of plowzone/topsoil and apparent subsoil sediment. This deposit was present across the eastern half of the trench as well as the trench's southwestern quadrant. Artifacts noted at the surface of this deposit included brick and concrete fragments, as well as shards of window glass. A bucket auger was advanced to subsoil at 45 centimeters (1.5 feet) below trench grade in this deposit, 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) from the trench's east wall. The bucket augers indicate that the Feature 4B fill deposits encountered in Strip Trench 3 become shallower to the east, but they appear to continue to or beyond the edge of the site boundary. The inclusion of architectural materials including fragmented brick, concrete, and window glass suggest the likelihood that the ground disturbance observed in Strip Trench 3 may be related to a structural demolition event. The sub-plowzone fill deposits encountered in TUs 13 and 14 are believed to be directly associated with Feature 4B. In consultation with the DelDOT archaeologist, additional sampling of Feature 4B within Strip Trench 3 was considered unnecessary, given the previous sampling of this broad deposit in adjacent TUs.



Photograph 4.13: Overview of Strip Trench 3 facing east.

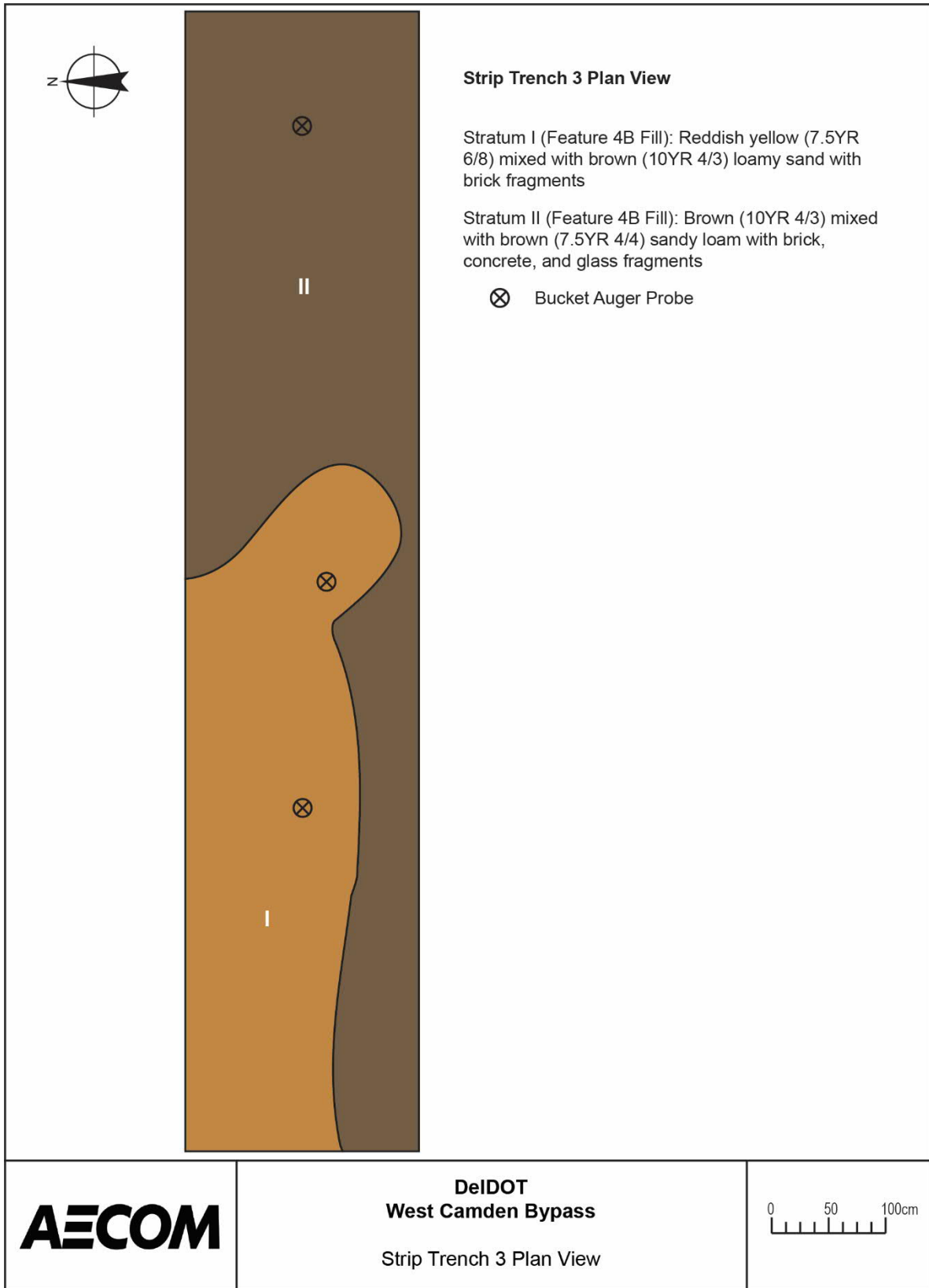


Figure 4.7: Plan view of Strip Trench 3.

Strip Trench 4

Strip Trench 4 was excavated to the northwest of Strip Trench 2 to expand coverage in the northern portion of the site (Figure 4.8; Photograph 4.14). Excavation of Strip Trench 4 revealed a narrow swath of Bt-horizon subsoil in the easternmost 4.0 meters (13.1 feet) of the trench, cut by two features designated Features 5 and 6 in the southeast and northeast corners of the trench, respectively. Both features appeared to be composed of identical feature fill. Feature 5 was bisected, with the western portion of the feature within the confines of Strip Trench 4 excavated (Figure 4.9; Photograph 4.15; Photograph 4.16). Excavation revealed two deposits to the feature, including an 18-centimeter (0.6-foot) thick upper feature fill and a lower, 52-centimeter (1.7-foot) thick feature fill overlying subsoil. The feature floor appears to slope eastward to a depth of 70 centimeters (2.3 feet) below trench grade at the bisect line, with Feature 5 continuing into the eastern and southern walls of Strip Trench 4.

Artifacts recovered from the Feature 5 fill include: architectural materials (including brick, wire nails, and window glass), fuel items (coal fragments), household debris (including bottle/container glass and refined earthenware fragments), lighting-related material (lamp glass), and a variety of other items (a bone fragment, wood and wood charcoal, and indeterminate iron fragments). A machine-made bottle glass fragment provides a twentieth-century TPQ of 1905 for the upper Feature 5 fill deposit, while a wire nail in the lower feature fill included a wire nail indicating a TPQ of 1885. However, the two deposits may not actually be so divergent in date given the relatively small artifact sample and the indications of temporally-intermixed materials. For instance, the upper Feature 5 fill deposit included a pearlware sherd intermixed with machine-made bottle glass. Feature 5 had a squared western end within Strip Block 4 and a relatively linear cut along its northern edge. Given this rectilinear shape, its twentieth-century date from a small artifact sample, and its location just two meters north of Trench 2 (which contained an area of widespread twentieth-century disturbance), Feature 5 may represent additional demolition-related disturbance or an excavation for burial of demolition debris.

Feature 6, located just 0.4 meters (1.3 feet) north of Feature 5 in Strip Trench 4, included an identical feature fill, though it had a somewhat more amorphous shape than the rectilinear Feature 5 (Photograph 4.17). Upon consultation with DeIDOT, it was concluded that these two features were very likely to be associated and additional sampling of Feature 6 was considered unnecessary (Joseph Prego, personal communication, November 17, 2021). A small-diameter soil probe advanced in Feature 6 indicated a transition from feature fill to substratum sediment at 42 centimeters (1.4 feet) below trench grade, suggesting that this feature was slightly shallower than the Feature 5 bisect. Both Features 5 and 6 are believed to be disturbance or pits excavated for burial of farmstead demolition debris during the twentieth century.

In the westernmost 6.0 meters (19.7 feet) of Strip Trench 4, the plowzone was underlain by two distinct fills which appeared to be intermixed and redeposited plowzone/topsoil, BA-horizon, and Bt-horizon subsoil sediment. Consistent with broad-area fill deposits encountered in other trenches at the site, these fills were collectively designated Feature 4C. Feature 4C was believed to represent additional ground disturbance associated with the latter twentieth-century demolition of the farmstead, similar to the broad areas of infilled ground disturbance represented by Features 4A and 4B a short distance to the east. Upon discussion with DelDOT archaeologist Joseph Prego, additional investigation of Feature 4C consisted of a mechanically-excavated window to document the deposit in profile. A 2.0-meter (6.6-foot) wide window was excavated via mini-excavator from 3.5 to 5.5 meters (11.5 to 18.0 feet) east of Strip Trench 4's west wall. The north wall profile of Feature 4C indicated that the western fill deposit underlaid the eastern fill, resting upon truncated sand and gravel substratum. Feature 4C appeared to become shallower to the west, extending just 0.4 meters (1.3 feet) beneath the plowzone. The apparent westerly-decreasing depth of Feature 4C may suggest that ground disturbance associated with demolition of the farmstead in the second half of the twentieth century was focused primarily in the north and easternmost portions of the site.



Photograph 4.14: Overview of Strip Trench 4 facing west.

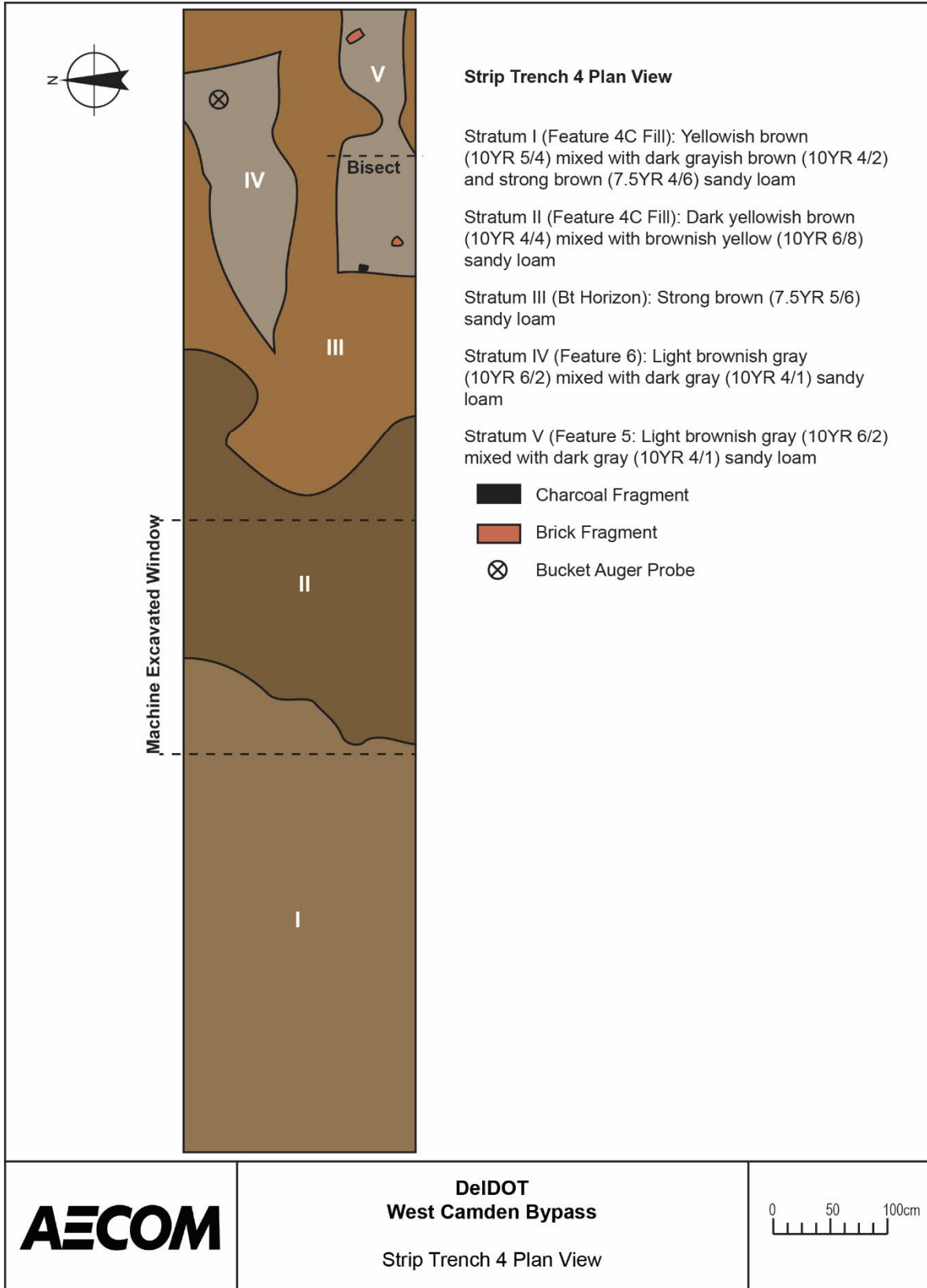


Figure 4.8: Plan view of Strip Trench 4.



Photograph 4.15: Plan view of Feature 5 in Strip Trench 4.



Photograph 4.16: Feature 5 east bisect profile.

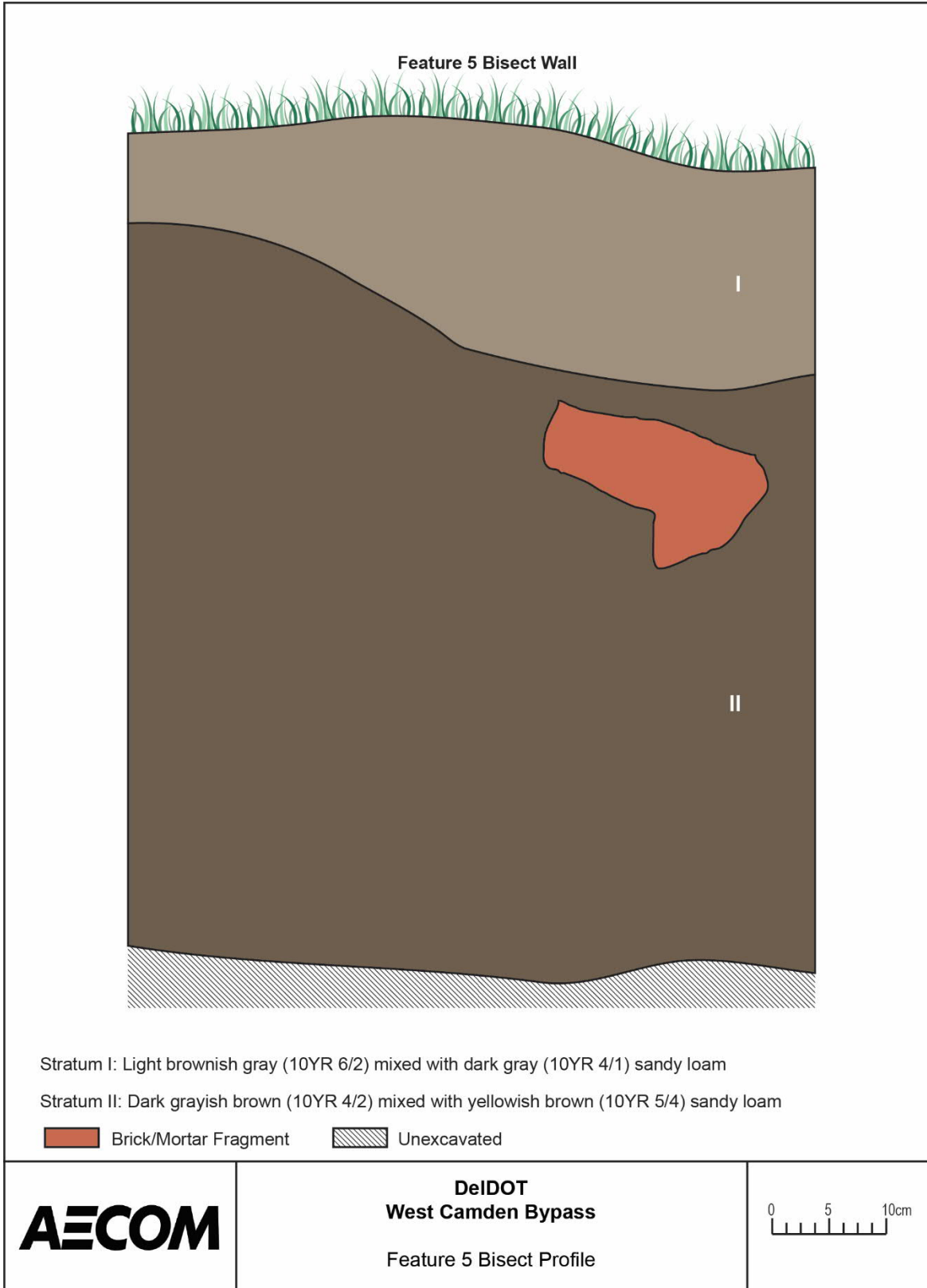


Figure 4.9: Profile of Feature 5 east bisect in Strip Trench 4.



Photograph 4.17: Overview of Feature 6 in Strip Trench 4 facing west.

Strip Trench 5

Strip Trench 5 was excavated in the center-west portion of the site 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) north of TUs 3 and 8, and 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) and 2.0 meters (6.6 feet) south of TUs 12 and 20, respectively. Excavation revealed Bt-horizon subsoil underlying the Ap-horizon across much of Strip Trench 5 (Photograph 4.18; Photograph 4.19). A large, pronounced plow scar was observed running northeast-southwest in the far eastern portion of the trench (Figure 4.10). Additionally, some minor, irregular-shaped bioturbation was noted in the center of the trench. One large, infilled cut was observed in the western portion of Strip Trench 5. This cut had roughly linear edges and squared-off corners, suggestive of mechanical excavation. It measured 3.4 meters (11.2 feet) east-west along its longest axis and extended north-south across the 2.0-meter (6.6-foot) wide trench on an apparent northwest-southeast orientation. Two distinct fill deposits comprising this cut were observed, including a small area of darker mottled soil, and the larger, primary fill consisting of apparent mottled subsoil and plowzone/topsoil. The latter deposit appeared nearly identical to the Feature 3 fill documented in TU 3 during the Phase I survey of the site. The similar mottled coloration, orientation of the cut within Strip Trench 5, apparently machine-excavated edges, and 1.5-meter (4.9-foot) distance from TU 3 all suggest that the infilled cut identified in Strip Trench 5 is likely a continuation of Feature 3. Feature 3 was documented during the Phase I survey as a modern trench or excavation made by a backhoe or other machine with a toothed bucket. Bucket auger probes placed within the Feature 3 fill in Strip Trench 5 were advanced to 26 and 50 centimeters (0.9 and 1.6 feet), with both probes terminating at refusal on disarticulated brick

rubble. Like the broad-area disturbances in the northern and eastern portions of the site, the disturbance observed in Strip Trench 5 may also be associated with the twentieth-century demolition of farmstead structures or burial of associated demolition debris. In consultation with DelDOT archaeologist Joseph Prego, additional sampling of this deposit in Strip Trench 5 was not undertaken, given the previous sampling of Feature 3 in TU 3 during the Phase I survey.



Photograph 4.18: Overview of Strip Trench 5 facing west.



Photograph 4.19: Overview of Strip Trench 5 facing east. Note the rectilinear cut associated with Feature 3 in the foreground.

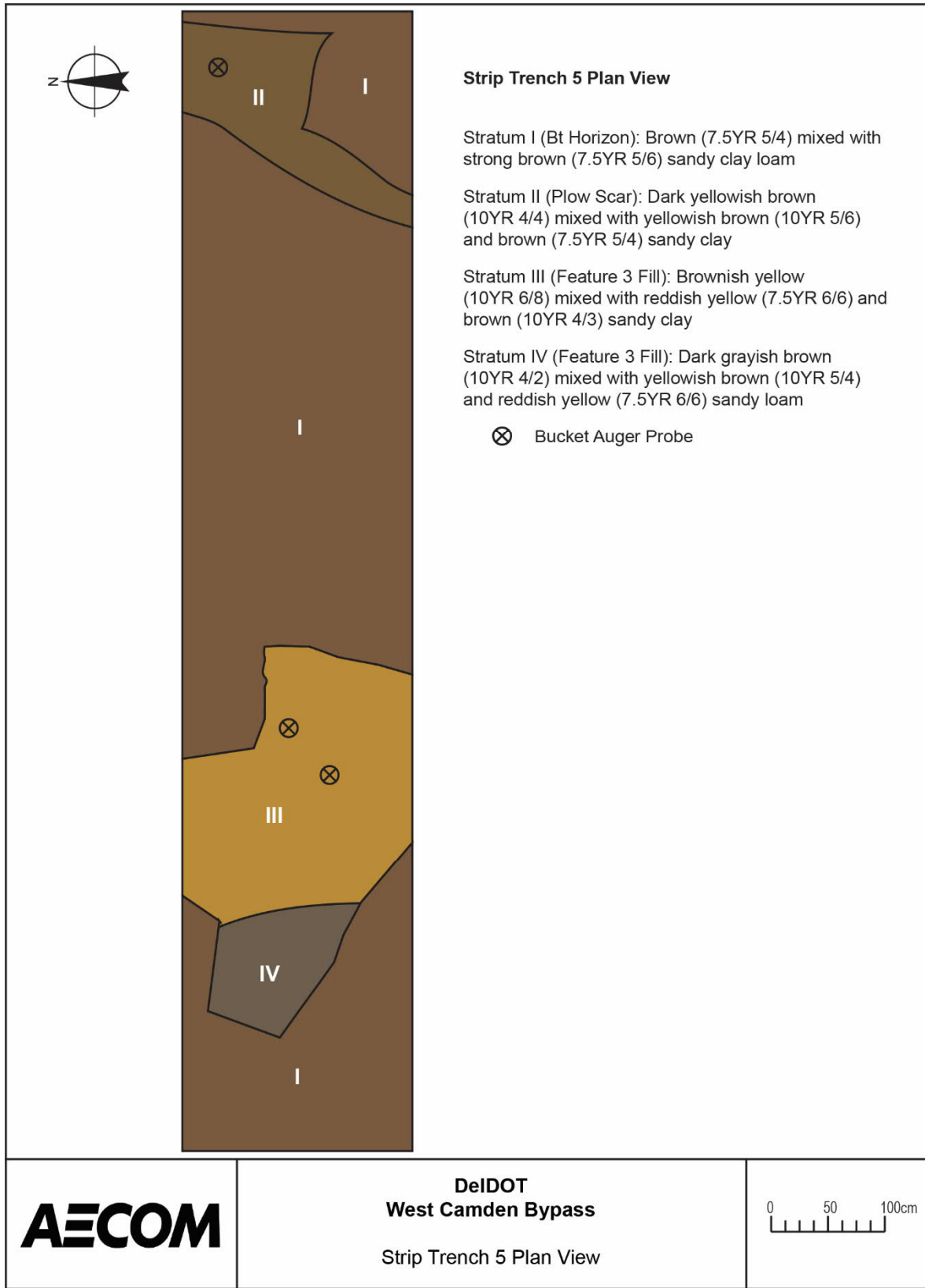


Figure 4.10: Plan view of Strip Trench 5.

Artifact Discussion

In total, 3,561 artifacts were recovered from the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) during the Phase I and II archaeological investigations. This total includes 2,148 artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase I surface collection, metal detecting, shovel testing, and test unit excavation (Ratini et al. 2021), as well as 1,413 artifacts recovered during Phase II shovel testing, test unit, and strip trench excavations. Table 4.4 summarizes all artifacts recovered during both archaeological investigations of the site.

Table 4.4: Summary of artifacts recovered from the Rickards Farm Site during the Phase I and II investigations.

	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Activities			59
Coarse Earthenware			
Flower Pot	26	12	38
Hollowware	6	0	6
Indeterminate	11	0	11
Portable Furnace	1	0	1
Saucer, Flower Pot	0	1	1
Non-Lead Glass			
Inkwell	1	0	1
Slate			
Pencil	0	1	1
Agricultural			6
Iron			
Indeterminate	6	0	6
Architectural			1046
Clay			
Indeterminate	0	1	1
Coarse Earthenware			
Brick, Bat	25	0	25
Brick, Fragment	57	5	62
Brick, Whole	2	4	6
Pipe, Sewer/Water	0	1	1
Common Glass			
Window Glass	303	199	502
Composite			
Concrete	5	0	5
Mortar	0	1	1
Iron			
Nail	177	199	376
Rod	1	0	1
Sheet Metal	6	0	6
Spike	2	1	3
Stoneware			
Pipe, Sewer/Water	39	18	57
Arms			9
Copper Alloy			
Bullet Casing	3	3	6

	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Shotgun shell	1	2	3
Electrical			15
Composite			
Electrical Wire	0	1	1
Copper Alloy			
Other, see comments	0	1	1
Wire, Electrical	0	1	1
Porcelain			
Indeterminate	1	0	1
Insulator	0	11	11
Food Related			48
Bone			
Bone	1	0	1
Indeterminate	9	0	9
Teeth	8	0	8
Plastic			
Wrapper	0	2	2
Shell			
Shell Hinge	24	4	28
Fuel			167
Coal			
Cinder	13	4	17
Coal Fragment	145	3	148
Wood			
Charcoal Fragment	2	0	2
Hardware			13
Iron			
Bolt	1	0	1
Bolt/Nut	1	5	6
Indeterminate	0	1	1
Nut	1	0	1
Screw	0	1	1
Wire	0	1	1
Lead			
Hook	0	1	1
Wire	0	1	1
Household			1731
Aluminum			
Can	0	1	1
Coarse Earthenware			
Hollowware	21	6	27
Indeterminate	8	13	21
Common Glass			
Bottle	15	5	20
Container Glass	110	89	199
Flask, Strap	0	1	1
Indeterminate	76	0	76
Jar	0	3	3
Iron			
Indeterminate	0	2	2

	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Nail	0	1	1
Lead Glass			
Container Glass	58	31	89
Indeterminate	80	0	80
Stemware	2	0	2
Tumbler	2	1	3
Milk Glass			
Container Glass	15	5	20
Figurine	1	0	1
Indeterminate	14	1	15
Lid Liner	7	2	9
Non-Lead Glass			
Bottle	17	3	20
Bottle, Milk	1	0	1
Bottle, Soda	0	30	30
Container Glass	196	139	335
Indeterminate	104	1	105
Jar	0	8	8
Stemware	1	0	1
Tumbler	8	1	9
Tumbler, Packer	0	2	2
Porcelain			
Flatware	1	1	2
Hollowware	3	2	5
Indeterminate	10	13	23
Plate	1	0	1
Saucer	1	1	2
Teaware, General	0	2	2
Refined Earthenware			
Breakfast Cup	0	2	2
Flatware	49	26	75
Hollowware	58	20	78
Indeterminate	288	121	409
Plate	5	5	10
Saucer	0	5	5
Tableware, General	2	4	6
Tea Cup	0	4	4
Teaware, General	0	3	3
Stoneware			
Hollowware	1	1	2
Indeterminate	6	4	10
Styrofoam			
Cup	0	11	11
Indeterminate			381
Bone			
Bone	0	19	19
Composite			
Indeterminate	1	0	1
Copper Alloy			
Indeterminate	0	1	1

	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Igneous/Metamorphic			
Indeterminate	0	3	3
Indeterminate			
Indeterminate	0	4	4
Iron			
Indeterminate	73	242	315
Knob	0	1	1
Rod	0	1	1
Wheel	1	0	1
Lead			
Indeterminate	3	3	6
Wire	0	3	3
Milk Glass			
Indeterminate	1	0	1
Non-Lead Glass			
Indeterminate	0	1	1
Paper			
Wax paper	0	3	3
Plastic			
Indeterminate	2	3	5
Porcelain			
Indeterminate	0	2	2
Rubber			
Indeterminate	0	2	2
White Metal			
Indeterminate	1	0	1
Wood			
Charcoal Fragment	0	1	1
Indeterminate	4	1	5
Wood Fragment	0	5	5
Lighting			57
Lead			
Lamp Glass	2	44	46
Milk Glass			
Lamp Glass	0	2	2
Non-Lead Glass			
Lamp Glass	2	7	9
Manufacturing			6
Slag			
Fragment	6	0	6
Personal			16
Common Glass			
Button	0	1	1
Copper Alloy			
Button	0	1	1
Dog ID Tag	1	0	1
Iron			
Buckle	0	2	2
Button	1	1	2
Plastic			

	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Bead	1	0	1
Button	3	0	3
Porcelain			
Button	3	1	4
White Ball Clay			
Smoking Pipe Fragment	1	0	1
Toy/Recreation			7
Common Glass			
Marble	1	0	1
Porcelain			
Doll Part	1	3	4
Marble	0	1	1
Teaware	1	0	1
Total	2148	1413	3561

Analysis of the combined assemblage from the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) indicates that material recovered predominantly belongs to the Household (n=1,731) and Architectural (n=1,046) functional groups, representing 48.6 and 29.4 percent of the site assemblage respectively (Table 4.5). Household material recovered during the archaeological investigations of the site consists mainly of ceramic fragments (coarse and refined earthenwares, porcelain, stonewares) as well as various types of bottle, container, and table glass. The architectural material recovered from the site consists primarily of window glass, iron nails and spikes, drain pipe fragments, and brick (underrepresented due to sampling and weight-and-discard procedures instituted during both phases of investigation). The dominance of Household and Architectural material in the functional group analysis of the site assemblage, as well as the presence of small quantities of material in the Activities, Personal, and Toy/Recreation functional groups, is consistent with expectations for a rural domestic dwelling. Aside from the Household and Architectural categories, the only other functional group of material from the site comprising more than five percent of the assemblage was the Indeterminate group (n=381, 10.6 percent of assemblage), consisting of material of indeterminate function. More than four-fifths of the artifacts in this group (n=315) are fragments of iron too heavily corroded to determine artifact morphology or function with certainty.

Table 4.5: Historical artifacts from the Rickards Farm Site by functional group.

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Activities	59	1.7
Agricultural	6	0.2
Architectural	1046	29.4
Arms	9	0.3
Electrical	15	0.4
Food Related	48	1.3
Fuel	167	4.7
Hardware	13	0.4
Household	1731	48.6

Indeterminate	381	10.6
Lighting	57	1.6
Manufacturing	6	0.2
Personal	16	0.4
Toy/Recreation	7	0.2
Total	3561	100

The primary types of diagnostic items recovered from the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) during the Phase I and II archaeological investigations consisted of ceramics and glass. Other items recovered in small quantities were also used to help date individual fill or feature deposits. Of the ceramics recovered from the site with temporally diagnostic characteristics, the most common ware type was whiteware, with a manufacturing range spanning from the early nineteenth century into the twentieth century (Azizi et al. 1996). Non-diagnostic redwares comprised the second-largest group of ware types recovered from the site. A small quantity of pearlware and creamware, with manufacturing ranges beginning in the eighteenth century, was also recovered from the site. This material was recovered from plowzone and feature fill contexts at the site, though was typically intermixed with modern material when present in the latter. For instance, one creamware and two pearlware sherds were recovered from Feature 4B Fill 2 in TU 14, a twentieth-century deposit which also produced a piece of copper electrical wire insulated with synthetic rubber or plastic polymer. The accepted manufacture ranges of these ware types terminate prior to the circa 1860 initial occupation of the site as established through documentary research. Their presence at the site may be the result of ceramic vessel curation by the site's early occupants, resulting in time lag prior to deposition (e.g., Adams 2003). Some of this material may also have been imported to the site in nightsoil from urban privies, marketed and used as an agricultural fertilizer during the nineteenth century (e.g., Roberts and Barrett 1984). This small amount of early material is not believed to be evidence of an earlier (pre-Rickard) occupation at the site due to its presence solely in plowzone and redeposited/disturbed contexts. Glass items with temporally diagnostic attributes were generally in accordance with the documented occupation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) between circa 1860 through the mid-twentieth century.

Data from TU excavations at the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) suggests that artifacts were concentrated heavily in the central and northeastern portions of the site. During the Phase I survey, TUs 7 and 6 produced the highest artifact counts. These adjacent TUs were both located in the south-central portion of the site, where Feature 1 (an early twentieth-century refuse pit) was identified. The Phase I report suggested that elevated artifact counts in TUs in this vicinity may be associated with the truncation and dispersal of material during subsequent tillage or proximity to a domestic activity area near the former farmstead dwelling house (Ratini et al. 2021:54-55). During the Phase II investigation of the site, TUs which produced the highest artifact counts were TUs 17 and 16, both located in the northeastern portion of the site, in an area of broad disturbance believed to be associated with the twentieth-century demolition of the farmstead

dwelling house. Test Units located at the far western and southern peripheries of the site generally produced the lowest artifact counts, suggesting a concentration of both domestic and demolition-related activity at the site in the central and northeastern areas.

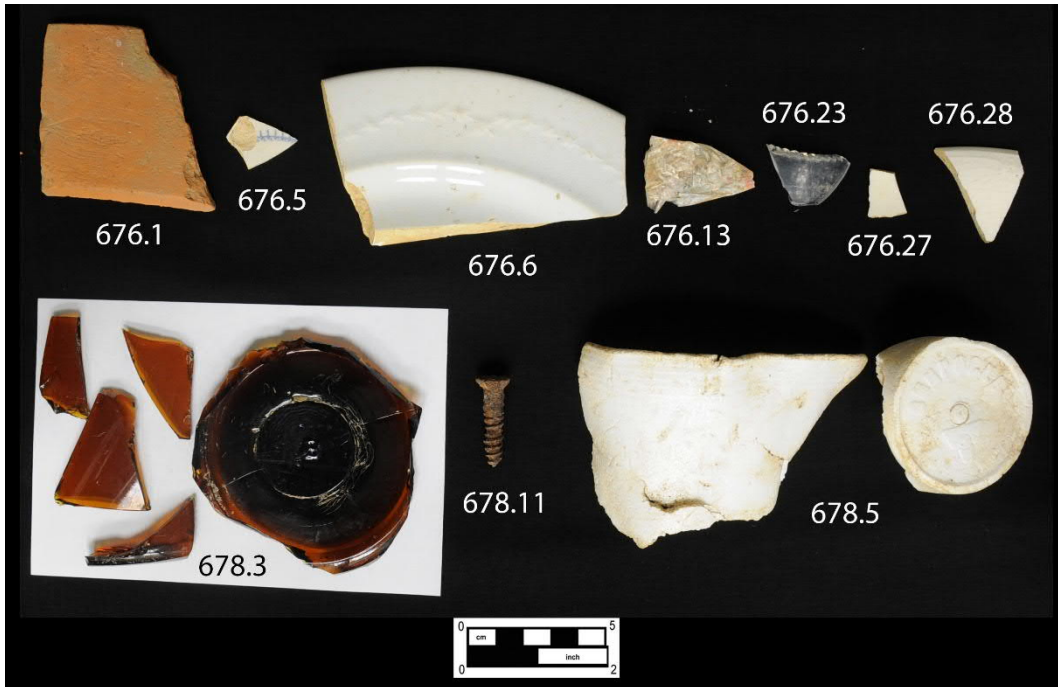
Features Discussion

In total, six stratigraphic anomalies were assigned feature designations during the Phase I and II investigations of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641). Table 4.6 summarizes the features identified at the site. Three features were identified during Phase I TU excavation. The only feature determined to be associated with the historical occupation of the Rickards Farm Site was Feature 1, interpreted as an early twentieth-century domestic refuse pit. Two sherds of a blue-slipped yellowware bowl with a wide, flat collar suggest a terminus post quem of 1900 for Feature 1 (Gallo 1985:51). A variety of additional material belonging to the Household, Architectural, Personal, Fuel, Manufacturing, Food Related, and Indeterminate functional groups was also present in Feature 1 fill.

The two other features identified during the Phase I survey included a soil stain determined to be the result of bioturbation (Feature 2) and an infilled machine cut with bucket tooth marks identifiable in the TU 3 sidewall (Feature 3). An STP was placed in Feature 3 during the Phase I survey to sample the content of the feature fill, resulting in the recovery of a small quantity of material. A sherd of whiteware provides a terminus post quem of 1815 for Feature 3, though given the clear evidence that this feature represents a machine cut, it was not considered to be a historical feature (Ratini et al. 2021:55-56). Despite the 1815 terminus post quem for Feature 3, the clear evidence of a machine cut provides another clue to Feature 3's likely date. Cable excavators, the predecessors to modern hydraulic excavator machines, were restricted by rail mounting until more mobile, wheeled and crawler machines emerged during the 1920s (Haddock 2002:199). Because the pre-1920s excavators typically required rail mounting, it is unlikely that such a machine was present on the rural Rickard farmstead prior to the twentieth century. A continuation of the infilled Feature 3 cut was re-identified during the Phase II investigation in Strip Trench 5, located 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) north of TU3. A bucket auger was advanced through the Feature 3 fill in two locations, both of which terminated at varying depths on disarticulated brick rubble. This may indicate that Feature 3 is related to demolition of the farmstead dwelling house during the latter half of the twentieth century.

Three additional features were identified during the Phase II investigation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641). Among these was Feature 4, subdivided spatially into Feature 4A, 4B, and 4C. Each of these Feature 4 subdivisions encompassed a horizontally broad area of deep ground disturbance as documented by Strip Trench and TU excavations. Given the density of architectural and household debris in the associated deposits, Features 4A, 4B, and 4C are interpreted to represent disturbance related to the demolition of the Rickard farmstead dwelling house during the latter half of the twentieth century. Sampling of these features during TU

excavation indicated that material likely associated with the historical occupation of the farmstead was intermixed with later twentieth-century material. For instance, material recovered from the deepest fill deposit of Feature 4A in TU 16 included fragments of polystyrene foam cup, providing a post-1957 terminus post quem (Photograph 4.20). Vinyl siding fragments were also observed in this deposit more than a meter below ground surface during excavation of a profile window in Strip Trench 2. Similarly, a fragment of synthetic rubber- or plastic-insulated copper electrical wire recovered from Feature 4B in TU 14 indicates a post-1930s date for this deposit (Photograph 4.21).



Photograph 4.20: Select artifacts recovered from Feature 4A in TU 16 (Top row: Feature 4A Fill 1; Bottom Row: Feature 4A Fill 3).



Photograph 4.21: Select artifacts recovered from Feature 4B Fill 2 in TU 14.

Features 5 and 6 were both identified in Strip Trench 4 and were comprised of identical fills. The two features were separated by less than one meter. Feature 5 was bisected, with its western half (within the Strip Trench) subject to excavation. The recovered artifact sample included machine-manufactured bottle glass, offering a terminus post quem of 1905 for the feature (Lindsey 2002). The presence of whole and fragmented brick, nails, and other architectural debris in the Feature 5 fill, coupled with the location of the feature between the large areas of disturbance represented by Feature 4C to the west and Feature 4A to the south and east, suggested that Features 5 and 6, too, were the product of twentieth-century demolition activities.

Table 4.6: Summary of features identified at the Rickards Farm Site.

Feature No.	Phase	TU/Strip Trench	Interpretation	TPQ
1	I	TUs 1, 5, 6, 7	Domestic refuse pit	1900
2	I	TUs 9 & 10	Bioturbation (rodent burrow)	N/A
3	I/II	TU 3; Trench 5	Machine cut, non-historical	1815
4A	II	TUs 11, 16 & 17, Trench 2	Broad area of disturbance infilled with demolition debris	1957
4B	II	TUs 13 & 14, Trench 3	Broad area of disturbance infilled with demolition debris	c.1930s
4C	II	Trench 4	Broad area of disturbance infilled with demolition debris	*
5	II	Trench 4	Disturbance/excavation infilled with demolition debris	1905
6	II	Trench 4	Disturbance/excavation infilled with demolition debris	**

*Contemporaneous with Features 4A/4B

**Contemporaneous with Feature 5

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) Summary

In total, the Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) resulted in the recovery of 3,561 artifacts and six features. The Phase I survey which identified the site consisted of systematic surface collection, metal detection survey, shovel testing, and test unit excavation, resulting in the recovery of 2,148 artifacts from the site area. Boundaries for the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) were delineated based on twentieth-century aerial imagery and drawn to encompass the farmstead's main residence, likely constructed during the 1860s. The 687 square-meter (0.17-acre) site included the area surrounding the residence, believed to represent the primary living spaces around the dwelling, as marked by trees on historic aerial imagery. An agricultural complex continued southeast of the delineated site boundary along a farm lane, outside the APE for the project. The farmstead was demolished during the latter half of the twentieth century (Ratini et al. 2021).

Phase II archaeological investigation of the site included supplemental shovel testing, test units, and machine excavation of strip blocks. The combined Phase I and II investigations resulted in a subsurface sampling of 128.5 square meters (0.03 acres), or approximately 18.7 percent of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) area. The Phase II investigation resulted in the recovery of 1,413 artifacts. A total of six features were identified, including three during the Phase I survey and three during the Phase II investigation.

Under Delaware's *Historic Context for the Archaeology of Agriculture and Farm Life in New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940* (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992), the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) most closely fits the Agricultural Dwelling archaeological property type. Based on historical aerial imagery, the archaeological remains of an agricultural complex likely continue east of the site boundary, but these were located outside of the APE for the project and not subject to archaeological investigation. Background research indicated that the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) was likely owner-occupied by multiple generations of the Rickard family between circa 1865, when David J. Rickards and his son John M. purchased the property and constructed the farmstead, and 1964, when William Fred Rickards sold the property to the Allen Frear Corporation. The main residence within the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) was apparently demolished between 1968 and 1977, based on aerial imagery, with the remainder of the agricultural complex southeast of the site razed between 1982 and 1992. The area of the demolished farmstead was subsequently subject to agricultural use.

Artifacts recovered from the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473) included predominantly items belonging to the Household and Architectural functional groups, consistent with expectations for deposits associated with a rural agricultural dwelling. Historical material was recovered primarily from plowzone and feature fill contexts. Of the six features identified at the site, only one

represented a deposit associated with the historical occupation of the farmstead. Feature 1 was interpreted to represent an early twentieth-century domestic refuse pit. With the exception of Feature 2 (determined to be bioturbation), the remainder of features identified at the site include a series of twentieth-century ground disturbances. Several of these cover broad swaths of the site as observed in four of the five strip trenches excavated during the Phase II investigation. Some of these, including Feature 4A, continue more than a meter below ground surface. Based on temporal and functional data derived from the excavated samples of these deposits, these ground disturbances are interpreted to be related to the demolition of the main residence during the latter half of the twentieth century. The breadth and deep vertical extent of disturbance documented in some of these features may relate to the burial of demolition debris from the residence below the plow line, given the subsequent agricultural use of the area. Observations during Phase II fieldwork indicated that both Features 4A and 4B contained substantial architectural debris including disarticulated whole brick, brick bats, and brick fragments, as well as concrete slabs and fragments, a large terracotta chimney pot fragment, and other items. No evidence for intact structural elements associated with the former residence were identified. Aside from Feature 1, the archaeological investigations of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) did not result in the identification of other refuse pit, midden, landscape, or shaft features associated with the historic occupation of the Rickards dwelling.

National Register Evaluation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641)

The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) was evaluated under the NRHP Criteria for Eligibility. Background research did not indicate an association of the site with a significant event (Criterion A), nor did it indicate that members of the Rickard family who occupied the site between c.1865 and 1964 would qualify the site under Criterion B. Likewise, no structural or archaeological remains were identified at the site which would provide for eligibility under Criterion C.

Criterion D concerns a property's ability to yield new information about the past. To qualify under Criterion D, an archaeological property must possess data sets which can address important research questions. Data sets available from the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) include artifact data from both plowzone and feature contexts. However, only one of the six features (Feature 1) is believed to be associated with the historical occupation of the site. The remaining features are interpreted to represent areas of disturbance associated with the demolition of the farmstead residence during the latter half of the twentieth century, resulting in the intermixing of historical and modern materials. Delaware's historic context for rural agricultural properties (De Cunzo and Garcia 1992:315-316) establishes criteria for an agricultural dwelling's physical and temporal integrity. Due to the widespread disturbance associated with the structure's demolition during the 1960s or 1970s, the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) does not appear to possess sufficient physical or temporal integrity to contribute important new information on research questions about agriculture or rural life in Delaware.

Deliberate destruction of a building's superstructure typically produces a more distorted artifact and feature signature than catastrophic destruction or ruin through abandonment (Wilson 1990:30). The deliberate demolition of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) appears to have gone further, including burial of at least some demolition debris below the plow line at the site (likely to prevent issues during tillage), as the property was converted to agricultural use after demolition. The broad horizontal disturbance associated with demolition activities, followed by the conversion of the former dwelling house site to agricultural use appears to have destroyed archaeological evidence of the former structure and likely compromised the information potential of surrounding yard deposits at the site. While the identification of Feature 1 suggests some portions of the site may retain physical integrity, such areas are likely only fragmentary and unmoored from their holistic spatial context.

Evidence from features associated with the burial of demolition debris at the site also indicates the intermixing of diagnostic artifacts associated with the historic occupation of the farmstead with material likely dating to the time of demolition after the property was sold out of the Rickard family's possession. While Feature 1 indicates that limited portions of the site may retain temporal integrity in the form of sub-plowzone features, this early twentieth-century deposit was an exception given the broad demolition disturbance documented at the site. The broad demolition disturbance documented during the Phase I and II investigations suggests that other features or temporally discrete deposits associated with historical occupation of the Rickards Farm dwelling were likely destroyed or otherwise compromised when the building was razed during the latter half of the twentieth century. Based on the results of the Phase I and II investigations, the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is not believed to possess sufficient physical or temporal integrity to yield significant new information on agriculture or rural life during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For this reason, the site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the results of a Phase II archaeological investigation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) for the proposed West Camden Bypass Project in Camden, Kent County, Delaware. The site was identified by a previous Phase I survey completed by AECOM in 2021 (Ratini et al. 2021). Phase II investigation of the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) included the excavation of 10 supplemental STPs, 10 TUs, and five strip trenches. In total, the Phase I and II archaeological investigations included 19 STPs, 19 TUs, and five strip trenches within the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) area in addition to metal detection and systematic surface collection surveys. This effort represents a subsurface sample of 128.5 square meters (0.03 acres), or roughly 18.7 percent of the 687-square meter site area.

The combined Phase I and II artifact assemblage recovered from the site totaled 3,561 nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts consisting primarily of household and architectural debris. One historical feature was identified during the Phase I survey; features identified during the Phase II survey consist of areas of disturbance related to demolition of the residence. Based on background research, the site is believed to represent a former agricultural dwelling occupied by members of the Rickard family between the 1860s and 1960s.

The Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) is not believed to possess sufficient integrity for inclusion on the NRHP due to the extent of ground disturbance related to the demolition of the structure during the latter half of the twentieth century, as well as the dearth of intact features or other temporally discrete deposits associated with the historical occupation of the farm dwelling. AECOM recommends the Rickards Farm Site (7K-C-473; CRS# K06641) not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the site.

All forms, field maps, field drawings, artifacts, and photographs are currently on file at AECOM's office in Burlington, New Jersey, and will be transferred to the DHCA for curation.

7. REFERENCES CITED

Adams, William H.

2003 Dating Historical Sites: The Importance of Understanding Time Lag in the Acquisition, Curation, Use, and Disposal of Artifacts. *Historical Archaeology* 37:38-64.

Azizi, Sharla, Diane Dallal, Mallory A. Gordon, Meta F. Janowitz, Nadia N. S. Maczaj, and Marie-Lorraine Pipes

1996 Analytical Coding System for Historic Period Artifacts. Manuscript on file, the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.

Becker, Marshall

2014 Ethnohistory of the Lower Delaware Valley: Addressing Myths in Archaeological Interpretation of the Late Woodland and Contact Periods. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 30: 41–54.

Beers, D. G.

1868 *Atlas of the State of Delaware*. Pomeroy and Beers, Philadelphia.

Brett, Perry, and Jay F. Custer

2011 Description and Analysis of Decorated Riggins Late Woodland Ceramic Sherds from the Ware Site, Salem County, New Jersey. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 27:29–53.

Byles, A. D.

1859 *Map of Kent County, Delaware*. A. D. Byles, Philadelphia.

Carpenter, Patrick A.

2006 A Historic Context for Dover's Post-World War II Residential Suburban Development with National Register Evaluation for Rodney Village. Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover.

Clark, Charles C., and Jay F. Custer

2003 Rethinking Delaware Archaeology: A Beginning. *North American Archaeologist* 24(1):29–82.

Conrad, Henry C.

1908 *History of the State of Delaware: From the Earliest Settlements to the Year 1907*. Volume II. Wilmington.

Coverdale and Colpitts, Consulting Engineers

1947 *The Pennsylvania Railroad Company: Corporate, Financial and Construction History of Lines Owned, Operated and Controlled to December 31, 1945: Vol. II: Lines East of Pittsburgh*. Coverdale and Colpitts, New York.

Custer, Jay F.

1989 *Prehistoric Cultures of the Delmarva Peninsula: An Archaeological Study*. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

1996 *Prehistoric Cultures of Eastern Pennsylvania*. Anthropological Series No. 7. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

2001 *Classification Guide for Arrowheads and Spearpoints of Eastern Pennsylvania and the Central Middle Atlantic*. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

2013 Rethinking Late Archaic/Woodland Period Culture Change on the Delmarva Peninsula. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 29: 131–146.

2015 Critical Analysis of Previously Reported Age and Sex Data from the Island Field Cemetery, Kent County, Delaware. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 31:113–119.

Custer, Jay F., Scott C. Watson, and Barbara Silber

1995 Final Archaeological Investigations at the Carey Farm (7K-D-3) and Island Farm (7K-C13) Sites, State Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series, No. 146. Dover. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover.

Custer, Jay F., Timothy Eveleigh, Vytautas Klemas and Ian Wells

1986 Application of LANDSAT Data and Synoptic Remote Sensing to Predictive Models from Pre-contact Archaeological Sites: An Example from the Delaware Coastal Plain. *American Antiquity* 51:572–588.

Czerwinski, Eric

2014 “Housing the Influx of Military Families Assigned to Dover Air Force Base in the Dover and Camden Communities of Kent County, Delaware, 1952-1955: A Historic Context.” Paper prepared for Delaware State University Historical Preservation Graduate Program, Dover, Delaware. Paper on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs.

Daily Morning News [Wilmington, Delaware]

1880 Kent County Enterprise. 4 May:2.

De Cunzo, Lu Ann, and Ann Marie Garcia

1992 Historic Context: The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940. Prepared for the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State Historic Preservation Office.

Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT)

1992 Delaware 1992 Aerial Photography. Delaware Environmental Monitoring & Analysis Center, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware. Electronic document, <http://demac.udel.edu/tiles/>, accessed December 15, 2020.

Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs (DHCA)

2015 Archaeological Survey in Delaware. Electronic document, <https://history.delaware.gov/pdfs/Archaeological%20Survey%20in%20Delaware%202015.pdf>, accessed November 1, 2020.

Delaware Geological Survey

2020 The Geology of Delaware. Electronic document, <http://www.dgs.udel.edu/delaware-geology>, accessed November 24, 2021.

Delaware State Journal and Statesman [Wilmington, Delaware]

1861 General Orders, No. 5 [public notice]. 6 December:3.

Dent, R. J.

1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions, New Directions*. Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology.

Egghart, Christopher Dennis Knepper, and Christopher Bowen

2014a The Frederick Lodge Site Complex (7NC-J-97, 7NC-J-98, and 7NC-J-99): Pre-contact Settlement of a Carolina Bay Landscape in the Delaware Coastal Plain. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 30:135–152.

Egghart, Christopher, Christopher Bowen, and Dennis Knepper

2014b The Blackbird Creek Site (7NC-J-195D): An Early Ceramic Occupation Along Blackbird Creek in New Castle County, Delaware. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 30:1–16.

Evening Journal [Wilmington, Delaware]

1904 Delaware's Next Lieut.-Governor. 14 September:1.

Find a Grave

2013a Entry for David J. Rickards, Memorial ID 111025896. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com>, accessed October 13, 2020.

2013b Entry for John M. Rickards, Memorial ID 111024729. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com>, accessed November 19, 2021.

2013c Entry for Mary E. Hawkins Rickards, Memorial ID 111024731. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com>, accessed 19 November, 2021.

Fiedel, Stuart J.

2005 Jay Custer's Delaware Chronology in Regional and Global Context: Archaeology of Puncheon Run Site. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series, No. 172, Dover. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover.

Gallo, John

1985 *Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Yellow Ware*. Heritage Press, Richfield Springs, New York.

Gingerich, Joseph A.M., editor

2013 *The Eastern Fluted Point Tradition*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

2017 *The Eastern Fluted Point Tradition, Volume II*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene

2008 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Harmony Hill Subdivision, Peach Tree Run Road, North Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. Submitted to Milford Housing Development Corp. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover.

Haddock, Keith

2002 *The Earthmover Encyclopedia: The Complete Guide to Heavy Equipment of the World*. MBI Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Hancock, Harold B.

1976 *A History of Kent County Delaware*. Dover Litho Printing Co., Dover, Delaware.

2011 *Delaware During the Civil War: A Political History*. Delaware Heritage Commission, Dover, Delaware. 1961. Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington.

Hayman, John C.

1979 *Rails Along the Chesapeake: A History of Railroading on the Delmarva Peninsula, 1827–1978*. Marvadel Publishers, [Salisbury, Maryland].

Jicha, Hubert, III, and Susan Brizzolara

1991 Report on the Intensive Level Survey of the Town of Camden, Kent County, Delaware. Historic Preservation Planner and Intern, Kent County. Submitted to Kent County.

Kellogg, Douglas C., and Jay F. Custer

1994 Paleoenvironmental Studies of the State Route 1 Corridor: Contexts for Pre-contact Settlement, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series, No. 114. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover.

Kent County Deeds

var. Kent County Real Property Official Records Search. Kent County Recorder of Deeds. Electronic document, <https://de.uslandrecords.com>, accessed November 15, 2021.

Klein, Philip S., and Ari Hoogenboom

1980 *A History of Pennsylvania*. 2nd ed. Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park.

Knepper, Dennis, Christopher Egghart, and Christopher Bowen

2014 The Black Diamond Site (7NC-J-225): A Single-Component Late Archaic Settlement in the Delaware Coastal Plain Uplands. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 30:153–168.

Lattanzi, Gregory D., R. Michael Stewart, and George Pevarnik

2015 It Fell from the Sky: Style and Information exchange in Middle Woodland Abbott Zoned Ceramics. *Bulletin of Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 68–70: 30–47.

LeeDecker, Charles, John Bedell, Robert Jacoby, and Stuart Fiedel

2005 Archaeology of Puncheon Run Site. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series, No. 172 Dover, Delaware. Louis Berger Group. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware.

Liebeknecht, William B., Richard Hunter, Ian Burrow, Michael Tomkins, Patricia Madrigal, and Brooke Blades

1997 Puncheon Run Connector Parent Agreement #728, Dover, Kent County, Delaware. Phase I and II Archaeological Survey and Archaeological Data Recovery (First Phase). The Puncheon Run Site [7K-C-51], The Hickory Bluff Prehistoric Site [7K-C-411], The Dawson House Site [7K-C-414], The Nixon Mill Site [7K-C-413]. Volume I: Narrative. Hunter Research, Inc. Submitted to the Delaware Department of Transportation. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware.

Lindsey, Bill

2020 Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website. Society for Historical Archaeology and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Electronic resource accessed December 17, 2021, <https://sha.org/bottle/index.htm>.

Lowery, Darrin L.

- 2002 The Edgefield Scraper and the Waller Knife on the Delmarva Peninsula: A Comparative Study. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 18:35–52.
- 2010 The Late Quaternary Geology and Archaeological Mockhorn Island, Virginia: A Summary of 2009 and 2010 Research. Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research. Report on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.
- 2012 The Delmarva Adena Complex: A Study of the Frederica Adena Site, Kent County, Delaware. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 40:27–58.
- 2013 Jack’s Reef in the Chesapeake and Delmarva Region: Research into the Coastal Archaeology of the Era between circa 480 calAD to 900 calAD. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 41:5–30.

Lowery, Darrin L., Michael A. O’Neal, John S. Wah, Daniel P. Wagner, and Dennis J. Stanford

- 2010 Late Pleistocene upland stratigraphy of the western Delmarva Peninsula, USA. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 29 (11–12): 1472–1480.

Lowery, Darrin, Torben Rick, Michael Barber, John Wah, and Michael Madden

- 2015 Meadowood South of the Mason-Dixon Line: An Early Woodland Meadowood Presence on the Delmarva Peninsula. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 43:39–60.

Luckenbach, Al, Jessie Grow, and Shawn Sharpe

- 2010 Archaic Triangles from the Pig Point Site, Anne Arundel, Maryland. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 26: 1–15.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab [MAC]

- 2012 Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland. Electronic documents, <https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/index.htm>, accessed December 15, 2021.

McVarish, Douglas C., Courtney L. Clark, and Wade P. Catts

- 2005 Historic Context for the DuPont Highway U.S. 113, Kent and Sussex County, Delaware. John Milner Associates. Submitted to Delaware Department of Transportation. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover.

Messner, Timothy

- 2011 *Acorns and Bitter Roots: Starch Grain Research in the Eastern Woodlands*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Miller, George L., Patricia Samford, Ellen Shlasko, and Andrew Madsen

- 2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1–22.
-
-

Miller, Richard F. (editor)

2015 *States at War: A Reference Guide for Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey in the Civil War, Vol. 4*. University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Munroe, John A.

2006 *History of Delaware*. 5th ed. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR)

1937 NETRonline: Historic Aerials – Viewer. Electronic document, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed December 15, 2021.

1951 NETRonline: Historic Aerials – Viewer. Electronic document, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed December 15, 2021.

1954 NETRonline: Historic Aerials – Viewer. Electronic document, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed December 15, 2021.

1982 NETRonline: Historic Aerials – Viewer. Electronic document, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed December 15, 2021.

1992 NETRonline: Historic Aerials – Viewer. Electronic document, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed December 15, 2021.

Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS]

2021 Web Soil Survey, US Department of Agriculture. Electronic document, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>, accessed November 24, 2021.

New York Times [New York, New York]

1890 The Fruits of Delaware. 16 February:2.

Newton, James E.

1997 Black Americans in Delaware: An Overview. A History of African Americans of Delaware and Maryland's Eastern Shore. Electronic document, <http://www1.udel.edu/BlackHistory/overview.html>, accessed October 8, 2020.

Page, Brian

2002 Architectural Resources Survey, Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware. Sussex County. Submitted to Sussex County Council. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover.

Passmore, Joanne O., Charles Maske, Daniel E. Harris, and Sandy E. Mathewson

1978 *Three Centuries of Delaware Agriculture*. Delaware State Grange and the Delaware American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, [Dover].

Peninsular News and Advertiser [Milford, Delaware]

1862a A Night at “Camp Fisher.” 7 March:3.

1862b Visit to “Camp Fisher.” 16 May:3.

Peteet, D.

1995 Global Younger Dryas?. *Quaternary International* 28:93-104.

Petraglia, M. D., S. L. Bupp, S. P. Fitzell, and K. W. Cunningham (compilers)

2002 Hickory Bluff: Changing Perceptions of Delmarva Archaeology. Delaware Department of Archaeology Series, No. 175. Parsons Engineering Science. Report on file, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware.

Raber, Paul A., Patricia E. Miller, and Sarah M. Neusius (editors)

1998 *The Archaic Period in Pennsylvania: Hunters of the Early and Middle Holocene*. Recent Research in Pennsylvania Archaeology, No. 1. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Raber, Paul A., and Verna L. Cowin (editors)

2003 *Foragers and Farmers of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods in Pennsylvania*. Recent Research in Pennsylvania Archaeology, No. 3. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Ramsey, Kelvin W.

2007 *Geologic Map of Kent County, Delaware*. Delaware Geological Survey. University of Delaware, Newark.

Ratini, Meagan, Samuel A. Pickard, and Joseph Kwiatek

2021 Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the West Camden Bypass Project, Kent County, Delaware. Report prepared for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, Delaware.

Roberts, Daniel G. and David Barrett

1984 Nightsoil Disposal Practices of the 19th Century and the Origin of Artifacts in Plowzone Proveniences. *Historical Archaeology* 18:108-115.

Scharf, J. Thomas

1888 *History of Delaware. 1609–1888*. 2 Vols. L. J. Richards & Co., Philadelphia.

Stewart, R. Michael

- 2014 American Indian Archaeology of the Historic Period in the Delaware Valley. In *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley, 1600–1850*, Richard Veit and David Orr, editors, pp. 1–48. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Stewart, R. Michael, and Jennifer Rankin

- 2017 Paleoindian Archaeology in the Delaware Valley Insights from the Snyder Site Complex. In *The Eastern Fluted Point Tradition, Volume II* edited by Joseph A. M. Gingerich. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Stewart, R. Michael, Kurt W. Carr, and Paul A. Raber (editors)

- 2015 *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures, Pennsylvania, 4000 to 3000 B.P.* Pennsylvania State University Press, State College.

United States Bureau of the Census

- 1850 United States Federal Census. Schedule 4—Productions of Agriculture. Delaware, Kent County, Murderkill Hundred. Microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover.
- 1860 United States Federal Census. Schedule 3—Productions of Agriculture. Delaware, Kent County, North Murderkill Hundred. Microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover.
- 1870a United States Federal Census. Schedule 1—Inhabitants. Delaware, Kent County, North Murderkill Hundred.
- 1870b United States Federal Census. Schedule 3—Productions of Agriculture. Delaware, Kent County, North Murderkill Hundred. Microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover.
- 1880 United States Federal Census. Schedule 2—Productions of Agriculture. Delaware, Kent County, North Murderkill Hundred. Microfilm at the Delaware Public Archives, Dover.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Adjustment Administration

- 1937 Delaware 1937 Aerial Photography. Delaware Environmental Monitoring & Analysis Center, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware. Electronic document, <http://demac.udel.edu/tiles/>, accessed December 15, 2020.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural and Commodity Stabilization Service

- 1954 Delaware 1954 Aerial Photography. Delaware Environmental Monitoring & Analysis Center, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware. Electronic document, <http://demac.udel.edu/tiles/>, accessed December 15, 2020.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

1968 Delaware 1968 Aerial Photography. Delaware Environmental Monitoring & Analysis Center, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware. Electronic document, <http://demac.udel.edu/tiles/>, accessed December 15, 2020.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1977 Delaware 1977 Aerial Photography. Available at Delaware Environmental Monitoring and Analysis Center, Aerial Photography. Electronic document, <http://demac.udel.edu/tiles/>, accessed February 5, 2021.

United States Geological Survey [USGS]

1993 Wyoming, Delaware Quadrangle. 7.5-Minute Series.

Vento, Frank

2015 Evidence for Climate Variability during the Sub-Boreal/Transitional Archaic Period. In *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures, Pennsylvania, 4000 to 3000 B.P.*, edited by R. Michael Stewart, Kurt W. Carr, and Paul A. Raber, pp. 23–36. Pennsylvania State University Press, State College, University Park.

Walker, Jesse

2013 An Examination of Jack's Reef in New Jersey. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 41:47–58.

Walker, Jesse, and Guy DiGuigno

2012 Summary of the Hoffman Site (28GL228) and Implications for Prehistoric Settlement/Exchange Patterns in the Lower Delaware River Valley. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 67: 33–71.

Wilmer Atkinson

1913 *The Farm Journal Farm Directory of Kent County, Delaware, 1913*. Wilmer Atkinson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wilmington Daily Commercial [Wilmington, Delaware]

1873 The Delaware Canneries. 30 September:1.

Wilmington Morning News (WMN) [Wilmington, Delaware]

1923 Many Goldey Students Recover From Illness. 6 February:5.

Wilson, John S.

1990 We've Got Thousands of These! What Makes an Historic Farmstead Significant? *Historical Archaeology* 24(2):23-33.

Woods, Alan J., James M. Omernik, and Douglas D. Brown

1999 Level III and IV Ecoregions of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon.

2003 Level III and IV Ecoregions of EPA Region 4 [map]. Electronic document, https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADDataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/reg3/reg3_eco_pg.pdf, accessed November 24, 2021.

Zuidema, Carl, Wes Kegerise, Robert Fleming, Mark Welker, and Steven Boggs

2011 A Short History of Rubber Cables. *IEEE Electrical Insulation Magazine* 27(4):45-50.

APPENDIX A:
RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Alex Flick

Archaeologist II

Education

MA, Historical Archaeology, University of Massachusetts Boston, 2017
BA, Political Science, St. Mary's College of Maryland, 2010

Years of Experience

10

Training

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER
OSHA 8 Hour HAZWOPER Supervisor
OSHA 10 Hour Construction Safety

Years with AECOM

<1

Professional history

Mr. Flick has ten years of experience in all phases of archaeological investigation throughout the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States. In his current role at AECOM, Mr. Flick serves as a Junior Principal Investigator, conducting archaeological investigations, undertaking fieldwork and monitoring tasks, performing research and analysis, and preparing technical reports. Prior to joining AECOM in 2021, Mr. Flick spent several years working in cultural resource management, state historic preservation office, and academic research settings. He has worked on archaeological sites in numerous states and has authored or co-authored more than 60 technical reports.

Selected project experience

West Camden Bypass Phase II Archaeological Investigation, Delaware Department of Transportation, Camden, DE

Role: Principal Investigator

Date: November-December 2021

Conducted a Phase II evaluation of a nineteenth- through twentieth-century rural farmstead site in Kent County, Delaware in advance of a highway construction project. Oversaw machine excavation of strip blocks and feature sampling at the site during fieldwork. Conducted analysis and evaluation of the site, serving as primary author of the technical report.

Selected project experience with other firms

Phase II Archaeological Survey, Breza Road Site (28-Mo-450), Upper Freehold Township, NJ

Affiliation: Richard Grubb & Associates

Role: Principal Investigator

Date: 2021

Oversaw project planning and fieldwork for a site examination of a Transitional Archaic-Early Woodland period Native American site on the New Jersey coastal plain. Conducted artifact analysis, background research, and authored the technical report for the project.

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery, 28-GI-469, Deptford Township, NJ

Affiliation: Richard Grubb & Associates

Role: Principal Investigator

Date: 2020

Oversaw project planning and fieldwork for a data recovery effort for a pre-Contact period site. The project documented information on Transitional Archaic-Early Woodland and Middle Woodland period lithic practices, subsistence, and settlement patterns on New Jersey's coastal plain. Conducted artifact analysis, background research, and authored the technical report for the project.

Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Eighteen Mile Creek Superfund Site Operable Units 1 and 2, Lockport, NY

Affiliation: Richard Grubb & Associates

Role: Principal Investigator

Date: 2019

Supervised Phase IB archaeological investigations of three nineteenth- through twentieth-century industrial archaeological sites. Fieldwork included subsurface testing, mechanical stripping, scale and GPS mapping, and photo-documentation undertaken following HAZWOPER protocols. Conducted background research and wrote the resulting technical report.

Phase IB Survey, Deblois Farm Streambank Stabilization and Revegetation Project, Colebrook, NH

Affiliation: Richard Grubb & Associates

Role: Project Archaeologist

Date: 2019

Supervised fieldwork for a Phase IB survey for a streambank stabilization project along the Connecticut River. Co-authored the resulting technical report.

Phase IB Survey, Flint Farm Stream Habitat Improvements, Milan, NH

Affiliation: Richard Grubb & Associates

Role: Project Archaeologist

Date: 2019

Supervised fieldwork for a Phase IB survey in advance of a streambank erosion mitigation project in Milan, New Hampshire. Co-authored the resulting technical report.

Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey, Ready Seafood Company Processing Building, Saco, ME

Affiliation: Richard Grubb & Associates

Role: Archaeologist

Date: 2018

Conducted fieldwork for a Phase I survey in advance of a private construction project in Saco, Maine. Assisted the project's Principal Investigator in supervising the field crew, research and artifact analysis, and preparation of the technical report for the project.

Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey, Tucker Brook Subdivision, Scarborough, ME

Affiliation: Richard Grubb & Associates

Role: Archaeologist

Date: 2018

Undertook fieldwork for a Phase I survey for a proposed subdivision in Scarborough, Maine. Assisted the project's Principal Investigator in supervising the field crew, background research, and preparation of the technical report for the project.

Warwick Sewers Archaeological Investigations, Warwick, RI

Affiliation: Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL)

Role: Archaeologist

Date: Sep-Dec 2015; June-Sept 2017

Monitored backhoe excavations to identify, document, and sample archaeological features associated with a pre-Contact period site in Warwick, Rhode Island.

Phase III Data Recovery, Susquetonscut Brook 4 and 5 Sites, Lebanon, CT

Affiliation: Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL)

Role: Archaeologist

Date: June-July 2015

Completed archaeological fieldwork on a data recovery project for two pre-Contact period archaeological sites in Lebanon, Connecticut.

Archaeological Employment Experience

AECOM, Archaeologist II, Burlington, NJ, 2021-present

Richard Grubb & Associates (RGA), Archaeologist (Principal Investigator), Cranbury, NJ, 2017-2021

Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL), Archaeologist, Pawtucket, RI, 2015-2017

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Technical Services/GIS Intern, Boston, MA, 2013-2015

Various CRM Firms, Archaeological Field Technician (per project basis), 2012-2013

St. Mary's College of Maryland Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Field Technician & Researcher, 2009-2011

APPENDIX B:
CHAIN OF TITLE

Chains of Title for 7-02-09400-01-1200-00001 & 7-02-09400-01-1207-00001

7-02-09400-01-1200-00001						
Date	Grantor	Grantee	Price	Area	Citation	Notes
03/04/2020	Carl P. King Real Estate LLC	CAMDENCAP LLC	\$10	Tract 1 11.79 ac. Tract 2 1.69 ac.	10071:99	
<i>Subdivided from 7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (see below).</i>						
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001						
Date	Grantor	Grantee	Price	Area	Citation	Notes
12/21/2009	Morlaw Trustee Corp.	Carl P. King Real Estate LLC	\$1	36.9912 ac.	5250:149	
12/21/2009	Carl P. King Real Estate LLC	Morlaw Trustee Corp.	\$1	36.9912 ac.	5250:144	
09/22/2006	Blue Hen Realty Corp.	Carl P. King Real Estate LLC	\$1	36.9912 ac.	3261:303	
04/27/2006	Carl P. King Real Estate LLC	Blue Hen Realty Corp.	\$1	36.9912 ac.	2908:159	
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (a)						
11/29/2005	Bruce W. King & Carl P. King	Carl P. King Real Estate	\$10	35.1227 ac.	2585:231	
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (b)						
12/21/1999	Carl P. King	Carl P. King Real Estate LLC	\$1	41.6484 ac.	344:182	
08/19/1997	Carl P. King	Carl P. King	\$1	41.6484 ac.	228:182	
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (b-1)						
12/31/1986	Carl King, Inc.	Carl P. & Hattie E. King	\$1	42.3989 ac.	Z42:245	
07/13/1976	Catholic Diocese Foundation	Carl King Inc.	\$148,396.15	42.3989 ac.	W30:51	
05/14/1965	Allen Frear Corp.	Catholic Foundation of the Diocese of Wilmington	\$10	(43.4) ac.	Z23:1	
09/21/1964	William Fred Rickards	Allen Frear Corp.	\$10	(43.4) ac.	R23:237	
01/17/1956	Myra H. McIlvaine	William Fred Rickards	\$1	60 ac.	D21:137	
01/16/1956	William Fred Rickards & Nina H. J. Rickards	Myra H. McIlvaine	\$1	60 ac.	D21:136	

12/01/1955	Myra H. McIlvaine	William Fred Rickards & Nina H. J. Rickards	\$1	60 ac.	C21:561	
12/01/1955	William Fred Rickards & Nina H. J. Rickards	Myra H. McIlvaine	\$1	60 ac.	C21:560	
06/05/1932	William D. Rickards estate	William Fred Rickards		60 ac.	Will Book S2:244	Bequeathed to William Fred Richards
05/02/1911	William D. Rickards	John M. Rickards			B10:168	Declaration of Trust
05/02/1911	John M. & Mary E. Rickards	William D. Rickards	\$10	60 ac. 37 sq. p.	B10:165	
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (b-1-a)						
07/15/1864	George B. & Mary J. Dickson	David J. Rickards & John M. Rickards	\$1,000	10 ac.	W4:480	
11/10/1860	William A. Atkinson, sheriff	George B. Dickson	\$650 for Parcel No. 1	10 ac.	V4:305	Sold as property of William R. Dickson, Parcel No. 1, no improvements
10/22/1835	Thomas & Sarah T. Mifflin	Samuel Dixon	\$250	10 ac. 40 sq. p.	K3:15b	
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (b-1-a-1)						
09/1835	Ann Mifflin Estate	Thomas & Sarah T. Mifflin		5 ac. & 5.25 ac.	Recited K3:15b	Ann Mifflin died intestate; land awarded to Thomas Mifflin by Orphans Court
09/18/1826	Thomas Fisher, sheriff	Ann Mifflin	\$113 for Parcel No. 7	5 ac.	A3:35a	Sold as property of Daniel Mifflin, Parcel No. 7
07/07/1823	Daniel Mifflin estate	Daniel Mifflin		5 ac.	X2:1a	Draught 5, Parcel B
<i>Subdivided from Daniel Mifflin Estate (see below).</i>						
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (b-1-b)						
06/20/1866	Hunn & Eliza Jenkins	David J. Rickards & John M. Rickards	\$1,600	15 ac. 27 sq. p.	C5:7	
03/09/1861	Abel & Rebecca Gibbs	Hunn Jenkins	\$600	15 ac. 27 sq. p.	T4:286	
02/02/1838	John M. Clayton	Abel Gibbs	\$125	~15 ac.	M3:58a	

09/28/1827	Thomas Fisher, sheriff	John M. Clayton	\$207	~15 ac.	A3:153a	
7-02-09400-01-1207-00001 (b-1-c)						
06/20/1866	Edward M. & Cornelia J. Needles	David J. Rickards & John M. Rickards	\$5,650	34.75 ac.	C5:9	
12/02/1857	Hunn & Eliza Ann Jenkins	Cornelia Jenkins	\$3,100	34.75 ac.	A4:363	Oak Hill Farm
10/26/1850	Jesse & Ann Thompson	Hunn Jenkins	\$1,600	34.75 ac.	A4:74a	
12/20/1842	Thomas Mifflin	Jesse Thompson	\$1,000	34.75 ac.	R3:88b	
07/07/1823	Daniel Mifflin estate	Thomas Mifflin		5 ac.	X2:1a	Draught 5, Parcel G
<i>Subdivided from Daniel Mifflin Estate (see below).</i>						
Daniel Mifflin Estate						
02/13/1783	Warner & Elizabeth Mifflin	Daniel Mifflin	£800	112 ac. 43 sq. p.	X1:38a	Part of "Brecknock" Tract
01/17/1780	Executors of John Vining	Warner Mifflin	£294 and £204.2.9	436.75 ac.	X1:39a	Part of "Brecknock" Tract

APPENDIX C
AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA

1870 United States Federal Census, Schedule 3 - Productions of Agriculture (Delaware, Kent County, North Murderkill Hundred)

Page	Line	Name of Agent, Owner, or Manager	Acres of Land			Present Cash Value			Live Stock June 1, 1870								Produce during the year ending June 1, 1870			
			Improved	Unimproved		Of Farm	Of Farming Implements and Machinery	Total amount of wages paid during the year including value of board	Horses	Mules & Asses	Milch Cows	Working Oxen	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of all live stock	Wheat		Rye	Indian Corn
				Woodland	Other Unimproved												Spring	Winter		
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3/4	25	Rickards, James	60			\$ 8,000.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 300.00	4		1		2		2	\$ 570.00		250 bush.		300 bush.

Page	Line	Name of Agent, Owner, or Manager	Produce during the year ending June 1, 1870																	
			Oats	Barley	Buckwheat	Rice	Tobacco	Cotton	Wool	Peas and Beans	Potatoes		Orchard Products	Wine	Produce of Market	Dairy Products			Hay	
											Irish	Sweet				Butter	Cheese	Milk sold		
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
3/4	25	Rickards, James									8 bush.	150 bush.		\$ 175.00		\$ 200.00	200 lbs.			6 tons

Page	Line	Name of Agent, Owner, or Manager	Produce during the year ending June 1, 1870														Estimated value of all farm production including betterments and addition to stock	
			Seed			Hemp	Flax	Flaxseed	Silk Cocoons	Sugar		Molasses	Bees		Forest Products	Value of homemade manufactures		Value of animals slaughtered or sold to slaughter
			Clover	Grass	Hops					Maple	Cane		Wax	Honey				
			37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
3/4	25	Rickards, James															\$ 125.00	\$ 1,005.00

1880 United States Federal Census, Schedule 2 - Productions of Agriculture (Delaware, Kent County, North Murderkill Hundred) [1 of .

Page	Line	Name of the Person who Conducts the Farm			Acres of Land				Farm Value			Fences	Labor		Estimated value of all farm productions for 1879	Grass Lands					Horses of all ages on hand June 1, 1880	Mules and Asses, all ages on hand June 1, 1880	
		Name	Tenure		Improved		Unimproved		Of Farm	Of Farming Implements and Machinery	Of Live Stock	Cost of building and repairing in 1879	Cost of Fertilizers purchased in 1879	Farm labor hiring in 1879 including		Weeks hired labor in 1879 upon farm	Acreage		Products Harvested in 1879				
			Owner	Rents for fixed money	Rents for shares of products	Tilled	Permanent Meadows, Pastures, Orchards, and Vineyards	Woodland and Forest									Other Unimproved	Mown	Not Mown	Hay			Clover Seed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
4	8	Rickards, John M.	X		45 acres	15 acres			\$ 7,000.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 300.00	70	\$ 2,000.00	7	5	7 tons		3		

Page	Line	Name	Meat Cattle and their Products										Sheep										Swine
			On Hand June 1, 1880			Movement, 1879							On hand June 1, 1880	Movement, 1879						Clip, Spring 1880, Shorn and to Shorn			
			Working Oxen	Milch Cows	Other	Calves Dropped	Cattle of all ages				Milk Sold or sent to butter or cheese factories in 1879	Butter made on farm in 1879		Cheese made on farm in 1879	Lambs Dropped	Sheep and Lambs				Fleece	Weight		
							Purchased	Sold Living	Slaughtered	Died, strayed or stolen and not recovered						Purchased	Sold living	Slaughtered	Killed by dogs			Died of Disease	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45		
4	8	Rickards, John M.		3	3	3			2					260 lbs.								4	

Page	Line	Name	Poultry On Hand June 1, 1880 excluding Spring		Egg production during 1879	Cereals										Pulse			
			Barnyard	Other		Barley 1879		Buckwheat 1879		Indian Corn 1879		Oats 1879		Rye 1879		Wheat 1879		Candian Peas 1879	Beans 1879
						Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop		
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62			
4	8	Rickards, John M.	30		150 doz.			7 acres	270 bush.					12 acres	285 bush.				

(continued on next page)

APPENDIX D
SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG

STP	Coordinates	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Horizon	Munsell/Texture	Positive	Comments
1	(517.75, 533)	1	0-25	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo		
		2	25-40	BA	10YR 5/4 SaLo	Y	
		3	40-55	Bt	7.5YR 5/4 SaClLo		
2	(532.75, 533)	1	0-25	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo		
		2	25-44	BA	10YR 5/4 SaLo	Y	
		3	44-64	Bt	7.5YR 5/4 SaClLo		
3	(532.75, 518)	1	0-23	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo		
		2	23-43	BA	10YR 5/4 SaLo	Y	
		3	43-100	Fill	7.5YR 5/4 m/w 10YR 3/2 SaClLo	Y	
4	(532.75, 510.5)	1	0-29	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo	Y	
		2	29-48	Bt	7.5YR 5/4 SaClLo		
5	(532.75, 503)	1	0-32	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo		
		2	32-52	Bt	7.5YR 5/4 SaClLo		
6	(540.25, 525.5)	1	0-38	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo	Y	
		2	38-100	Fill	10YR 5/6 m/w 10YR 3/2 SaClLo	Y	
7	(540.25, 518)	1	0-35	Ap	10YR 4/3 SaLo		
		2	35-45	Bt	7.5YR 5/4 SaClLo		Compact
8	(530, 525.5)	1	0-35	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo	Y	
		2	35-93	Fill	10YR 5/6 m/w 10YR 3/2 SaClLo	Y	
9	(520, 515)	1	0-32	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo	Y	
		2	32-55	Bt	7.5YR 5/4 SaClLo		
10	(547, 524)	1	0-34	Ap	10YR 5/3 SaLo	Y	
		2	34-57	BA	10YR 5/4 SaLo		
		3	57-90	Bt	7.5YR 5/4 SaClLo		

APPENDIX E
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
STP 01, Strat II BA 25-40cm	653.1	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Thin curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		0.00
STP 01, Strat II BA 25-40cm	653.2	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.60
STP 02, Strat II BA 25-44cm	654.1	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Painted- Interior Spalled- Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a blue painted indeterminate motif on the exterior and spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1775-1830	Miller et al 2000	0.30
STP 03, Strat II BA 23-43cm	655.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		2.50
STP 03, Strat II BA 23-43cm	655.2	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Base Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd with a molded seam on the base. There are not any air venting marks.	-		2.10
STP 03, Strat II BA 23-43cm	655.3	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Thin curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.00
STP 03, Strat II BA 23-43cm	655.4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Double Glazed- Black-	Curved sherd with a black glaze on both sides.	-		2.10
STP 03, Strat II BA 23-43cm	655.5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Green- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a green printed floral motif on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1829-1915	www.jefpat.org	0.60
STP 03, Strat III Fill 43-100cm	656.1	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Tumbler, Packer, Body/Rim Sherd	Colorless	Pressed	Fine Ribbed Bands- Molded Pattern- - Indeterminate	Curved sherd with fine ribbed bands underneath the rim with molded zig zag line with stippling underneath.	-		4.70
STP 03, Strat III Fill 43-100cm	656.2	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		0.00
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.1	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Curved sherd without any air venting marks. Indeterminate embossed letters.	-		2.80
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.2	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.60
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.3	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Milk Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	White, Opaque	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherd with molded panels. There are not any air venting marks.	-		1.60
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.4	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.50
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.5	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.70
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		0.00
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue, Light- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a flared rim and a light blue printed motif of grapes on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-1885	www.jefpat.org	0.00
STP 04, Strat I Ap 0-29cm	657.8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherd that it mostly spalled on the interior.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.80
STP 06, Strat I Ap 0-38cm	658.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		0.80
STP 06, Strat I Ap 0-38cm	658.2	1	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire	---		1885-	Wells 2000	3.60
STP 06, Strat I Ap 0-38cm	658.3	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated on both sides. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.60
STP 06, Strat II Fill 38-100cm	659.1	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- - -	Unglazed curved sherd.	-		6.30

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
STP 06, Strat II Fill 38-100cm	659.2	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.30
STP 06, Strat II Fill 38-100cm	659.3	1	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		0.50
STP 06, Strat II Fill 38-100cm	659.4	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Tumbler or lamp glass rim. There are not any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.70
STP 06, Strat II Fill 38-100cm	659.5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate---	Curved undecorated sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	-		1.50
STP 06, Strat II Fill 38-100cm	659.6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Molded Pattern- --- Indeterminate	Molded rim sherd with a thin molded band followed by a dot band and three thin bands underneath. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.80
STP 06, Strat II Fill 38-100cm	659.7	3	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		28.10
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		0.70
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.2	1	Historic, Architectural	Other, Composite	Mortar, Fragment			---		-		3.20
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.3	1	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Lead	Hook, Almost Complete			---	Small hook.	-		1.00
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.4	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Metal four cornered foot with a stem.	-		14.80
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.5	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Rusted flat fragment of metal.	-		4.10
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.6	1	Historic, Fuel	Lithic, Coal	Cinder,			---		-		0.60
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Single Glazed- Brown, Dark-	Curved sherd with a dark brown glaze on the interior.	-		4.20
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Double Glazed- Brown-	Curved sherd with a brown glaze on both sides.	-		1.30
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Molded Pattern- --- Lined	Rim sherd with molded diagonal lines on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	-		0.50
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.10	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Dipt- - Polychrome- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with two blue dipt bands on the exterior of the rim. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-1920	Azizi et al 1996	0.60
STP 07, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	660.11	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tableware, General, Rim Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate---	Undecorated flat sherd for a plate or platter. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	3.70
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.1	2	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		9.50
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.2	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Rusted conglomerate of metal.	-		18.20
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.3	6	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		4.70
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.4	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.70

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.5	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Green, Pale	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Curved sherd with molded curved lines with molded hollow dots in the center of the lines. There are not any air venting marks.	-		2.30
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.6	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.10
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Double Glazed- Brown, Dark-	Curved sherd with a dark brown glaze on both sides.	-		2.70
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		0.00
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Dipt- Interior Spalled- Brown & Black- Mocha	Curved sherd with a brown and black mocha decoration on the exterior and interior spalled.	-		1.40
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.10	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Small undecorated rim sherd that is spalled on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
STP 08, Strat I Ap 0-35cm	661.11	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Painted- Exterior Spalled- Black- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a thin black painted line on the interior and spalled on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1830-1880	www.jefpat.org	0.00
STP 08, Strat II Fill 35-93 cm	662.1	12	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		76.00
STP 08, Strat II Fill 35-93 cm	662.2	4	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		13.70
STP 08, Strat II Fill 35-93 cm	662.3	3	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Fragment,	Red		- - -	Two sherds have flat sides.	-		6.80
STP 08, Strat II Fill 35-93 cm	662.4	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		0.00
STP 08, Strat II Fill 35-93 cm	662.5	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Pressed	Molded Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Curved sherds with molded repeating triangle pattern on the exterior	-		0.80
STP 08, Strat II Fill 35-93 cm	662.6	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		2.00
STP 08, Strat II Fill 35-93 cm	662.7	0	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Fragment,			- - -	N=2 Indeterminate shell fragments.	-		0.00
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.1	2	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		1.50
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.2	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Base Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Base sherd embossed w/ "8..."	1850-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/pontil_scars.htm	10.10
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.3	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Base Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved base sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks. There is not enough of the base to determine if there is a pontil scar. Obvious use wear around the edge of the base.	-		6.00
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.4	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend. There are not any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.40
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Exterior Spalled- Brown, Dark-	Curved sherd with a dark brown glaze on the interior and spalled on the exterior. .	-		3.70
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Colored Glaze- Interior Spalled- Brown-	Brown mottled glaze on both sides. Possibly burned rocking ham but not enough to tell.	-		0.00

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated and mostly spalled on one side and completely spalled on the other.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Flat sherd that is undecorated with a makers mark on the bottom that is stamped with "PG (center)/...MOGES (in a circle around the center)" with "PO..." Black printed underneath.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	6.10
STP 09, Strat I Ap 0-32cm	663.9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated body sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	8.40
STP 10, Strat I Ap 0-34cm	664.1	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Porcelain	Button, Complete	White	Pressed	- - -	Four hole dish style prosser button.	1840-1960	Sprague 2002	0.40
STP 10, Strat I Ap 0-34cm	664.2	1	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		10.10
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.1	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Rod, Complete		Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Lined	Rusted rod that has molded rings going around the diameter and lines down the length. It is tapered on both sides in a diagonal line. The diagonal edges are opposite on both sides.	-		1515.60
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.2	2	Historic, Household	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Curved flat rusted metal fragments.	-		154.00
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.3	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Triangular bar.	-		96.00
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.4	7	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		36.00
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.5	6	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Indeterminate rusted conglomerates.	-		12.50
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.6	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Stoneware	Pipe, Sewer/Water, Rim Sherd	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Miscellaneous Brown Slip - Brown-	Miscellaneous brown slip on both sides.	-		45.80
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.7	9	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Stoneware	Pipe, Sewer/Water, Body Sherd	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Miscellaneous Brown Slip - Brown-	Brown glaze on both sides.	-		45.80
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.8	1	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Hinge, Fragment			- - -	N=3 Oyster shell fragments.	-		18.60
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.9	0	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Fragment,			- - -	N=1 Clam fragment.	-		1.90
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.10	19	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		30.30
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.11	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any air venting marks.	-		0.50
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Green, Pale	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.20
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.13	2	Historic, Food Related	Synthetic, Plastic	Wrapper, Fragment			Printed- - Green-Lettering	Food wrapper that has "...CHEWING GUM BASEXYLITOL SORCITOL.../URAL AND ARTIFICIAL FLAVORS...LESS THA.../...OF: FRUIT JUICES FROM...ATE(STRAW.../...N GUMARABIC AS.../...ECITHIN COLORS (TITANIUM.../...ENE TU...MAL.../...INE ACESU...DS... Extra info	-		0.00
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.14	11	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		6.50
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.15	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Flat sherd with a molded panel. There are not any air venting marks.	-		1.10
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.16	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Rim Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd with a small portion of a hand crimped rim present. Probably a lamp chimney rim.	-		1.20
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.17	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- Paneled- - Lettering	Flat sherd with a molded panel and embossed with "M..."	-		1.80

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.18	5	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		4.10
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Bone China	Indeterminate- - -	Slightly curved sherd that is undecorated. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1794-	Miller et al 2000	2.90
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.20	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Fragment		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted, Overglaze- - Orange- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a orange tan color on both sides. Possibly part of a doll.	-		0.70
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.21	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Saucer, Rim Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	-		0.50
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is spalled on the interior and undecorated on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. Twiffler plate.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	3.90
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.23	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherds that do not mend and are undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.70
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated flatware sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	3.10
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved rim sherd that is undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the rim. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.30
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Flat undecorated sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	19.30
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.27	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated flat sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	6.70
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.28	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	2.00
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.29	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Flat sherd that is undecorated on one side and spalled on the other. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.30	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Flat undecorated sherd with rounded feet. Separate objects represented. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated. Possible overglaze decal present on one sherd.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	6.20
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.31	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a blue printed indeterminate motif on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	1.80
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.32	7	Organic, Indeterminate	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment			---	Indeterminate bone fragments.	-		3.90

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 12, Strat I Ap 7.5-38cm	665.33	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Fragment,	Gray		---	Gray coarse grain. Two flat sides.	-		83.10
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.1	1	Historic, Arms	Metal, Copper Alloy	Shotgun shell, Fragment		Indeterminate	Stamped- - - Lettering	Shot gun shell stamped with "PETERS/No P 12/IDEAL". Peters Cartridge company was formed in 1887 by Gershom Moore Peters in Kings Mills, Ohio. Operated until 1934 until it was bought by Remington Arms. Extra info	1887-1924	see comments	6.20
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.2	1	Historic, Arms	Metal, Copper Alloy	Shotgun shell, Fragment		Indeterminate	Stamped- - - Lettering	Shotgun shell stamped with "REMINGTON/M...SA/EXPRESS" on the end. Begin date is based on the "made in USA" stamped on the bottom.	1924-	Adkins 2011	4.50
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.3	1	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Lead	Wire, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Twisted rounded wire of metal.	-		4.20
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.4	5	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Indeterminate rusted conglomerates of metal.	-		99.50
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.5	7	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		36.60
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.6	2	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire	---		1885-	Wells 2000	8.00
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.7	6	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		9.30
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.8	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.60
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.9	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Blue, Cobalt	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.80
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.10	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved base/body sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks. There is not enough of the base to determine if there is a pontil scar.	-		2.40
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.11	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		0.00
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Rim Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved rim sherd with a shiny surface on one side that might be due to a burn or an indeterminate decoration on the exterior. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	-		1.00
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.13	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Curved sherd with an indeterminate embossed letter on the exterior. There are not any air venting marks. Solarized.	-		0.40
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.14	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend and without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		2.70
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.15	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherd with a molded panel. There are not any air venting marks.	-		7.60
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.16	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Exterior Spalled- Brown-	Curved sherd with a brown glaze on the interior and the exterior spalled.	-		1.90
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Flat sherd that is undecorated on both sides. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	3.40
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Painted- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with blue painted bands with on the interior.	1775-1830	Miller et al 2000	0.00

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup, Body/Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved body/rim sherd with the op of a handle that is undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. Not enough of the rim to determine rim diameter.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	1.70
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.20	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	5.70
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.21	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated base sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	5.30
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a blue printed pattern on the interior featuring diamond geometric pattern often associated with chinoiserie.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	0.90
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.23	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Body/Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- Molded Pattern- Blue, Light- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with molded scroll lines on the interior of the rim with light blue printed floral vignettes with landscape motif on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1818-1915	www.jefpat.org	5.60
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue, Light- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a light blue printed scroll motif on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1818-1915	www.jefpat.org	0.00
TU 11, Strat I Ap 7-41cm	666.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tableware, General, Rim Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated plate or platter rim sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	17.40
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.1	14	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		114.20
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.2	4	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Stoneware	Pipe, Sewer/Water, Fragment	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buf Bodied	Miscellaneous Brown Slip - Brown-	Brown slip on both sides.	-		170.80
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.3	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment			- - -	Rectangular flat fragment of metal that is too rusted to determine what it is.	-		67.00
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.4	6	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Indeterminate rusted conglomerates of metal.	-		112.70
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.5	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Nail or bolt. Too rusted to tell.	-		28.50
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.6	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment			- - -	Thin flat fragment of metal.	-		0.90
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.7	2	Organic, Indeterminate	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment			- - -	Unidentified mammal bones.	-		3.70
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.8	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Synthetic, Rubber	Indeterminate, Fragment	Black		Molded Pattern- - - Ribbed	Rectangular fragment of rubber with molded thin lines on both sides.	-		3.50
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.9	1	Historic, Personal	Glass, Common Glass	Button, Fragment	Blue, Cobalt	Indeterminate	- - -	Shank button with blue glass domed button with interior of the shank present.	-		0.60
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.10	3	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		3.10
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.11	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		4.20
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Green, Pale	Pressed	Molded Pattern- - - Ribbed	Curved sherd with molded ribs on the interior. There are not any air venting marks.	-		2.80

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.13	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Milk Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	White, Opaque	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Base/body sherd with molded ribs and two molded bands towards the bottom of the body sherd around the base. There is not enough of the base to determine if there is a pontil scar.	-		7.00
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.14	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body/Rim Sherd		Rockingham	Molded Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Unidentified hollowware with molded design under the exterior rim.	1830-1940	www.jefpat.org	51.10
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Teaware, General, Body/Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Decal Overglaze- - Green & Orange- Floral	Likely a tea cup.	1890-	Miller et al 2000	15.70
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.16	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Teaware, General, Handle		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Likely a tea cup. Glaze tinted blue (not pearlware). No decoration visible.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.40
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup, Body/Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Partial handle present.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	4.50
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Chinese Export	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		1.40
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		0.60
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.20	2	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		0.70
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.21	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.30
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.22	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	Cut Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Curved sherd with cut fans on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	-		0.50
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.23	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mouth Blown, Cup-Bottom Mold	- - -	Curved base/body sherd without any air venting marks. Solarized.	-		3.50
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.24	4	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds without any mold seams or air venting marks. Sherds do not mend.	-		5.70
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	667.25	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherd with a molded panel. There are not any air venting marks.	-		1.20
TU 11 (STP NE quad), Strat II Fill 5 111-145cm (Fea 4A)	668.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		1.40
TU 11 (STP NE quad), Strat II Fill 5 111-145cm (Fea 4A)	668.2	5	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		25.30
TU 11 (STP NE quad), Strat II Fill 5 111-145cm (Fea 4A)	668.3	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Rim Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- - -	Curved unglazed sherd.	-		1.30
TU 11 (STP NE quad), Strat II Fill 5 111-145cm (Fea 4A)	668.4	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Stoneware	Pipe, Sewer/Water, Fragment	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Miscellaneous Brown Slip- - Brown-	Miscellaneous brown slip on both sides.	-		120.50
TU 11, Strat II Fill 5 41-130cm (Fea 4A)	669.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Clay	Indeterminate, Complete		Terracotta	Stamped- Painted- Red- Lettering	Terracotta cylinder with 8 molded panels separated by two bands in the center. Red paint on the exterior that is mostly worn away. Most likely a chimney topper but could be a lamp post or column base. "22" stamped on one side.	-		12340.00
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.1	21	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		98.80
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.2	1	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Iron	Wire, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Rusted curved wire.	-		27.70

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.3	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Metal strip with a curved piece of metal coming off of it. Possibly a hook.	-		66.40
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.4	1	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire	---		1885-	Wells 2000	2.90
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.5	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	"U" shaped metal piece.	-		4.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.6	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Indeterminate rusted conglomerate.	-		5.00
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.7	2	Organic, Indeterminate	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment			---	Indeterminate bone fragments.	-		1.50
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.8	0	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Fragment,			---	N=3 Clam	-		30.10
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.9	0	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Fragment,			---	N=1 oyster	-		1.10
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.10	20	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		26.20
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.11	1	Historic, Personal	Metal, Copper Alloy	Button, Complete		Indeterminate	Stamped-Gilding - Lettering	Flat circular shank button with gilding on the interior with stamped letters on the interior that says "THOMAS SHEWELL PHILADA/...XTRA...RIC	-		5.30
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved melted fragment.	-		5.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.13	7	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		9.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.14	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Curved sherd embossed with "...TNE..." There are not any air venting marks.	-		10.80
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.15	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Jar, Finish	Aqua	Mold Blown, Machine	---	Wide mouth external threaded finish with a smooth rim.	1900-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishstyles2.htm	6.60
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.16	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Neck and shoulder sherd with molded panels. There are not any air venting marks.	-		2.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.17	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Indeterminate	Blue, Cobalt	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Rounded piece of glass that has "...TION..." embossed on the bottom. Possibly part of a foot or lid liner.	-		1.60
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.18	2	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		0.80
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.19	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.20
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.20	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Rim of possibly a lid. Not enough to tell.	-		2.40
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.21	2	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		0.40
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.22	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Pressed	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherd with molded panels on the interior.	-		3.20
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.23	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Curved sherd with indeterminate embossed letters. There are not any air venting marks.	-		4.20
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.24	4	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		5.40
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.25	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	Molded Pattern- - - Stippled Surface	Curved sherds with stippling on the exterior and do not mend. Based on the stippled decoration, container was likely small-mouthed. Sherds given the machine-made date for small-mouth vessels.	1908-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/machinedating.htm	5.70

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.26	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved body sherds with molded panels. Sherds do not mend. There are not any air venting marks.	-		3.00
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.27	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	Etched- - - Lined	Curved sherd with a thin etched line followed but two thicker ones and another thin one.	-		0.90
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.28	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Base Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- - -	Unglazed cylindrical base sherd.	-		5.80
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.29	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- - -	Unglazed curved sherd.	-		3.30
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.30	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	- - -	Base sherd with concentric circles. Salt glazed with a buff wash on both sides.	-		14.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.31	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Decal Overglaze- - Polychrome- Indeterminate	Rim sherd with a green decal band with a pink and green floral decoration underneath. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	1890-	Miller et al 2000	0.50
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.32	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup, Base Sherd		Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate- - -	Rounded base sherd that is burned on both sides. Base diameter measurement.	-		3.10
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.33	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware/Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Either pearlware or whiteware. Sherd is mostly spalled, the glaze that remains is stained.	-		0.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.34	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Painted- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a thin blue painted line on the exterior and mostly spalled on the interior.	1775-1830	Miller et al 2000	0.00
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.35	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on both sides and mostly spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.30
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.36	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated rim sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.40
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.37	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Flat sherd that is undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. Indeterminate stamped on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	1.40
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.38	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Flat sherds that do not mend and are undecorated on one side and spalled on the other. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.30
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.39	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is spalled on the interior and undecorated on the exterior but mostly spalled. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.40	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.40

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.41	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Decal Overglaze- - Green & Black- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a black and green floral motif on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1890-	Miller et al 2000	0.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.42	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Decal Overglaze- - Polychrome- Indeterminate	Decal motif on the interior of hold rectangular panels with dots on top with a pink and green floral motif within the panels.	1890-	Miller et al 2000	0.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.43	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with blue printed motifs on the interior feature floral vignettes with buildings in the center. Sherds do not mend.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	4.40
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.44	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Brown- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a printed brown floral motif on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1818-1915	www.jefpat.org	0.70
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.45	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Rim Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated rim. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	10.50
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.46	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Molded Pattern- - - Dot	Rim sherd with molded dots along the rim. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 13, Strat I Ap 8-39cm	670.47	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.20
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.1	2	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		2.30
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.2	3	Indeterminate	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment			- - -	Unidentified fragments.	-		0.80
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.3	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Base/body sherd without any air venting marks. Likely for a flask or oval shaped bottle. Ring around the base. There is not enough of the base to determine if there is a pontil scar.	-		6.50
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Creamware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1762-1820	Miller et al 2000	0.00
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	1.20
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.7	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Curved sherd that is undecorated and burned. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	1.20
TU 13, Strat II Fill 1 39-108cm (Fea 4B)	671.8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base/Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Curved sherd that is undecorated. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	4.10
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.1	6	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		8.30

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.2	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		6.80
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.3	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- -- Lined	Sherd with a flat front and a curved side with two molded rings of glass on the flat side.	-		3.40
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.4	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted, Overglaze- - Red Indeterminate	Small flat sherd with red over glaze painted dot on one side. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	-		0.30
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.5	1	Historic, Toy/Recreation	Ceramic, Porcelain	Doll Part, Body Sherd		porcelain, Bisque	Stamped- Painted, Overglaze- Pink-Lettering	Porcelain bisque body fragment that is pink overglaze painted on the exterior and stamped with "...AN..."	1880-1900	Richter 1993	1.70
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated curved rim sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.40
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.7	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated flat sherds. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated. Sherds do not mend.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	2.70
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.8	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.70
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.9	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is spalled on the interior and undecorated and mostly spalled on the exterior.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.30
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.10	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.00
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.11	4	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		9.70
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.12	1	Historic, Toy/Recreation	Ceramic, Porcelain	Marble, Complete		porcelain, Bisque	Unglazed- --	Undecorated and unglazed marble.	-		7.60
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.13	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Fragment, Fragment	Red		---	Corner of a brick.	-		5.90
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.14	1	Indeterminate, Organic	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment	White		---	White burned bone unidentified fragment.	-		3.20
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.15	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Unknown, Indeterminate	Indeterminate, Fragment			Painted- - Green-	Indeterminate fragment with green paint on both sides. Body looks red and tan, but not sure of the material.	-		1.30
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.16	6	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		34.00
TU 14, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	672.17	3	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Lead	Wire, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Curved rounded tubes of metal.	-		8.20
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.1	1	Historic, Electrical	Synthetic, Composite	Electrical Wire, Fragment			---	Gray rubber tube over a copper alloy wire.	-		27.00
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.2	15	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Indeterminate rusted curved fragments.	-		67.20
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.3	1	Historic, Personal	Metal, Iron	Buckle, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Part of a square buckle frame fragment. Possibly for a belt or a leather strap.	-		11.00
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.4	9	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		52.70
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.5	1	Historic, Household	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire	---		1885-	Wells 2000	3.10
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.6	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Copper Alloy	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Corroded ball of metal.	-		0.00
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.7	1	Historic, Activities	Lithic, Slate	Pencil, Fragment			---	Split down the middle.	-		0.60

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.8	1	Historic, Fuel	Lithic, Coal	Cinder,			---		-		0.50
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.9	6	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		11.30
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.10	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds without any mold seams or air venting marks. Sherds do not mend.	-		2.30
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.11	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Neck	Olive, Dark	Mouth Blown, General	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		6.00
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.12	2	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		0.00
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.13	3	Indeterminate	Organic, Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment			---	Unidentified fragments. Cut.	-		2.70
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.14	1	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Hinge,			---	N=3 Clam shell fragments.	-		16.80
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.15	2	Unknown, Indeterminate	Unknown, Indeterminate	Indeterminate, Fragment	White		---	Unidentified chalk material with two angular sides that mend. Possibly calcined bone.	-		2.00
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.16	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- - -	Cylindrical and unglazed on both sides with a tan slip on the exterior.	-		9.10
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Hollowware, Body Sherd	Gray	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Albany-Type Slip- - brown, dak-	Curved sherd with a dark brown slip on the interior.	1805-1940	Miller et al 2000	6.50
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Creamware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated rim sherd that is mostly spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1762-1820	Miller et al 2000	0.00
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.19	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherds that do not mend and are undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	1.10
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.20	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	1.40
TU 14, Strat II Fill 2 43-67cm (Fea 4B)	673.21	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated flat sherds that do not mend.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.1	3	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Igneous/Metamorphic	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Rusted long fragments of metal that might be nails, but not enough to tell.	-		11.50
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.2	5	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		5.00
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.3	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any air venting or mold seams.	-		2.10
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.4	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Amber	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any air venting or mold seams.	-		2.90
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.5	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a molded flower on the exterior with a molded cross hatched center. Solarized.	-		14.00
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.6	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	Molded Pattern- - - Stippled Surface	Curved sherd with stippling on the exterior. Based on the stippled decoration, container was likely small-mouthed. Sherds given the machine-made date for small-mouth vessels.	1908-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/machinemadedating.htm	2.80
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.7	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	Etched- - - Banded	Curved sherd with a thick etched band followed by a thin band.	-		0.00
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.8	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Paneled body sherd without air venting marks.	-		1.90

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.9	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd with a mold seam. There are not any air venting marks.	-		0.80
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.10	5	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds without any mold seams or air venting marks. Sherds do not mend.	-		11.00
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.11	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.40
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Milk Glass	Indeterminate, Body Sherd	White, Opaque	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- --- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a mold seam line on one side molded angular motifs on the exterior.	-		2.50
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.13	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Teaware, General, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate---	Possibly as tea cup or creamer, body and handle sherd. Molded line around the handle. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		3.70
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.14	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate---	Flat sherd that is undecorated on both sides. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		0.40
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a painted line on the interior and an indeterminate motif on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	-		0.80
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.16	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Single Glazed- Brown, Dark-	Curved sherds that do not mend with a dark brown glaze on the interior and unglazed on the exterior.	-		1.70
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Flow Printed- - Mulberry- Indeterminate	Pink flow design on the interior that looks painted, but possible printed without the printed parts shown.	1835-1925	Snyder 1992	2.10
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate---	Rim sherd that has a possible ghost of a painted line on the exterior. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.40
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with an indeterminate blue printed motif on the interior that is mostly spalled.	1803-1830	www.jefpat.org	0.70
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.20	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Flow Painted- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved rim sherd with a flow painted line with an indeterminate motif underneath. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1835-1925	Snyder 1992	1.20
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.21	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate---	Undecorated rim sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Rim sherd that is spalled on the exterior and undecorated and mostly spalled on the interior. . There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.23	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Undecorated on one side and spalled on the other. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.40
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Rim sherd that is undecorated on one side and spalled on the other. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	1.80
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on both sides. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	2.30
TU 15, Strat I Ap 11-40cm	674.27	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Milk Glass	Lid Liner, Fragment	White, Opaque	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Lid liner fragment with "TH.../PH...(along the rim)/Co (with a triangle surrounding it)".	1869-	Miller et al 2000	7.20
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.1	13	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		13.00
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.2	3	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		8.80
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.3	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Green	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		5.70
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.4	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Neck	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Neck sherd with molded ring around the neck. There are not any air venting marks.	-		4.00
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.5	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any air venting marks.	-		11.50
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.6	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Amber	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		2.50
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.7	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Tumbler, Body Sherd	Colorless	Pressed	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Body sherd with molded rounded panels.	-		12.70
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.8	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Curved sherd embossed w/ "...BIDS S.../...SB..." There are not any air venting marks.	-		2.60
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.9	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Curved sherd embossed w/ "...ICT..." There are not any air venting marks.	-		3.70
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.10	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherds that do not mend with molded panels. There are not any air venting marks.	-		0.90
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.11	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any air venting marks.	-		2.20
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.60
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.13	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		0.00
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.14	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Teaware, General, Body/Rim Sherd		Bone China	Painted, Overglaze- - Indeterminate- Floral	Curved sherd with a ghost of a painted floral motif on the exterior.	1794-	Miller et al 2000	1.10
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Flatware, Base Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted- - Blue- Indeterminate	Flat sherd with a blue painted tree on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	-		5.80
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.16	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Yellowware	Dipt- - White- Banded	Curved sherd with thin white dipt bands on the exterior.	1845-1920	www.jefpat.org	2.40
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. Obvious use wear on the base.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	1.10
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Flat sherd that is undecorated on one side and spalled on the other.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.00

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Colored Glaze- - Red-	Curved sherd with a red glaze on the interior.	-		0.60
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.20	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Breakfast Cup, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Decal Overglaze- - Polychrome- Indeterminate	Curved rim sherd with a decal overglazed motif on the exterior with rectangular vignettes in got with dots over the border and pink and green floral motif on the interior.	1890-	Miller et al 2000	1.40
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.21	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Flat undecorated sherds that do not mend.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.90
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	1.90
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.23	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	7.90
TU 16, Strat I Ap 9-42cm	675.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated rim sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	2.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.1	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Rim Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- - -	Large flower pot rim sherd that is unglazed.	-		63.50
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.2	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed Exterior- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is unglazed on the exterior and interior and spalled. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		1.70
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.3	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Single Glazed- Brown, Light-	Interior is mostly spalled, though a small amount of lead glaze remains.	-		2.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.4	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	-		1.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Flat sherd with a spade and hollow circle curved line on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	1.50
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.6	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Base/Body/Rim Sherd		White Granite	Molded Pattern- - - "Budded Vine"	Base/body/rim with molded "Budded Vine" pattern by Meakin & Co.	1869-1930	Dieringer 2001	63.60
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.7	3	Organic, Indeterminate	Flora, Wood	Wood Fragment,			- - -	Wood fragments.	-		168.50
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.8	9	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		57.80
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.9	4	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire	- - -		1885-	Wells 2000	13.30
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.10	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Rusted thin flat fragment.	-		0.60
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.11	2	Historic, Arms	Metal, Copper Alloy	Bullet Casing, Almost Complete			- - -	Date is based on the beginning of copper alloy materials in bullet casings.	1856-	Adkins 2011	0.80
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.12	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Unknown, Indeterminate	Indeterminate, Fragment			Painted- - Green-	Flat sherd with a green paint on one side.	-		0.40
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.13	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Synthetic, Plastic	Indeterminate, Fragment			Printed- - Orange & Yellow- Lettering	Plastic wrapper or label with orange and yellow indeterminate printed motif.	-		0.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.14	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Flora, Wood	Wood Fragment,			- - -	Burned fragment of cut wood.	-		2.20

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.15	9	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		10.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.16	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	Curved body sherd without mold seam or air venting marks.	-		2.30
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.17	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Milk Glass	Lid Liner, Rim Sherd	White, Opaque	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Lid Liner fragment embossed w/ "BO..." around the rim.	1869-	Miller et al 2000	2.70
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.18	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Milk Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	White, Opaque	Indeterminate	---	Undecorated curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.30
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.19	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.80
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.20	2	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		0.60
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.21	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		5.50
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.22	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		0.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.23	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Lined	Curve base/body sherd with a molded diagonal lines on the base.	-		1.80
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Molded Pattern- Exterior Spalled- - Indeterminate	Indeterminate molded motif on one side and spalled on the other.	-		0.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd		Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is burned and undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		0.00
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Flat sherd that is undecorated and burned on one side and spalled on the other. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		0.60
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.27	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated body sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.90
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.28	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Breakfast Cup, Body/Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Molded Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Molded scroll decoration on the interior of the rim.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	4.20
TU 16, Strat II Fill 1 42-80cm (Fea 4A)	676.29	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved rim sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.10
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Whole, Complete	Red		---		-		2201.40
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.2	13	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Amber	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved body sherds that mend. There are not any air venting marks. Likely goes to the container from 678.	-		96.60
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.3	2	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		4.80
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.4	4	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		9.70
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.5	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		1.20
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.6	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Cylindrical container base/body sherd. There are not any mold seams or air venting marks. There is not enough of the base to determine if there is a pontil scar.	-		11.60

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.7	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	Etched- - - Banded	Curved sherd with a thin etched band followed by two large etched band and another thin etched band on the exterior.	-		1.20
TU 16, Strat III Fill 2 80-99cm (Fea 4A)	677.8	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Lamp Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		0.30
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Whole, Almost Complete	Red		Colored Glaze- - Gray-	Brick with a gray glaze.	-		2019.70
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.2	3	Historic, Indeterminate	Flora, Paper	Wax paper, Fragment			- - -	Wax paper fragments.	-		0.70
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.3	12	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Amber	Mouth Blown, Post-Bottom Mold	Embossed- - - Lettering	Cylindrical base/body sherds. Not all of the sherds directly mend. Embossed "B" on the base. There are not any air venting marks. Possibly machine made but not enough to tell.	1840-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/bases.htm	128.50
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.4	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.00
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.5	11	Historic, Household	Synthetic, Styrofoam	Cup, Almost Complete		Mold Blown, Machine	Embossed- Incised- - Lettering	Styrofoam cup embossed with "STYROCUP/(picture of a Styrofoam cup)/...IND. CO. PHOENIX AZ" Five incised lines on the exterior of the rim. Diameter is based on the base measurement.	1941-	extra info	2.50
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.6	1	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Hinge, Fragment			- - -	N=2 Oyster	-		2.90
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.7	0	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Fragment,			- - -	N=1 clam	-		1.20
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.8	1	Historic, Fuel	Lithic, Coal	Cinder,			- - -		-		2.80
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.9	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Indeterminate rusted flat metal fragment.	-		3.60
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.10	4	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		8.00
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.11	1	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Iron	Screw, Complete			- - -		-		6.40
TU 16, Fill 3 100-110cm (Fea 4A)	678.12	1	Historic, Arms	Metal, Copper Alloy	Bullet Casing, Fragment			- - -	Date based on the copper alloy material.	1856-	Adkins 2011	0.60
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.1	15	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		14.20
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.2	2	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		10.00
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.3	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Synthetic, Rubber	Indeterminate, Fragment	Black		- - -	Flat strip of rubber.	-		1.90
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.4	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds without mold seams or air venting marks. Multiple objects represented.	-		7.00
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.5	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Glass, Lead	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Tumbler or lamp glass rim fragment. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	-		0.60
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.6	2	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		0.60
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.7	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherds with molded panels that do not mend. There are not any air venting marks.	-		6.10
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.8	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Curved base/body sherd without any air venting marks. Base is too small to determine a diameter measurement. There is not enough of the base to determine if there is a pontil scar.	-		5.70

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.9	2	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Milk Glass	Lamp Glass, Fragment	White, Opaque	Indeterminate	---	Thin curved sherds. There are not any mold seams visible.	-		0.50
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.10	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Rim Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- --	Unglazed rim sherd.	-		14.40
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.11	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Saucer, Flower pot, Base/Body/Rim Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- --	Curved base/body/rim unglazed sherd. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	-		9.30
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.12	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Exterior Spalled- Brown, Dark-	Curved sherd with a dark brown glaze on the interior and spalled on the exterior and most of the interior.	-		1.20
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.13	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated rim sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	17.20
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.14	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body/Rim Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	7.00
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.15	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated base sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	3.80
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.16	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.70
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.17	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated curved sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.10
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on the interior with the exterior spalled. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.90
TU 17, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	679.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	---	Undecorated flat base sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		19.20
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.1	71	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment			---	Rusted flat fragments of metal.	-		433.90
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.2	1	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Complete			---	Curved rectangular bar with two oval holes on both sides and a circular one in the middle with a screw on both ends.	-		52.30
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.3	7	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacturing technique.	-		37.30
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.4	1	Historic, Personal	Metal, Iron	Buckle, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Rectangular buckle frame fragment.	-		11.50
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.5	3	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Iron	Bolt/Nut, Complete			---	Bolt	-		98.80
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.6	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Rounded tube.	-		79.80
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.7	1	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Iron	Bolt/Nut, Complete			---	Nut	-		94.40
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.8	1	Historic, Hardware	Metal, Iron	Bolt/Nut, Complete			---	Nut	-		31.20

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.9	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Synthetic, Plastic	Indeterminate, Fragment	Black	Molded	---	Indeterminate fragment with a flat edge with a molded line and half circle along the edge. On the interior that is a molded circle with an indented circular center with a molded circle and triangle along the edge.	-		2.40
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.10	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Synthetic, Plastic	Indeterminate, Fragment	Black	Molded	---	Thin fragment of plastic that is mailable.	-		0.00
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.11	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Fragment		Porcelain, Industrial	Indeterminate---	Curved undecorated fragment of porcelain for a utilitarian purpose.	-		3.70
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.12	1	Historic, Electrical	Ceramic, Porcelain	Insulator, Fragment		Porcelain, Industrial	---	Knob portion of knob & tube wiring. Dates based on when knob & tube wiring was installed in houses.	1880-1949	https://www.nachi.org/knob-and-tube.htm	16.70
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.13	1	Historic, Electrical	Ceramic, Porcelain	Insulator, Fragment		Porcelain, Industrial	---	Tube portion of knob and tube wiring. Dates based on when knob & tube wiring was installed in houses.	1880-1949	https://www.nachi.org/knob-and-tube.htm	2.70
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.14	1	Historic, Electrical	Ceramic, Porcelain	Insulator, Complete		Porcelain, Industrial	---	Fragment of tube piece from knob and tube wiring. Dates based on when knob & tube wiring was installed in houses.	1880-1949	https://www.nachi.org/knob-and-tube.htm	33.30
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.15	15	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		28.60
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.16	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- --- Paneled	Curved sherd with molded panels and without any air venting marks.	-		0.90
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.17	30	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Soda, Almost Complete	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	Embossed- --- Lettering	Cylindrical bottle with external threaded finish and embossed w/ "14 I (in a circle) 80 B7 (on the heel)/36 (bottom)" The bottom embossing is encircled by 4 concentric rings. Stippled base. Aluminum cap is printed with, (extra info.)	1940-	https://sha.org/bottle/bases.htm#Stippling	155.50
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.18	8	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds without any mold seams or air venting marks. Probably part of FS# 680.17.	-		15.30
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.19	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Cylindrical container body sherd without any air venting marks.	-		5.70
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.20	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved neck and shoulder sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks. Likely machine made but not enough to tell.	-		6.40
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.21	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	Molded Pattern- --- Stippled Surface	Curved sherd with stippled decoration. Based on the stippled decoration, container was likely small-mouthed. Sherds given the machine-made date for small-mouth vessels.	1908-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/machinemadedating.htm	1.30
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.22	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- --- Ribbed	Curved base/body sherd with molded ribs on the side. There are not any air venting marks. Likely machine made but not enough to tell.	-		3.90
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.23	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- ---	Unglazed curved sherd.	-		1.00
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate---		1815-	Azizi et al 1996	3.10
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Painted- - Blue- Indeterminate	Blue painted line on the interior with the exterior spalled. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	0.00

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 17, Strat II Fill 4 47-65cm (Fea 4A)	680.26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - Black- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a black indeterminate motif on the interior. Could be painted or printed.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.40
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.1	2	Historic, Electrical	Ceramic, Porcelain	Insulator, Complete		Porcelain, Industrial	---	Two, complete tube portions from knob and tube wiring. Dates based on when knob & tube wiring was installed in houses.	1880-1949	https://www.nachi.org/knob-and-tube.htm	67.40
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.2	6	Historic, Electrical	Ceramic, Porcelain	Insulator, Fragment		Porcelain, Industrial	---	Insulators fragments that are glazed.	-		31.10
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.3	3	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		4.60
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.4	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Jar, Body/Rim Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	---	Wide mouth external threaded machine made finish. Without any air venting marks.	1900-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishstyle_s2.htm	17.30
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.5	7	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Jar, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Banded	Curved sherds that do not mend with molded bands. There are not any air venting marks.	-		45.10
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.6	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		13.40
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.7	17	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		26.20
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.8	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that mend with mold seams. There are not any air venting marks.	-		7.70
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.9	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend with mold seams. There are not any air venting marks.	-		1.80
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.10	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Base Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Flat sherd without any pontil marks.	1850-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/pontil_sca_rs.htm	6.90
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.11	113	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Thin flat fragments of rusted iron.	-		426.20
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.12	1	Historic, Electrical	Metal, Copper Alloy	Wire, Electrical, Fragment			---	Wires that are twisted for electricity.	-		26.80
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.13	1	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Spike, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Rusted spike.	-		105.70
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.14	26	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		76.00
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.15	7	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Edge of a metal object. Possibly a cap.	-		48.10
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.16	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Knob, Almost Complete			---	Knob. Possibly having to do with knob and tube wiring.	-		75.50
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.17	2	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Lead	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Possibly a wrap around for the wires.	-		10.20
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.18	1	Historic, Household	Metal, Aluminum	Can, Lid			---	Can opener tab.	-		0.80
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.19	1	Historic, Electrical	Metal, Copper Alloy	Other, see comments, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Possible part of knob & tube wiring.	-		31.10

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.20	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Flat "T" shaped metal fragment.	-		9.00
TU 17 (STP SW quad), Strat II Fill 4 63-78cm (Fea 4A)	681.21	2	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Indeterminate rusted conglomerates of metal.	-		5.50
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Pipe, Sewer/Water, Fragment		Redware	Miscellaneous Brown Slip - Brown-	Miscellaneous brown slip on the exterior.	-		25.50
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.2	6	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	---	Too rusted to determine the manufacture technique.	-		25.90
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.3	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Flat sherd with three holes in the center.	-		6.70
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.4	1	Historic, Personal	Metal, Iron	Button, Almost Complete			---	Domed shank button.	-		1.40
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.5	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Indeterminate rusted conglomerate of iron.	-		0.70
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.6	1	Historic, Fuel	Lithic, Coal	Cinder,			---		-		0.60
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.7	1	Organic, Food Related	Fauna, Shell	Shell Hinge, Fragment			---	N=3 Oyster	-		9.40
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.8	8	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		---		-		4.20
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.9	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Neck	Aqua, Light	Mouth Blown, General	---	There are not any mold seams or air venting marks.	-1870		1.10
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.10	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherds that do not mend with molded panels. There are not any air venting marks.	-		1.20
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.11	9	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	Acid Etched- - -	Curved sherds with transparent white etched surface on the interior.	-		1.70
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.12	6	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		2.40
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.13	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	Cut Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Curved sherd with cut fan motif. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. Solarized. There are not any aid venting marks.	-		1.50
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.14	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks. Solarized.	-		3.70
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.15	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base/Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed Exterior- Interior Spalled- -	Curved base/body sherds that are unglazed on the exterior and spalled on the interior. Sherds do not mend.	-		9.30
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.16	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Double Glazed- Black-	Curved sherd with black glaze on both sides.	-		5.60
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Exterior Spalled- Brown, Dark-	Curved sherd with a dark brown glaze on the interior and exterior spalled.	-		1.20
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Unidentified Refined Earthenware	Both Sides Spalled- - -	Curved sherd that is spalled on both sides.	-		0.50
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Creamware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1762-1820	Miller et al 2000	1.00
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.20	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Creamware	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated sherd with a molded line that might be part of a London shape. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1762-1820	Miller et al 2000	0.60

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.21	5	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherds that are undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. Sherds do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	1.10
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.22	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherds that are undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. Sherds do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.70
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.23	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Base sherd that is spalled on the interior and the foot. Undecorated on the body and the base. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.50
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Small rim sherd that is undecorated on one side and spalled on the other. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.40
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated flat sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.80
TU 18, Strat I Ap 9-43cm	682.27	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Flat sherd that do not mend and are undecorated on one side and spalled on the other. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.40
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.1	5	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		25.90
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.2	30	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		23.50
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.3	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Green, Kelly	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.30
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.4	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Curved shoulder sherd without any air venting marks.	-		3.30
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.5	7	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		7.90
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.6	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Milk Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	White, Opaque	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.30
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.7	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Base Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- - - Lettering	Base sherd embossed w/ "...W.../K.../U.S.A.../PAT. DEC.11,1..." There are not any air venting marks.	-		1.80
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.8	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Rim Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Hollowware rim sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		1.70
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.9	9	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		3.20

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.10	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Tumbler, Base/Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	Molded Pattern- Paneled- Star/Asterisk	Molded star on the base with alternating stippling and ribbed points. Molded panels on the body. Solarized.	-		16.60
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.11	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed- Paneled- Lettering	Flat sherd with "...& S..." embossed on the exterior.	-		1.40
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Tumbler, Packer, Rim Sherd	Colorless	Pressed	Fine Ribbed Bands- - -	Fine ribbed band on the exterior of the packer tumbler rim. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	-		1.70
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.13	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Neck	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks. Solarized.	-		5.10
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.14	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any air venting marks. Solarized.	-		0.80
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.15	7	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		4.90
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.16	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- - -	Curved unglazed sherd.	-		3.80
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.17	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Double Glazed- Brown, Light-	Curved sherd with a light brown glaze on both sides.	-		3.50
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.18	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Single Glazed- Brown-	Curved sherd with a brown glaze on the interior that is mostly spalled.	-		2.70
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.19	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base/Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd with an undecorated exterior & spalled interior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated. Sherd is weathered, spalling looks similar to tin glazed but the glaze & paste do not look like tin glazed.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	4.50
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.20	1	Historic, Toy/Recreation	Ceramic, Porcelain	Doll Part, Fragment		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted, Overglaze- - Pink-	Part of a cylindrical shoulder fragment with a hole for the limb. Overglazed pink overglaze painted decoration on the exterior.	-		0.00
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.21	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		White Granite	Molded Pattern- - - Indeterminate	Rim sherd with a molded scroll on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	2.60
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Teaware, General, Base/Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Curved undecorated base/body sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	3.40
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.23	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated base sherds that mend. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	4.80
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Molded Pattern- Painted- Green- Shell Edge, Even Scalloped, Curved Lines	Rim sherd with molded and green painted curved shell edge decoration that is mostly spalled on the interior and spalled on the exterior.	1800-1840	www.jefpat.org	1.00
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated flat sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Stoneware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	- - -	Undecorated based sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		16.70

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.27	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	3.20
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.28	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Curved sherds that are undecorated on the interior and spalled on the exterior. Sherds do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.90
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.29	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherds that are undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. Sherds do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.20
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.30	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated based sherd with a black printed makers mark of a lion. There is not enough of the makers mark to determine the manufacturer. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	9.80
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.31	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- Gilding- Blue- Indeterminate	Flared rim with a blue printed floral vignettes, molded scroll decoration on the top and a gilded line on the top of the interior.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	5.20
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.32	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherds with blue printed floral motifs on the interior. Sherds do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine the overall motifs.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	5.70
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.33	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a floral vignette on the exterior and a floral motif on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	2.90
TU 20, Strat I Ap 10-47cm	683.34	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Rim Sherd		Pearlware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Very small sherd with floral motif and field dots. Printed on both sides. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	1803-1830	www.jefpat.org	0.40
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Stoneware	Pipe, Sewer/Water, Rim Sherd	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Miscellaneous Brown Slip - Brown-	Miscellaneous brown slip on both sides. There is not enough of the rim to determinate a rim diameter measurement.	-		87.00
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.2	2	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Stoneware	Pipe, Sewer/Water, Body Sherd	Buff	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Miscellaneous Brown Slip - Brown-	Pipe fragments that do not mend with a brown miscellaneous slip on both sides.	-		82.30
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.3	22	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		143.20
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.4	19	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		26.60
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.5	2	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Jar, Finish	Aqua	Mold Blown, Machine	- - -	Wide mouth external threaded finish sherds.	1900-	http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishstyle_s2.htm	14.90
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.6	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any air venting marks.	-		1.90
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.7	7	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		10.90

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.8	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Base/Body Sherd	Green, Pale	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any air venting marks.	-		1.90
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.9	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Flask, Strap, Body Sherd	Amber	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Strap flask curved sherd without any air venting marks.	-		4.80
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.10	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Common Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Amber	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		0.30
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.11	3	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Lead	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams visible.	-		1.10
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.12	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	Acid Etched- -- Indeterminate	Curved sherd that is acid etched with a leafy motif on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	-		2.30
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.13	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Lead	Container Glass, Base Sherd	Colorless	Mouth Blown, Cup-Bottom Mold	---	Curved base sherd without any air venting marks. There is not enough of the base to determine if there is a pontil scar.	-		6.40
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.14	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Finish	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	---	Club sauce machine made finish. There are not any air venting marks.	1905-1940	http://www.sha.org/bottle/machinemadedating.htm	3.90
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.15	6	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- -- Paneled	Curved sherds that do not mend with molded panels. There are not any air venting marks.	-		15.00
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.16	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Curved sherd without any air venting marks.	-		1.90
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.17	8	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		17.20
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.18	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Melted curved sherd. There are not any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		7.80
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.19	1	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Rim Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- --	Curved unglazed sherd.	-		3.80
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.20	2	Historic, Activities	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot, Body Sherd		Redware	Unglazed- --	Curved unglazed sherds that do not mend.	-		3.40
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.21	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Lead Glazed- Single Glazed- Brown, Dark-	Curved sherd with a dark brown glaze on the interior.	-		1.90
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.22	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Redware	Slip Decorated- Single Glazed- Yellow & Light Brown- Trilled Slip	Curved sherd with a light brown glaze on the interior with a spalled straight trilled slip line.	-		3.00
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.23	1	Historic, Toy/Recreation	Ceramic, Porcelain	Doll Part, Fragment		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted, Overglaze- -- Pink-	Curved sherd with an overglazed pink decoration on the exterior.	-		2.00
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.24	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Porcelain	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Indeterminate- --	Curved undecorated sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	-		1.10
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.25	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		White Granite	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated curved sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated	1840-1930	www.jefpat.org	10.50
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.26	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- --	Undecorated flatware sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.80
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.27	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Undecorated flat sherd that is spalled on one side.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.28	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body/Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Flow Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Blue flow blue printed scroll pattern on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1835-1925	Snyder 1992	5.10

Phase II Artifact Catalog 7K-C-473

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.29	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Painted- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with an indeterminate blue painted pattern on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1775-1830	Miller et al 2000	0.00
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.30	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherds with an indeterminate blue printed motif on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1803-1830	www.jefpat.org	0.40
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.31	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tableware, General, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	flat rim sherds that do not mend with floral vignettes with domed buildings in the center.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	8.20
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.32	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Base/Body Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a blue printed pattern with a seaweed motif on the base and floral vignettes on the interior of the body.	1815-1915	Azizi et al 1996	4.10
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.33	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Flatware, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Printed- - Brown- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a leafy scroll printed motif on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1818-1915	www.jefpat.org	1.00
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.34	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Dipt- - Brown & White- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with an indeterminate brown and white dipt pattern on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1815-1920	Azizi et al 1996	1.10
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.35	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Hollowware, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - Black- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with a black line on both sides. Not sure if the decoration is painted or dipt. There is not enough of the object to determine the overall motif.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.50
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.36	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated base sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	3.10
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.37	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Flatware sherd that is undecorated on the exterior and spalled on the interior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.80
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.38	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Plate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Molded Pattern- - - Dot	Molded small dots along the interior of the rim. Muffin plate.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.30
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.39	2	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Rim Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated rim sherds. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated. Multiple objects represented. There is not enough of the rim to determine a rim diameter measurement.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	2.60
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.40	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Saucer, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated sherd with a saucer well. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.90
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.41	4	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated curved sherds that do not mend. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	6.70
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.42	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - -	Undecorated flat sherd. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	4.80

Provenience	FS.Entry#	Artifact Count	Group	Material	Object	Color	Ware/ Technology/ Species	Decoration	Comments	Date	Reference	Weight (grams)
TU 19, Strat I Ap 10-43cm	684.43	3	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Base Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- Exterior Spalled- -	Flat sherds that do not mend with an undecorated side and spalled on the other side. There are not enough of the objects to determine if they are entirely undecorated.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	1.70
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.1	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Whole, Complete	Red		Painted- - Green-	Brick with green paint on one side.	-		2111.10
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.2	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Bottle, Body/Rim Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Machine	Embossed- - - Lettering	Rusted cap. Straight brandy finish. Embossed with "...RBI..." on the body.	1905-1920	http://www.sha.org/bottle/machinemadedating.htm	57.00
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.3	1	Historic, Lighting	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Lamp Glass, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherd without any mold seams visible.	-		1.00
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.4	4	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	Indeterminate- - Blue- Indeterminate	Thin, curved sherds with possible blue painted exteriors. Sherds are crizzled.	-		1.50
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.5	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Pearlware	Indeterminate- Interior Spalled- -	Curved sherd that is spalled on the interior and undecorated on the exterior. There is not enough of the object to determine if it is entirely undecorated.	1775-1840	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.6	1	Unknown, Indeterminate	Flora, Wood	Wood Fragment,		Cut/Carved	- - -	Cut piece of wood that is burned on one side.	-		1.10
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.7	1	Historic, Fuel	Lithic, Coal	Coal Fragment,			- - -		-		20.30
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.8	1	Organic, Indeterminate	Fauna, Bone	Bone, Fragment			- - -		-		6.40
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.9	4	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire	- - -		1885-	Wells 2000	22.20
Fea 5, Strat I 9-33cm	685.10	3	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		9.40
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.1	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Flora, Wood	Indeterminate, Fragment			Painted- - White-	Plank of wood with white paint on both sides. Wider at one end than the other.	-		127.30
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.2	3	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Indeterminate	- - -	Curved sherds that do not mend without any mold seams or air venting marks.	-		3.90
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.3	1	Historic, Household	Glass, Non-Lead Glass	Container Glass, Body Sherd	Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Molded Pattern- - - Paneled	Curved sherd with molded panels. There are not any air venting marks.	-		12.20
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.4	3	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire	- - -		1885-	Wells 2000	10.50
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.5	6	Historic, Architectural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Indeterminate	- - -	Too rusted to determine manufacture technique.	-		24.30
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.6	1	Historic, Indeterminate	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	- - -	Indeterminate conglomerate of metal.	-		2.10
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.7	1	Historic, Architectural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua		- - -		-		0.00
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.8	2	Historic, Fuel	Lithic, Coal	Coal Fragment,			- - -		-		4.20
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.9	1	Unknown, Indeterminate	Flora, Wood	Charcoal Fragment,			- - -		-		0.60
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.10	1	Historic, Household	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate, Body Sherd		Whiteware	Indeterminate- - Blue- Indeterminate	Curved sherd with an indeterminate blue motif on the interior. Unable to determine if it is printed or painted.	1815-	Azizi et al 1996	0.00
Fea 5, Strat II 33-76cm	686.11	1	Historic, Architectural	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Whole, Complete	Red		- - -	Brick with mortar on two sides.	-		2186.80

APPENDIX F

DHCA SURVEY UPDATE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, AND MAP FORMS

These pages have been edited to protect the location of
culturally sensitive material.
